

UNIT ONE	SUB : 410245 (B) STQA					
Sr. No.	QUESTIONS	A	B	C	D	Ans
1	Software project management comprises of a number of activities, which contains _____.	System software	Application software	Scientific software	none	A
2	Software is defined as ____ .	Instructions	Data Structures	documents	all above	D
3	What are the signs that a software project is in trouble	The product scope is poorly defined.	Deadlines are unrealistic.	Changes are managed poorly.	All of the above	D
4	A Project can be characterized as ____ .	Every project may not have a unique and distinct goal.	Project is routine activity or day-to-day operations.	Project does not comes with a start time and end time.	none	D
5	CMM model in Software Engineering is a technique of ____ .	Develop the software.	Improve the software process.	Improve the testing process.	all of above	B
6	Project risk factor is considered in which model	Spiral model	Waterfall model	Prototyping model	None of the above.	A
7	Effective software project management focuses on the four P's. What are those four P's?	People, performance, payment, product	People, product, process, project	People, product, performance, project	all	B

8	What are the signs that a software project is in trouble?	The product scope is poorly defined.	Deadlines are unrealistic.	Changes are managed poorly.	all	D
9	Software quality assurance is an umbrella activity.	TRUE	FALSE			A
10	Which of the following are the valid relationships in Use Case Diagrams	Generalization	Include	Extend	all	D
11	Which one of the following is not an Evolutionary Process Model?	WINWIN Spiral Model	Incremental Model	Concurrent Development Model	All of the mentioned	D
12	The Incremental Model is a result of combination of elements of which two models?	Build & FIX Model & Waterfall Model	Linear Model & RAD Model	Linear Model & Prototyping Model	Waterfall Model & RAD Model	C
13	The spiral model was originally proposed by	IBM	Barry Boehm	Pressman	Royce	B
14	Spiral Model has user involvement in all its phases.	TRUE	FALSE			B
15	If you were to create client/server applications, which model would you go for?	WINWIN Spiral Model	Spiral Model	Concurrent Model	Incremental Model	C
16	Which of the following is not a phase of SDLC?	Requirement gathering	Maintenance	Testing	all	D
17	Selection of particular life cycle model is based on,	Requirements	Technical knowledge of development team	Users	all	D

18	Which of the following are incremental developmental models?	Prototyping	Agile development	both a and b	none	C
19	In a college, students are asked to develop a software. Which model would be preferable	Waterfall model	spiral model	aglie model	code nad fix model	D
20	In waterfall model, output of one phase is input to next phase.	TRUE	FALSE			A
21	The first step in Software Development Life Cycle(SDLC) is	Preliminary investigation and Analysis	System Design	System Testing	coding	A
22	The detailed study of existing system is referred to as :	System Planning	System analysis	Feasibility Study	design dfd	B
23	System analysis and design phase of Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC)	Parallel run	Sizing	All of these	specifications freeze	C
24	Prototyping aims at :	end user understanding and approval	program logic	program logic	none of these	A
25	What is a prototype ?	Mini-model of existing system	Mini-model of the proposed system	Working model of the existing system	none	B
26	The phase of System Development associated with creation of the test data is	System analysis	Physical design	System acceptance	logical design	C
27	Which of the following is not a named phase in the System development life cycle ?	Assessment	Maintenance	Development	testing	A

28	What is the final outcome of the requirements analysis and specifications phase ?	Drawing the data flow diagram	The SRS Document	Coding the project	The User Manual	B
29	QFD stands for	quality function design	quality function development	quality function deployment	none	C
30	A Use-case actor is always a person having a role that different people may play.	TRUE	FALSE			B
31	The user system requirements are the parts of which document ?	sda	srs	srr	rar	B
32	What are the types of requirement in Quality Function Deployment(QFD) ?	Known, Unknown, Undreamed	User, Developer	Functional, Non-Functional	Normal, Expected, Exciting	D
33	Traceability is not considered in Requirement Analysis.	TRUE	FALSE			B
34	Which of the following statements about SRS is/are true ? i. SRS is written by customer ii. SRS is written by a developer iii. SRS serves as a contract between customer and developer	Only i is true	Both ii and iii are true	All are true	None of the above	C
35	Risk management is one of the most important jobs for a	Client	Client	Production team	Project manager	D
36	Which of the following risk is the failure of a purchased component to perform as expected?	Product risk	Project risk	Business risk	Programming risk	A

37	Which of the following term is best defined by the statement: "There will be a change of organizational management with different priorities."?	Staff turnover	Technology change	Management change	Product competition	C
38	Which of the following term is best defined by the statement: "The underlying technology on which the system is built is superseded by new technology."?	Technology change	Product competition	Requirements change	None of the mentioned	A
39	What assess the risk and your plans for risk mitigation and revise these when you learn more about the risk?	Risk monitoring	Risk planning	Risk analysis	Risk identification	A
40	Which of the following risks are derived from the organizational environment where the software is being developed?	People risks	Technology risks	Estimation risks	Organizational risks	D
41	Which of the following risks are derived from the software or hardware technologies that are used to develop the system?	Managerial risks	Technology risks	Estimation risks	Organizational risks	B
42	Which of the following term is best defined by the statement: "Derive traceability information to maximize information hiding in the design."?	Underestimated development time	Organizational restructuring	Requirements changes	None of the mentioned	C
43	Which of the following strategies means that the impact of the risk will be reduced?	Avoidance strategies	Minimization strategies	Contingency plans	All of the mentioned	B
44	Risk management is now recognized as one of the most important project management tasks.	TRUE	FALSE			A

45	Choose the correct option according to the given statements regarding risk management. Statement 1: A risk is a potential problem—it might happen, it might not. Statement 2: Managers, software engineers, and customers participate in risk analysis and management. Statement 3: Only Managers participate in risk analysis and management.	Statement 1 and 2 are correct.	Only statement 1 is correct.	Only statement 3 is correct.	Statement 1 and 3 are correct.	A
46	Reactive risk management is sometimes described as:	Fire fighting mode	Solution mode.	Uncertain mode	None of the above.	A
47	Software risk always involves two characteristics. What are those characteristics?	Uncertainty and loss	Certainty and profit	Staff size and budget	Project Deadline and budget	A
48	What is/are the different types of risk may occur when you develop software?	Project risks	Technical risks	Business risks	All of the above	D
49	Effective risk management plan needs to address which of these issues?	Risk avoidance	Risk monitoring	Risk management and contingency planning	All of the above.	D
50	Risk mitigation is a risk _____ activity. Risk monitoring is a _____ activity	Avoidance, Project tracking.	Increasing, Project tracking.	Project tracking, Avoidance.	Random, Tracking.	A

51	Which of the following categories is part of the output of software process?	computer programs	documents that describe the computer programs	data	all of the mentioned	D
52	Which of the following is the process of assembling program components, data, and libraries, and then compiling and linking these to create an executable system?	System building	Release management	Change management	Version management	A
53	Which of the following is / are the output of the Software Process?	Computer programs	Documents that describe the computer programs.	Data (contained within the program or external to it).	All of the above	D
54	As the reliability increases, failure intensity ____.	Decreases	Increases	No effect	None of the above	A

UNIT TWO	SUB : 410245 (B) STQA					
Sr. No.	QUESTIONS	A	B	C	D	Ans
1	Which of the following term describes testing?	Finding broken code	Evaluating deliverable to find errors	A stage of all projects	None of the mentioned	B
2	What is Cyclomatic complexity?	Black box testing	White box testing	Yellow box testing	Green box testing	B
3	Lower and upper limits are present in which chart?	Run chart	Bar chart	Control chart	None of the mentioned	A
4	Maintenance testing is performed using which methodology?	Retesting	Sanity testing	Breadth test and depth test	Confirmation testing	C
5	White Box techniques are also classified as	Design based testing	Structural testing	Error guessing technique	None of the mentioned	B
6	Exhaustive testing is	always possible	practically possible	impractical but possible	impractical and impossible	C
7	Which of the following is/are White box technique?	Statement Testing	Decision Testing	Condition Coverage	All of the mentioned	D
8	What are the various Testing Levels?	Unit Testing	System Testing	Integration Testing	All of the mentioned	D
9	Boundary value analysis belong to?	White Box Testing	Black Box Testing	White Box & Black Box Testing	None of the mentioned	B

10	Alpha testing is done at	Developer's end	User's end	Developer's & User's end	None of the mentioned	A
11	E-Commerce software testing follows different approach than gaming software testing. Which testing principle implies this?	Pareto principle	Testing is Context dependent	Testing shows presence of defects	Absence of errors-fallacy	B
12	When a cost to remove defect is not high?	During requirement analysis	During designing	During coding	During testing	A
13	In software development life cycle , who is the best person to catch a defect?	Software Tester	Customers	Designer	Business Analyst	D
14	Which of the following statement is true?	Exhaustive testing is impossible but practicable	Exhaustive testing is possible but impracticable	Exhaustive testing is impossible and impracticable	Exhaustive testing is possible and practicable	B
15	Software tester focuses more on complex part of the software. Which of the following testing principle implies this?	Testing shows presence of defects	Pesticide paradox	Testing is context dependent	Defect Clustering	D
16	The defect cluster change over time. Which of the following testing principle implies this?	Testing shows presence of defects	Pesticide paradox	Testing is context dependent	Defect Clustering	B
17	When testing principles are useful?	During testing	During execution	During review	Throughout life-cycle	D

18	In white box testing what do you verify?	Verify the security holes in the code	Verify the incomplete or broken paths in the code	Verify the flow of structure according to the document specification	All of these	D
19	End result of Software Requirement Analysis is _____	Functional and Behavioral	Architectural and Structural	Usability and Reliability	Algorithmic and Data Structure	A
20	The inputs for developing a test plan are taken from	Project plan	Business plan	Support plan	None of the above	B
21	Testing beyond normal operational capacity is _____	Load testing	Performance testing	Stress testing	All of these	C
22	Test wares are handed over to maintenance team during which phase?	Test implementation and execution	Test closure activity	Evaluating exit criteria and reporting	Test analysis and design	B
23	What are the criteria to decide the testing efforts? 1. Time and budget 2. Size of development team 3. Size of testers 4. Risk associated with project	a. 1, 3, 4	b. 1, 2, 3	c. 1, 4	d. 1, 3	C
24	Who leads a formal review process?	Author	Moderator	Reviewer	Scribe	B
25	A chronological record of relevant details about the execution of tests is called as, a _____	Test suite	Test procedure	Test data	Test log	D
26	Non functional testing is performed only at system testing level. True or false.	TRUE	FALSE			B

27	Which of the following is not other name for structural testing?	White box testing	Glass box testing	Behavioral testing	None of the above	C
28	Which things are measured by software Test effectiveness?	How many customer requirements are implemented in system?	How well the customer specifications are achieved by the system?	How much effort is put in developing the system?	All of the above	D
29	In which of the following type of testing, testing is done without planning and documentation?	Unit testing	Retesting	Ad hoc testing	Regression testing	C
30	When should company stop the testing of a particular software?	After system testing done	It depends on the risks for the system being tested	After smoke testing done	None of the above	B
31	_____ refers to a different set of tasks ensures that the software that has been built is traceable to Customer Requirements.	Verification	Requirement engineering	Validation	None of the above	C
32	Who performs the Acceptance Testing?	Software Developer	End users	Testing team	Systems engineers	B
33	Before handing over the software to the client, which testing is to be done in-house?	Alpha	Betta	Gamma	Theta	A

34	Requirement Engineering is not concern with _____.	Requirement Design	Requirement Elicitation	Requirement Analysis	Requirement Documentation	A
35	When an expected result is not specified in test case template then _____.	We cannot run the test.	It may be difficult to determine if the test has passed or failed.	It may be difficult to repeat the test.	We cannot automate the user inputs.	B
36	End result of Software Requirement Analysis is _____.	Functional and Behavioral	Architectural and Structural	Usability and Reliability	Algorithmic and Data Structure	A
37	Bug status is set to postpone due to _____.	Priority of that bug may low.	Lack of time for the release.	The bug may not be the major effect in the software.	Data may be unavailable.	D
38	Which Testing is performed first?	Black box testing	White box testing	Dynamic testing	Static testing	D
39	Verification and Validation uses _____.	Internal and External resources respectively.	Internal resources only.	External resources only.	External and Internal resources respectively.	A
40	Testing beyond normal operational capacity is _____.	Load testing	Performance testing	Stress testing	none	C

41	The expected results of the software is _____.	Only important in system testing	Only used in component testing	Most useful when specified in advance	Derived from the code.	A
42	Test cases are created in which phase?	Test Specification	Test Planning	Test Requirement	Test Configuration	A
43	7n test cases are generated in which case of Boundary Value Analysis?	Worst case	Roust worst case	Critical fault assumption	none	B
44	Which testing cannot be performed on first build of the software?	Regression testing	Retesting	a,b	none	C
45	Which testing is performed with Planning and Documentation?	Ad-hoc testing	Monkey testing	Fuzz testing	End-to-End testing	D
46	GUI means	Graphical user interface	Graphical user interaction	Graphics uniform interaction	none	A
47	Plasma panel have _____ resolution.	high	good	a,b	none	A
48	First graphical user interface used commercially was introduced in	1975	1966	1977	1967	A
49	What is/are the main component / components of user interface ?	Presentation language	Action language	a,b	none	A

50	Which one is the basic input device in GUI	Mouse	keyboard	cpu	monitor	A
51	Which of the following model put much more emphasis on testing?	waterfall model	agile model	spiral model	v-v model	D
52	Independent modules are easier to maintain and test because of.	Code modification is limited,	Error propagation is reduced	Reusable modules are possible.	All of the above.	D
53	Which of the following option is not tracked by configuration management tools?	Tracking of change proposals	Storing versions of system components	Tracking the releases of system versions to customers	None of the mentioned	D
54	Which of the following is not a Software Configuration Management Activity?	Configuration item identification	Risk management	Release management	Branch management	B
55	The definition and use of configuration management standards is essential for quality certification in	ISO 9000	CMM	CMMI	All of the mentioned	D
56	Client/server architectures cannot be properly tested because network load is highly variable.	TRUE	FALSE			B
57	Which of the following is / are types of Software Maintenance?	Corrective	Adaptive	Perfective	All of the above	D
58	_____ is a Software Configuration Management concept that helps us to control change.	Baseline	Procedure	Audit	None of the above	A

59	Software Configuration Management (SCM) is an umbrella activity.	TRUE	FALSE			A
60	What is the main aim of Software Configuration Management (SCM)?	Identify change	Control change	Ensure that change is being properly implemented	all of the above	D

UNIT THREE	SUB : 410245 (B) STQA					
Sr. No.	Questions	a	b	c	d	Ans
1	A ___ tool is piece of software that enables people to define software testing tasks.	a.test automation	b.selenium	c.HPE	d.Ranorex	a
2	Test automation tool can be expensive and usually employed in combination with ___.	a.system testing	b.software tesating	c.manual testin	d.beta testing	c
3	The behavior observed when a ___ or system is tested	a.component	b.test case	c.code	d.data	a
4	Which skill does not require for automation engineer	a.Troubleshoot ing	b.coding	c.certification	d.designing	d
5	which test are important to exercise code functiojnality without touching any dependency	a.system test	b.code test	c.unit test	d.manual test	c
6	Which automation testing is a key area in testing processes.	a.performance testing	b.functional testing	d.load testing	d.stress testing	b
7	___ testing is the process of evaluating the application performance.	a.load testing	b.stress testing	c.performanc e testing	d.functionall testing	c
8	Identifying the Current business practices with respect to automation in the target organisation involves in which test	a.current state	b.future state	c.gap analysis	d.business case	a
9	Which automation framework step is based on the input provided by the gap analysis.	a.work plan	b.business case	c.Requiremen t anlysisss	Risk management	c
10	In which step automation framework is identified as an "ideal world" scenario.	a.future state	b.current state	c.business case	d.work plan	a
11	In which layer the system being tested	a.domain layer	b.system under test layer	c.test cases layer	d.none of this	b

12	which criteria must satisfy in order to be accepted by the user, customer.	a.acceptance criteria	b.testing	c.result	d.adaptability	a
13	____ testing is often employed as a form of internal acceptance testing	a.alpha testing	b.agile testing	c.beta testing	anomaly	a
14	What allows to implement application specific test automation solution by adding some extra code	a.test automation framework	b.test complexity	c.reporting	d.maintenance cost	a
15	What does automated software testing improves	a.complexity	b.design	c.code	d.software quality	d
16	What is the unit of measurement that is used to measure the size of a user story for an Agile project?	a. Function points	b. Story points	c. Work breakdown points	d. Velocity points	b
17	Agility is nothing more than the ability of project team to respond rapidly to change.	a.False	b.true	c.	d.	a
18	Which of the following is a characteristic of an Agile leader?	a.Task focused	b.Supportive	c.Process oriented	d.Disinterested	b
19	Which is a Procedure?	a.Exit	b.WaitForProperty	c.Wait	d.None of these.	c
20	Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case?	a.The test will need to be executed once, but with a large set of data.	b.The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing.	c.The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing.	d.The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually.	d
21	The main goal of Automation Testing is to ____ the number of test cases to be run manually	a.Increase	b.Reduce	c.Enlarge	d.Multiply	b

22	Why will you do automation testing?	a.It increases defect detection ratio.	b.It improves the quality of production code.	c.It improves the efficiency of testing.	d.It reduces the cost of testing.	c
23	Which of the following is not a BDD automation framework?	a.Cucumber	b.Jbehave	c.Watir	d.Concordion	c
24	What type of test cases should you not automate?	a.Tests that don't require re-execution	b.Tests that demand continuous testing	c.Tests that fall under the acceptance test criteria	d.Tests that require cross-platform testing	a
25	Iterative development is NOT a good idea for?	a.Back end development	b. Front end development	c. Middleware development	d.Software development	b
26	Which of the following is not a characteristic of the good automation tool?	a.Robust object identification.	b.Support of cross-platform testing.	c.Easy integration with CI tools	d.Good debugging ability.	c
27	Which of the following is the best approach for automation in the long term?	a. Build a team with members having development skills	b.Outsource automation tasks to external vendors	c.Associate with the developers to start automation	d.Train manual testers and start automation	a
28	JMeter is for performance testing, whereas Selenium is mainly for _____.	a.performance testing	b.Automation Testing	c.Sanity testing	d.Regression testing	b

29	JUnit is a ___ testing tool	a.unit	b.load	c.block	d. Agile	a
30	Apache ___ is an open source Java application designed to load test functional behavior and gauge software performance.	a.Junit	b.selenium	c.JMeter	d.loader	c
31	Who performs manual testing	a.designer	b.tester	c.machine	d.user	d
32	Which tool is used for test managing scheduling,tracking and analysis	a.test management tool	b.test comparator tool	c.test execution tool	d.performance testing tool	a
33	Who does static testing	a.tester	b.developer	c.team members	d.user	b
34	Which is not a challenge for framework design	a.time	b.resources	c.quality	d.debugging	d
35	The power of machines to control the execution of tests,compare their outcomes is called___	a.testing software	b.automation testing	c.system testing	d.manual testing	b
36	When forming an Agile project team it is BEST to use___	a.Generalized Specialists	b.Top management officials	c.Highly specialized developers	d.All of the above	a
37	What is NOT an Agile methodology?	a.Extreme programming (XP)	b.Scrum	c.Crystal Clear	d.PMBOK® 3	d

38	The ' // ' tells the query that _____.	a.It needs to stop at the first element that it finds	b.This is comment	c.The path of the file or folder	d. All of these	a
39	Which of the following tools would be involved in the automation for regression test	a. data tester	b.output comparator	c.boundary testing	d.capture/playback	d
40	Which of the following is not a prereq for automation testing?	a.Ready Test Scripts	b.Stable code and application	c.Ready Test Suite	d.Skilled and experienced resources	a

UNIT FOUR	SUB : 410245 (B) STQA					
Sr. No.	Questions	a	b	c	d	Ans
1	Select the operating system which is not supported by Selenium IDE	Unix	Linux	Windows	Solaris	a
2	The Selenium RC is used	To run your test against different browsers on different operating systems	To create test with little or no prior knowledge in programming	To test a web application against firefox only	To run a huge test suite, that can be executed on multiple machines	a
3	Out of the following which can only test web applications	QTP	Selenium			b
4	Select the component which is not part of Selenium Suite	Selenium IDE	Selenium RC	SeleniumGrid	Selenium Web	d
5	Select the language which is not supported by the Selenium RC	ASP	Java	C#	PHP	a
6	Select the name which is not the type of locators	ID	Name	Password	Link Text	c
7	The Web Driver is used	To execute tests on the HTML Unit browser	To design a test Using Selenese	To quickly create tests	To test a web application against Firefox only	a

8	The Selenium IDE is used	To create customized test results	To deploy your tests across multiple environments using Selenium Grid	To test with HTML Unit	To test a web application against Firefox only	d
9	Select the browser which is supported by Selenium IDE	Google Chrome	Opera Mini	Mozilla Firefox	Internet Explorer	c
10	Selenium IDE stands for	Selenium Initialization Development Environment	Selenium Interrelated Development Environment	Selenium Integrated Development Environment	Selenium Information Development Environment	c
11	Is Web driver a component of the Selenium ?	No	Yes			b
12	Select the component which is not a type of assertion in Selenium IDE	Assert	Verify	WaitFor	Wait	d
13	Select the method which selects the option at the given index	selectByIndex()	selectIndex()	selectedByIndex()	selectByIndexes()	a
14	The selenium can	access controls within the desktop	both web and desktop applications	only test web applications		c

15	The Selenium	provides professional computer support	tests reports are generated automatically	comes with a built in object repository	Cannot access elements outside of the web application under test	d
16	Can Google Chrome be supported by Selenium	Yes	No			b
17	Can Unix operating system be supported by Selenium	No	Yes			a
18	Which command can be used to enter values onto text boxes ?	sendsKey()	sendKey()	sendKeys	sendKeys()	d
19	Select the language which is supported by the Selenium Web driver	Perl	Sql	ASP	Cobol	a
20	Which Selenium Component Supports all operating systems	Selenium Generator	Selenium IDE	Selenium WebDriver		c
21	Select the command in SeleniumIDE used to open a web page using theURL	OpenRecord	Open	OpenText	OpenTable	b
22	In case of Selenium IDE, the source view shows your script in	DHTML format	XML format	j2EE format	HTML format	d
23	The Actions Commands	are commands that directly interact with page elements	are commands that allow you to store values to a variable	are commands that verify if a certain condition is met		a

24	Select the command which is used to check the presence of a certain element	verifyTable	verifyTitlePresent	verifyTextPresent	verifyElementPresent	d
25	Select the command which is used to print a string value of a variable in Selenium IDE	The 'display' command	The 'echo' command	The 'print' command	The 'printf' command	b
26	Which component of Selenium can create customized test results ?	Web Driver	Selenium RC	Selenium IDE	Selenium Grid	a
27	Select the command that will not wait for the new page to load before moving on to the next command	clickAndWait	typeAndWait	selectAndWait	selectAndType	d
28	Select the command which is used to pause execution until the page is loaded completely	waitForPageToLoad	waitForElementPresent	waitForPage	waitForLoad	a
29	What can be used to test Flex/Flash application using Selenium	FlexUISelenium	FlexUI	UIFlexSelenium	SeleniumFlex	a
30	Select the command which is used to compare the actual page title with an expected value	verifyTitle	verifiedTitle	verifyTitles	verifiedTitles	a
31	Select the tab which gives feedback and other useful information when executing tests	Information	Fedback	Reference	Element	c
32	What is TestNG ?	TestNextGeneration	TestNewGenerlization	TestNewGenergation	TestNextGenergations	a
33	Select the tab that shows which command Selenium IDE is currently executing	Variable	Data	Information	Info	d

34	Which is a faster component between the Selenium Web driver and Selenium RC	Selenium Web Driver	Selenium Web driver			b
35	select the variation which locates elements by the value of their "id" attribute in Web Driver Selenium	By.id	By.idno	By.id_no	By.tag_id	a
36	Select the method which clears all selected entries in Web Driver Selenium	dselectAll()	deselect_Al0	dselect_Al0	deselectAll0	d
37	Method which selects the option which displays the text matching the parameter passed to it	selectVisibleText()	selectByVisibleText()	select_VisibleText()	select_ByVisibleText()	b
38	Out of the following which is not a wait command	waitForTitle	waitForTextPresent	waitForActive	waitForAlert	c
39	Select the command which retrieves the alert message and stores it in a variable that you will specify	storeAlert	storedAlert	store_Alert	storesAlert	a
40	Select the method which performs a context-click at the current mouse location	click_Context()	context.Click()	contextClick()	context_Click()	c

UNIT FIVE	SUB : 410245 (B) STQA					
Sr. No.	Questions	a	b	c	d	Ans
1	Select which option is not true about SQA...?	Audits and reviews to be performed by the team	Amount of technical work to be performed	Evaluations to be performed	Documents that are produced by the SQA team.	c
2	A product which is manufactured by using the degree of the design specification...	Quality of conformance	Quality Control	Quality Assurance	None of the above.	a
3	Which of the following is not included in prevention cost?	equipment calibration and maintenance	formal technical reviews	test equipment reviews	quality planning reviews	a
4	Select the people who identify the document and verifies the correctness of the software...	Project manager	SQA team	Project team	All of the mentioned	b
5	Select the option which is not an appraisal in SQA?	inter-process inspection	maintenance	testing	quality planning	d
6	What does Qa and QC stands for	Quality Assurance and Quality Control	Quality Adjustment and Quality Quaity completion	Quality Assurance and Queuing control	Quality Adjustment and Queuing Control	a
7	Which of the following is not a SQA plan for a project?	evaluations to be performed	amount of technical work	audits and reviews to be performed	ocuments to be produced by the SQA group	b

8	Which of the following is not included in External failure costs?	testing	help line support	warranty work	complaint resolution	a
9	Who identifies, documents, and verifies that corrections have been made to the software?	Project manager	Project Team	SQA Group	All of the mentioned	c
10	Quality also can be looked at in terms of user satisfaction which includes	A compliant product	Good quality output	Delivery within budget and schedule	All of the mentioned	d
11	Which of the following is not a core step of Six Sigma?	Define	Control	Measure	Analyse	b
12	Non-conformance to software requirements is known as	Software Availability	Software Reliability	software Failure	None of the above.	c
13	According to ISO 9001, inspection and testing comes under which management responsibility?	Process control	Document control	Control of nonconforming products	Servicing	a
14	Alpha testing is done at	Developer's end	User's end	both a and b	None of the above.	a
15	What are the various Testing Levels?	Unit testing	system testing	integration testing	All of the mentioned	d
16	Which of the following term describes testing?	Finding broken code	Evaluating deliverable to find errors	A stage of all projects	All of the mentioned	b
17	Behavioral testing is	white box testing	black bozx testing	grey box testing	None of the above.	b

18	In which testing level the focus is on customer usage?	Alpha testing	beta testing	validation testing	both a and b	d
19	Which testing is an integration testing approach that is commonly used when “shrink-wrapped” software products are being developed?	Regression Testing	Integration testing	Smoke testing	none of the above.	c
20	Testing of individual components by the developers are comes under which type of testing?	Integration testing	validation testing	Unit testing	None of the above.	c
21	When different combination of input requires different combination of actions, Which of the following technique is used in such situation	Boundary Value Analysis	Equivalence Partition	Decision Table	Decision Coverage	c
22	Which of the following is a myth in testing?	Tester can find bugs	Any user can test software	Missed defects are not due to testers	Complete testing is not possible	b
23	ISO published the standard in _____	1987	1985	1890	1980	a
24	-----is the application of quality principles to all facets and business process of an organization.	TQM	Software Reliability	software Failure	Software testing	a
25	.Innovation is the -----activity leading to changes.	Planned	Accidental	Virtual	User	a
26	Quality management system of a organization based on which pillars	Test plans, Test conditions & decisions	Quality processes, Guidelines and standards & Formats and templates	Quality police, objectives and manuals	None of the above.	b

27	V-model uses -----test models	Component testing, integration testing, system testing and acceptance testing	Not fix	alpha testing, beta testing , acceptance testing and user testing	black box testing, white box testing and gray box testing	b
28	Which of the following is a principle of total quality management?	Continuous process improvement	Continuous productivity improvement	Continuous value enhancement	Continuous defect elimination	c
29	The difference between an internal and an external customer is:	Internal customers usually work in the business, external customers do not.	Quality-oriented businesses care only about external customers.	External customers care about what they receive, internal customers do not.	Internal customers do not evaluate quality, and external customers do.	b
30	Costs associated with efforts to prevent errors are	Appraisal cost	Direct Cost	Prevention Cost	ExpectedCost	a
31	Quality management system of a organization based on which pillars	Test plans, Test conditions & decisions	Quality processes, Guidelines and standards & Formats and templates	Quality police, objectives and manuals	None of the above.	b
32	What is meant by Kaizen?	card signal	to avoid inadvertent errors	change for better quality	None of the above.	c
33	What is the aim of fool proofing technique used for total quality management?	to achieve zero defects	to specify time schedule	to specify targets	none of the aove	a

34	ISO 14000 quality standard is related with	Environmental management systems	Automotive quality standards	Eliminating poor quality	Customer satisfaction	a
35	What is quality assurance?	Quality assurance deals with activities which prove that products and services meet the required quality standard	Quality assurance deals with activities which aim at customers satisfaction	Quality assurance deals with controlling the quality of products by inspection	None of the above.	a
36	Which of the following statements is/are false? 1. Fault tree analysis method is used to determine reliability of product 2. The goal of Six Sigma is to reduce number of defects to 2.4 parts per billion 3. Six sigma is represented by normal distribution curve 4. Poka yoke is a policy which prevents occurrence of human errors	Only statement 3	Statement 2 and statement 3	Only statement 2	Statement 1, 3 and 4	c
37	The aim of Just-In-Time manufacturing principle is to eliminate	time wastage	labour wastage	cost of excessive inventory	All of the mentioned	d
38	To what does the ISO 9000 standards family apply?	Calibration	Efficiency & productivity	Quality system design &	None of the above.	a

39	"The degree to which a set of inherent characteristics of an object fulfils requirements" is known as	Conformity	Quality	Grade	None of the above.	a
40	Which of the following is not one of the seven Quality Management Principles?	System Approach to Management	Engagement of people	Leadership	Customer focus	a

UNIT SIX	SUB : 410245 (B) STQA					
Sr. No.	Questions	a	b	c	d	Ans
1	The role of management is to _____	provide Resources	monitor the effectiveness of the system	both a and b	None of the above.	c
2	ISO – 14001 gives stress on _____	Plan – Do -check -Act	Environmental protection	Prevention rather than detection	all of the above	d
3	Service Assurance is _____	Confidence with customer	Customer has trust	Employee has knowledge	all of the above	d
4	When a manager monitors the work performance of workers in his department to determine if the quality of their work is 'up to standard', this manager is engaging in which function?	Planning	Controlling	Organizing	Leadig	b
5	What are the three C's of TQM?	Cultural, Country, commitment	Cultural, communication and Commitment	Cultural, communication and Contribution	None of the above	c
6	_____ is not a process tools for TQM systems	process flow analysis	histograms	lpier	control of chart	c
7	Processes that operate with "six sigma quality" over the short term are assumed to produce long-term defect levels below _____ defects per million opportunities (DPMO).	2.4	2	3	3.4	d

8	_____ are used in six sigma	black belt	green belt	both a and b	None of the above	c
9	Customers are primarily concerned with _____	Communication, courtesy, and credibility of the sales person	Competence, courtesy, and security of the sales person	Competence, responsiveness, and reliability of the sales person	Communication, responsiveness, and cleverness of the sales person	a
10	Assured quality is necessary for building customer confidence.	correct	correct to some extent	correct to great extent	incorrect	a
11	"Quality is defined by the customer" is	An unrealistic definition of quality	A user-based definition of quality	A manufacturing-based definition of quality	A product-based definition of quality	b
12	Deming's 4 step cycle for improvement is _____	plan, do, check, act	schedule, do, act, check	do, act, check, monitor	plan, control, act, sustain	a
13	In Six Sigma, a _____ is defined as any process output that does not meet customer specifications	error	cost	quality	defect	d
14	Quality practices must be carried out _____	at the start of the project	throughout the life of the project	at the end of the project	no need to carry out quality practices	b
15	The Pareto Chart is a bar chart that allows for analysis of data in search of the Pareto Principle or the _____	80/20 rule.	pareto rule	negotiation rule	all of the above	a

16	The pareto chart is a _____ that allows us to focus on the issues that are causing the biggest problem, and thus maximize our impact.	prioritization tool	Mu sigma	Ishikawa tool	all of the above	a
17	The Cause and Effect diagram is a visual tool to explore all the _____ that may be causing or contributing to a particular problem	potential factors	similar factors	unrealistic factors	None of the above	a
18	Data are _____ onthe check sheet to record the frequency of specific events during a datacollection period.	"collected and tabulated"	"circulated"	"reported"	None of the above	a
19	Histogram is very useful tool to describe a_____ of the frequencydistribution of observed values of a variable	sense	quality	measurement	all of the above	a
20	The _____ diagram is a problem-solving tool that investigates and analizessystematically all the potential or real causes that result in a single effect.	cause and effect	pareto	histogram	all of the above	a
21	Which of the following does not affect the software quality and organizational performance?	Market	Product	Technology	People	a
22	Which of the following is an indirect measure of product?	Quality	Complexity	Reliability	all of the above	d
23	A graphical technique for finding if changes and variation in metrics data are meaningful is known as	Defect Removal Efficiency	Function Point Analaysis	Control Chart	all of the above	c

24	What encapsulates state data and services in a manner that is analogous to objects?	State Box	Clean Box	White Box	Black Box	a
25	MTTF stands for _____	mean-time-to-function	mean-time-to-failure	manufacture-time-to-function	None of the above	b
26	A is an existing defect that hasn't yetуст because another defect has yet caused a failure because the exact set of conditions were never met.	mutant defect	BKSU defect	latent defect	delayed defect	c
27	Which of the following is not a state of a defect in defect life cycle:	New	Open	Verified	Critical	d
28 happens when defect introduced in one phase passes to another phase without getting caught in the phase-end verification or validation activities.	Defect Cascading	Defect Prevention	QC	Defect Leakage	d
29	Defect is a technique that was developed to estimate the number of defects resident in a piece of software.	Density	Seeding	Age	Latency	b
30	The main focus of is to reduce defects and variations in the processes.	QA	QC	Six Sigma	None of the above	c
31	Who among the following suggested seven quality tools for controlling quality?	Juran	Kaoru Ishikawa	Dr. W. Edward Deming	Feigenbaum	b
32	Which among the following depicts positive and negative relation between driving factor and performance factor?	Scatter diagram	histogram	check sheet	None of the above	a

33	Which of the following is the limitation of Quality circle?	higher cost	training time and cost	development of leadership	all of the above	b
34	Which of the following is the task of project indicators:	help in assessment of status of ongoing project	track potential risk	help in assessment of status of ongoing project and track potential risk	None of the above	c
35	Which of the following is an indirect measure of product?	Quality	Complexity	Reliability	all of the above	d
36	The intent of project metrics is :	Minimization of development schedule	For strategic purposes	assessing project quality on going basis	Minimization of development schedule and assessing project quality on going basis	d
37	Inspections and testing are what kinds of Quality Costs?	Prevention	Internal Failure	External Failure	Appraisal	d
38	-----is the ability to encourage by "push or pull" technical people to produce to their best ability.	Evaluating	Motivation	Monitoring	None of the above	b
39	Which of the following is responsible for the quality objective?	Top level management	Middle level management	Frontline Management	all of the above	a
40	Which of the following is not a core step of Six Sigma?	Define	Control	measure	Analyse	b



ZEAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
ZEAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH
NARHE | PUNE -41 | INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING



Name of the Teacher: Prof. S. M. Kolekar	
AY: 2020-21	Class: BE Subject: STQA 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



ZEAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
ZEAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH
NARHE | PUNE -41 | INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">b. Software Qualityc. Total Quality Management(TQM)d. Customer
Ans:	C
Explanation:	
4)	People that are external to an organization are termed as _____ . <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. External customerb. Stakeholderc. Customera) Supplier
Ans:	a
Explanation:	
5)	Full form of of " pdca " is <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Plan Deploy Check Actb. Prepare Do Check Actc. Plan Do Check Actd. 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 _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Matricesb. Benchmarkc. Quality Assuranced. All of the above
Ans:	b
Explanation:	
7)	Categories of Requirements of product <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Stated and implied requirementsb. General and specific requirements



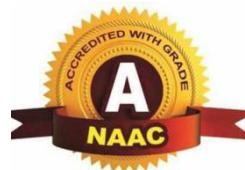
ZEAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
ZEAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH
NARHE | PUNE -41 | INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">c. Present and future requirementsd. All of the above
Ans:	d
Explanation:	
8)	Requirement category based on priority <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. primary requirementb. secondary requirementc. tertiary requirementd. All of the above
Ans:	d
Explanation:	
9)	RAD stands for <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Rapid application developmentb. Rapid appliance developmentc. read applied developmentd. none of the above
Ans:	a
Explanation:	
10)	Types of software product <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. product affecting lifeb. product affecting investmentc. simulation-based productd. All of the above
Ans:	d
Explanation:	
11)	A _____ is a collection of business process focused on consistently meeting customer requirements and enhancing their satisfaction <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Quality assuranceb. Total Quality Management (TQM)c. Quality management system (QMS)d. All of the above
Ans:	c



ZEAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
ZEAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH
NARHE | PUNE -41 | INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING



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



ZEAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
ZEAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH
NARHE | PUNE -41 | INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING



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



ZEAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
ZEAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH
NARHE | PUNE -41 | INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING



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

Name and Sign of Subject Teacher



Name of the Teacher: Prof. S. M. Kolekar

Class: BE

Subject: STQA

AY: 2020-21

SEM: II

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?



ZEAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
ZEAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH
NARHE | PUNE -41 | INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Alpha testingb. White box testingc. Beta testingd. Requirement testing
Ans:	d
Explanation:	
19)	What is a Test scenario ?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. a detailed document, which provides information about the testing strategy , 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?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Vertical Traceability Matrixb. Risk Traceability Matrixc. Bidirectional Traceability Matrixd. All of the above
Ans:	d
Explanation:	
21)	What is test strategy?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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?



ZEAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
ZEAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH
NARHE | PUNE -41 | INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Mutation testing lies on :<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Component Programmer Assumptionii. Coupling effect Assumption
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Only ib. Only iic. Both i and iid. None
Ans:	c
Explanation:	
24)	Which of the following is not a Advantage of mutation testing ? <ul style="list-style-type: none">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) <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Trueb. False
Ans:	a
Explanation:	
26)	The variation between the actual results and expected results is known as _____. <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Errorb. Mistakec. Fault



ZEAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
ZEAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH
NARHE | PUNE -41 | INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING



	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



ZEAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
ZEAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH
NARHE | PUNE -41 | INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING



	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.



ZEAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
ZEAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH
NARHE | PUNE -41 | INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING



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

Name and Sign of Subject Teacher



Name of the Teacher: Prof. S. M. Kolekar

Class: BE

Subject: STQA

AY: 2020-21

SEM: II

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**



ZEAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
ZEAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH
NARHE | PUNE -41 | INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING



	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



ZEAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
ZEAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH
NARHE | PUNE -41 | INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING



Ans:	c
Explanation:	
39)	Design pattern of JUnit is <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) The compound patternb) The composite patternc) None of the aboved) Both a & b
Ans:	d
Explanation:	
40)	setup() method is used to <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) initialize the objectb) define the objectc) release the objectd) None of the above
Ans:	a
Explanation:	
41)	JMeter is an Apache Jakarta project <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Trueb) False
Ans:	a
Explanation:	
42)	JMeter is <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Platform dependentb) Platform independent
Ans:	b
Explanation:	
15)	Which protocol is not supported by JMeter <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) TCP/IPb) HTTPc) JDBCd) FTP
Ans:	c
Explanation:	
16)	1. Test plan elements of the JMeter are



ZEAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
ZEAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH
NARHE | PUNE -41 | INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Test planb) Timersc) Controllersd) All of the above
Ans:	d
Explanation:	
17)	Samplers are the components which allow JMeter to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Send specific requests to a serverb) Accept requests from serverc) Give the acknowledgement to the userd) None
Ans:	a
Explanation:	
18)	The command to stop the test plan by Jmeter is <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Control + ‘.’b) Control + ‘,’c) Shift + ‘.’d) Shift + ‘/’
Ans:	a
Explanation:	
19)	A Pre-Processor element is executed <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Just before the request made by samplerb) After the request made by samplerc) After running the sampler elementd) Before running configuration element
Ans:	a
Explanation:	
20)	Types of logical controllers are <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) IF controllerb) Transaction controllerc) Do-While controllerd) Only a & b
Ans:	d
Explanation:	



ZEAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
ZEAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH
NARHE | PUNE -41 | INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING



Name and Sign of Subject Teacher

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 organisations who believe in listening to customers 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 which will reduce overall 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 process framework
- C. Managing Quality
- D. All of these

Answer: A

Quality assurance approach focuses on

- A. Finding and fixing defects
- B. Creation 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

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

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Users gap is

- A. gap between requirement specifications 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

Unit -1 Introduction		Answer
1	<p>How a quality can be quantified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Performance + Expectations B. Performance X Expectations C. Performance – Expectations D. Performance / Expectations <p>Explanation: Quality can be quantified by $Quality (Q) = \frac{Performance (P)}{Expectations (E)}$ So option D is correct</p>	D
2	<p>Traditional culture of quality requirements focuses on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Product oriented B. Process oriented C. Customer oriented D. Supplier oriented <p>Explanation: Traditional culture of quality requirements is Product oriented, whereas TQM culture is Process oriented. So option A is correct</p>	A
3	<p>American quality guru who took the message of quality to Japan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Genichi Taguchi B. Masaaki Imai C. Shigeo Shingo D. W. Edwards Deming <p>Explanation: American quality Guru's are W. Edward Deming, Walter Shewhart, Philip Crosby, Joseph M Juran. So option D is correct</p>	D
4	<p>PDCA cycle is the contribution of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Walter Shewhart B. Philip Crosby C. Genichi Taguchi D. W. Edward Deming <p>Explanation: W. Edward Deming contributions are 1. Deming's 14 points route to quality 2. Deming Cycle or PDCA cycle 3. Seven deadly diseases of Management 4. System of profound knowledge So option D is Correct</p>	D

5	<p>In TQM , the contributions of quality Guru W. Edward Deming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Deming's 14 points B. Deming's Cycle C. System of profound knowledge D. All the above <p>Explanation: W. Edward Deming contributions are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deming's 14 points route to quality 2. Deming Cycle or PDCA cycle 3. Seven deadly diseases of Management 4. System of profound knowledge <p>So option D is Correct</p>	D
6	<p>Which one is Juran's “three- role model”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Supplier – Process – Customer B. Customer - Process – Customer C. Process – Customer – Supplier D. Process – Supplier – Customer <p>Explanation: Juran's “Three role model” is Supplier – Process – Customer So option A is correct</p>	A
7	<p>In TQM, how many elements are there in Quality statements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4 <p>Explanation: Quality statements has three elements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vision statement 2. Mission statement 3. Quality policy statement <p>So option C is correct</p>	C
8	<p>What are the elements of Quality statements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Vision statement B. Mission statement C. Quality policy statement D. All the above <p>Explanation: Quality statements has three elements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vision statement 2. Mission statement 3. Quality policy statement <p>So option D is correct</p>	D

9	<p>Quality Trilogy is the contributions of</p> <p>A. Walter Shewhart B. Philip Crosby C. Joseph M Juran D. W. Edward Deming</p> <p>Explanation: Juran's Contributions are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Internal customer	C
---	--	---

	<p>2. Cost of quality 3. Fitness of Use 4. Quality trilogy 5. Juran's 10 steps for quality improvement 6. Breakthrough concept</p> <p>So option C is correct</p>	
10	<p>In TQM , the contributions of quality Guru Joseph M Juran</p> <p>A. Internal Customer B. Cost of Quality C. Breakthrough Concept D. All the above</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <p>Juran's Contributions are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Internal customer 2. Cost of quality 3. Quality trilogy 4. Fitness of Use 5. Juran's 10 steps for quality improvement 6. Breakthrough concept <p>So option D is correct</p>	D
11	<p>The contributions of quality Guru Philip Crosby in TQM</p> <p>A. PDCA Cycle B. Quality trilogy C. PDSA D. Concept of Zero defects</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <p>Philip Crosby's contributions are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Four absolutes of quality 2. 14 steps to quality management 3. Crosby's quality vaccine 4. Concept of Zero defects <p>So option D is correct</p>	D
12	<p>The contribution of Four absolute of Quality is given by</p> <p>A. Walter Shewhart B. Philip Crosby C. Joseph M Juran D. W. Edward Deming</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <p>Philip Crosby's contributions are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Four absolutes of quality 2. 14 steps to quality management 3. Crosby's quality vaccine 4. Concept of Zero defects <p>So option B is correct</p>	B
13	<p>Cost of quality is given by costs of</p> <p>A. Prevention + Appraisal +Internal failure +External failure B. Prevention + Appraisal C. Internal failure + External failure D. Appraisal + Internal failure</p>	A

	Explanation: Cost of quality = Prevention cost + Appraisal cost + Internal failure cost + External failure cost So option A is correct	
14	In components of CoQ, Cost of good quality contains A. Prevention cost B. Appraisal cost C. Both A and B D. None of the above Explanation: CoQ of good quality = Prevention cost + Appraisal cost So option C is correct	C
15	In components of CoQ, Cost of poor quality contains A. Internal failure cost B. External failure cost C. Both A and B D. None of the above Explanation: CoQ of good quality = Internal failure cost + External failure cost So option C is correct	C
16	The Teboul's customer satisfaction model depends on A. Company offer B. Customer needs C. Both A and B D. None of the above Explanation: Teboul's customer satisfaction model is the intersection of Company offer and Customer needs So option C is correct	C
17	Customer perception on quality contains A. Performance B. Features C. Service D. All the above Explanation: Customer perception on quality are performance, Features, Service, Warranty, Price and Reputation So option D is correct	D

18	<p>Tools used for collecting customer complaints</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Comment cardsB. Focus groupsC. Toll free Telephone numbersD. All the above <p>Explanation: Tools used for receiving customer complaints 1. Comment Cards 2. Customer Questionnaire 3. Post-transaction surveys 4. Employee feedback 5. Focus groups 6. Toll free Telephone numbers. So option D is correct</p>	D
----	---	----------

19	<p>PDCA cycle stands for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Plan Do Check Act B. Plan Did Check Act C. Process Do Check Act D. Process Did Check Acknowledge <p>Explanation: PDCA cycle stands for Plan Do Check Act as per E. Deming So option A is correct</p>	A
20	<p>Dimensions of quality contains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Performance B. Reliability C. Conformance <p>All the above</p> <p>Explanation: Dimensions of quality contains Performance, features, usability, conformance to standards/specifications, reliability, durability, maintainability. So option D is correct</p>	D
21	<p>TQM culture of quality requirements focuses on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Product oriented B. Process oriented C. Customer oriented D. Supplier oriented <p>Explanation: TQM culture of quality requirements is Process oriented, whereas Traditional culture is Product oriented. So option B is correct</p>	B
22	<p>Dimensions of Service quality contains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Tangibles B. Reliability C. Assurance D. All the above <p>Explanation: Dimensions of Service quality contains Tangibles , Reliability, Assurance, empathy, Responsiveness So option D is correct</p>	D
23	<p>Japanese quality guru who developed new concepts in response to the American gurus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Walter Shewhart B. Philip Crosby C. Genichi Taguchi D. W. Edward Deming <p>Explanation: Japanese quality guru are Genichi Taguchi, Masaaki Imai, Shigeo Shingo. So option C is correct</p>	C

24	<p>In TQM, the customer need can be understandable by which model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Taguchi ModelB. Kano ModelC. Deming ModelD. Kaizen Model <p>Explanation:</p>	B
----	--	----------

	Kano proposed a model to understand the customer need. Whereas others contributions are not with respect to customer need. So option B is correct	
25	<p>The most common techniques used for analyzing the quality costs are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Trend Analysis B. Pareto Analysis C. Both A and B D. None of the above <p>Explanation: The techniques used for analyzing the quality costs are Trend Analysis and Pareto Analysis So option C is correct</p>	C
26	<p>In continuous improvement, PDSA stands for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Plan Do Study Act B. Plan Did Study Act C. Process Do Study Act D. Process Did Study Acknowledge <p>Explanation: PDSA stands for Plan Do Study Act So option A is correct</p>	A
27	<p>The system for causing quality is preventive, not appraisal is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. First absolute B. Second absolute C. Third absolute D. Fourth absolute <p>Explanation: First absolute: Definition of Quality Second absolute: The system for causing quality is preventive, not appraisal Third absolute: Zero defect Fourth absolute: The measurement of quality is the price of non-conformance, not indexes So option B is correct</p>	B
28	<p>The Quality as “Fitness of Use” is given by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Walter Shewhart B. Philip Crosby C. Joseph M Juran D. W. Edward Deming <p>Explanation: Juran’s Contributions are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Internal customer 2. Cost of quality 3. Fitness of Use 4. Quality trilogy 5. Juran’s 10 steps for quality improvement 6. Breakthrough concept <p>So option C is correct</p>	C

29	<p>Cost generated before the before a product is shipped as a result of non-conformance to requirements is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Appraisal costB. Internal failure costC. External failure cost	B
----	---	----------

	<p>D. Prevention cost</p> <p>Explanation: Internal failure cost: Cost generated before the before a product is shipped as a result of non-conformance to requirements. External failure cost: Cost generated before the after a product is shipped as a result of non-conformance to requirements So option B is correct</p>	
30	<p>The expression of dissatisfaction with a product either orally or written is</p> <p>A. Customer retention B. Customer satisfaction C. Customer complaints D. Customer service</p> <p>Explanation: Customer complaint is defined as The expression of dissatisfaction with a product either orally or written. So option C is correct</p>	C
UNIT-II TQM Principles		
31	<p>Success of each organization is depending on the performance of</p> <p>a) Employer b) Management c) Employee d) Vendor</p> <p>Explanation: Employee involvement improves the quality and productivity at all levels of organization. So option c is correct</p>	c
32	<p>A satisfied employee will be a</p> <p>a) Manager b) High performer c) Motivator to others d) Team leader</p> <p>Explanation: A satisfied employee will improve their work continuously, find new goals and change challenges. So option b is correct</p>	b
33	<p>Motivation includes</p> <p>a) Job satisfaction b) Job enrichment c) Job enlargement d) All of the above</p> <p>Explanation: Motivation promotes job satisfaction and thus reduces absenteeism and turnover. So option d is correct</p>	d

34	<p>Which is the process of stimulating people to actions to accomplish the goals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Bonusb) Motivationc) Performance based incentived) Promotion <p>Explanation:</p>	b
----	--	----------

	Motivation is the process of inducing people inner drives and action towards certain goals. So option b is correct	
35	<p>Which theory emphasizes that, Unsatisfied need can influence the behavior, satisfied one will not act as a motivator?</p> <p>a) Maslow Theory b) Herzberg's Theory c) Expectancy theory d) Alderfer's ERG theory</p> <p>Explanation: Maslow emphasizes that any unsatisfied need, whether of lower order or higher order, will motivate individuals. So option a is correct</p>	a
36	<p>Which of the following is responsible for quality objective?</p> <p>a) Top level management b) Middle level management c) Frontline management d) All of the above</p> <p>Explanation: It is the responsibility of top management to implement and maintain the quality policy. So option a is correct</p>	a
37	<p>EMS stands for</p> <p>a) Environmental management system b) Employees management system c) Engineering management system d) Equipment management system</p> <p>Explanation: An Environmental management system focuses resources on meeting the commitments identified in the organization's policy. So option a is correct</p>	a
38	<p>Maslow says that Human beings are full of needs & wants. And these needs will lead to their?</p> <p>a) Job b) Behavior c) Attitude d) Motivation</p> <p>Explanation: Maslow hierarchy states that a lower level must be completely satisfied and fulfilled before moving onto a higher pursuit. So option b is correct.</p>	b
39	<p>The Need which improves the confidence level of an employee is</p> <p>a) Social b) Safety c) Basic d) Esteem</p> <p>Explanation: Self esteem needs include those for self confidence, achievement, self-respect etc</p>	d

	So option d is correct.	
40	<p>Which of the following is not a part of hygiene factor of two factor theory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Company policy b) Administration c) Responsibilities d) Interpersonal Relations <p>Explanation: Hygiene factors are necessary to maintain a reasonable level of satisfaction among employees. So option c is correct.</p>	c
41	<p>Responsibility, Advancement etc are example of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Motivators b) Hygiene factors c) Improvement factors d) Advance factors <p>Explanation: Total quality management is a great motivator for employees as it taps their intellectual treasure for the success of the organization. So option a is correct.</p>	a
42	<p>Continual improvement is in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Environmental objective b) Audit Result c) Corrective action d) All of the above <p>Explanation: Continual improvement is an ongoing effort to improve products, services, or processes. So option d is correct.</p>	d
43	<p>Kaizen is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Small change b) Big improvement c) Sudden impact d) All of the above <p>Explanation: Kaizen is a Japanese term meaning "change for the better" or "continuous improvement." So option a is correct.</p>	a
44	<p>While setting Quality objective, which need is to be considered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Organization need b) Customer need c) Employees need d) All of the above <p>Explanation: Quality objectives are measurable goals relevant to enhancing customer satisfaction and are consistent with the quality policy. So option b is correct.</p>	b

45	<p>Plan-do-study-act cycle is a procedure to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Overall improvementb) Continuous improvement	b
----	--	----------

	<p>c) Permanent improvement d) Immediate improvement</p> <p>Explanation: PDSA cycle is an iterative four-step management method used in business for the control and continuous improvement of processes and products So option b is correct.</p>	
46	<p>Quality practices must be carried out</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. at the start of the project b. throughout the life of the project c. at the end of the project d. no need to carry out quality practices <p>Explanation: Quality practices, such as, teamwork and participation, customer focus and satisfaction, continuous improvement, were identified as best practices for TQM implementation. So option b is correct.</p>	b
47	<p>Quality Trilogy includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Quality planning b) quality improvement c) quality control d) All the three <p>Explanation: Juran's trilogy," an approach to cross-functional management that is composed of three managerial processes: quality planning, quality control and quality improvement. So option d is correct.</p>	d
48	<p>Kaizen is a – process the purpose of which goes beyond simple productivity improvement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) weekly b) daily c) monthly d) annual <p>Explanation: Kaizen focuses on applying small, daily changes that result in major improvements over time. So option b is correct.</p>	b
49	<p>“Poko-Yoke” is the Japanese term for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Card b) Fool proof c) Continuous improvement d) Fishbone diagram 	b

	<p>Explanation: SEIKETSU practices such as colour coding, Fool Proofing, Responsibility labels can be followed at the workplace. So option b is correct.</p>	
50	<p>Identify the cost not likely to reduce as a result of better quality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintenance costs b) Inspection costs c) Scrap costs d) Warranty and service costs <p>Explanation: Maintenance cost are incurred not to reduce as a result of better quality So option a is correct.</p>	a
51	<p>Quality Management includes forming and directing a team of people to achieve a qualitative goal within an effective cost and time frame that results in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a project completed in shortest possible time. b) a product or service that conforms to the required specifications. c) an award-winning product that brings public recognition to the project d) an innovative project that establishes qualification of the project team <p>Explanation: Organizations seek sustained success through the implementation of a quality management system So option b is correct.</p>	b
52	<p>Quality fulfils a need or expectation that is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Explicitly stated b) Implied c) Legally required d) All of the above <p>Explanation: Quality refers to the set of inherent properties of an object that allows satisfying stated or implied needs. So option d is correct.</p>	d
53	<p>Which of the following is not a target of Total Quality Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Customer Satisfaction b) Reducing manpower c) Continuous Cost Reduction d) Continuous Operational Improvement <p>Explanation: Total quality management (TQM) describes a management approach to long-term success through customer satisfaction.</p>	b

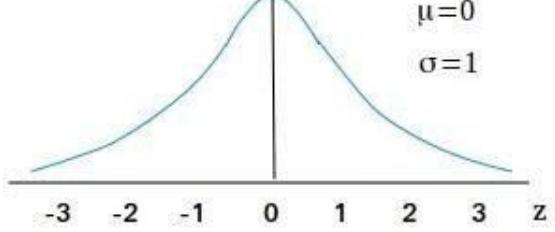
	So option b is correct.	
54	<p>The roof of House of Quality shows the interrelationship between</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Functional Requirements b) Design Attributes c) Service Process d) Manufacturing Process <p>Explanation: HOQ is considered the primary tool used during quality function deployment to help facilitate group decision making. So option b is correct.</p>	b
55	<p>Two major component of fitness of use are Quality Design and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Quality of Conformance b) Quality of Service c) Quality of Specification d) Quality of Manufacturing <p>Explanation: The degree to which products conform to essential requirements and meet the needs of users for which they are intended. So option a is correct.</p>	a
56	<p>Which is the set of activities that ensures the quality levels of product and services are properly maintained and that supplier and customer quality issues are properly resolved?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Quality Assurance b) Quality Planning c) Quality Control d) Quality Management <p>Explanation: Quality Assurance (QA) is defined as an activity to ensure that an organization is providing the best possible product or service to customers. So option a is correct.</p>	a
57	<p>Which of the following are responsible for Quality objective?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Top level management b) Middle level management c) Frontline management d) All of the above <p>Explanation: Top level management shall demonstrate leadership and commitment with respect to the quality management system.</p>	a

	So option a is correct.	
58	<p>While setting Quality objective, which need has to be considered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Customer need b) Organizational need c) Supplier need d) Worker need <p>Explanation: A customer need is a motive that prompts a customer to buy a product or service. So option a is correct.</p>	a
59	<p>The role of management is to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) provide Resources b) define EMS c) monitor the effectiveness of the system d) All of the above <p>Explanation: Management responsibilities are to ensure operational efficiency, financial reporting quality, and compliance with applicable laws, regulations, rules, and standards. So option d is correct.</p>	d
60	<p>Which refers to general processes of improvement and encompasses discontinuous improvements?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Continuous improvement b) Continual improvement c) Constant improvement d) Consecutive improvement <p>Explanation: Continual improvement is the ongoing improvement of products, services or processes through incremental and breakthrough improvements. So option b is correct.</p>	b
UNIT-III TQM TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES I		
61	<p>Which of the following is not a process tool for TQM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. process flow analysis B. histograms C. plier D. control charts <p>Explanation: A process flow chart is a logical, relatively easy to understand chart, which displays how a process operates via using standard symbols to represent activity. Control used to study how a process changes over time. The Histogram is a kind of bar chart</p>	c

	showing a distribution of variables or causes of problems. But plier is not a TQM tool. It is a manufacturing tool.	
62	<p>The charts that identify the potential causes for a particular quality problem.</p> <p>A. Control Chart B. Flow chart C. Cause and Effect Diagram D. Pareto chart</p> <p>Explanation: Control used to study how a process changes over time. The Histogram is a kind of bar chart showing a distribution of variables or causes of problems. Flowcharting is typically used to map a process flow showing the beginning of a process, decision points, and the end of the process. A Pareto Chart is a graph that indicates the frequency of defects, as well as their cumulative impact. Cause and Effect Diagrams are charts that identify the potential causes for a particular quality problem.</p>	C
63	<p>In six sigma, which of the following is defined as any process output that does not meet customer specification?</p> <p>A. Error B. Cost C. Quality D. Defect</p> <p>Explanation: Six Sigma strategies seek to improve the quality of the output of a process by identifying and removing the causes of defects and minimizing impact variability in manufacturing and business processes.</p>	D
64	<p>A Fish bone diagram is also known as</p> <p>A. cause-and-effect diagram B. poka-yoke diagram C. Kaizen diagram D. Taguchi diagram</p> <p>Explanation: The fishbone diagram or Ishikawa diagram is a cause-and-effect diagram that helps managers to track down the reasons for imperfections, variations, defects, or failures. The diagram looks just like a fish's skeleton with the problem at its head and the causes for the problem feeding into the spine.</p>	A
65	<p>A maturity model can be used as the benchmark for comparison and an aid to understanding</p> <p>A. TRUE B. FALSE C. depends D. can't say</p> <p>Explanation: Benchmarking is a process of measuring the performance of a company's products, services, or processes against those of another business considered to be the best in the industry, aka "best in class." The point of benchmarking is to identify internal opportunities for improvement.</p>	A

	<p>A. develop, multiply, analyze, improve, check B. define, multiply, analyze, improve, control C. define, measure, analyze, improve, control D. define, manufacture, analyze, improve, control</p> <p>Explanation: Define, measure, analyze, improve, and control (DMAIC) is a data-driven quality strategy used to improve processes. The letters in the acronym represent the five phases that make up the process, including the tools to use to complete those phases</p>	
67	<p>Check sheet is used during which part of DMAIC</p> <p>A. Define B. Measure C. Analyze D. Improve</p> <p>Explanation: Check Sheets are best used when the data can be collected by the same person or in the same location. Therefore it is in measure phase.</p>	B
68	<p>Presence of one of the following after every stage of DMAIC allows for review of project and incorporation of suggestions.</p> <p>A. Review gate B. Toll gate C. Decision gate D. None of these</p> <p>Explanation: A DMAIC tollgate (also called a “phase-gate” or “stage-gate”) is a checkpoints allowing you to proceed through the DMAIC model. It marks your project officially progressing from one stage to the next.</p>	B
69	<p>The Toyota production system is based on two pillars namely</p> <p>A. Kaizen, Six Sigma B. Lean, Six Sigma C. Just in Time, Jidoka D. Just in Time, Kaizen</p> <p>Explanation: Just-in-time (JIT) manufacturing, also known as just-in-time production or the Toyota Production System (TPS), is a methodology aimed primarily at reducing times within the production system as well as response times from suppliers and to customers. Jidoka is a Lean method that is widely-adopted in manufacturing and product development. Also known as autonomation, it is a simple way of protecting your company from delivering products of low quality or defects to your customers while trying to keep up your takt time.</p>	C

70	<p>The diagram shows the location of defect in any unit. This diagram is used in the analyze step of DMAIC</p> <p>A. Affinity B. Relations C. Defect Concentration</p>	C
----	---	---

	D. Scatter	
	Explanation: The defect concentration diagram is a graphical tool that is useful in analyzing the causes of the product or part defects.	
71	Which of the diagram is used to identify what might go wrong in a plan under development A. Pareto Chart B. PDPC C. Arrow Diagram D. Matrix Diagram	B
	Explanation: The process decision program chart (PDPC) is a tool used to systematically identifies what might go wrong. Obtain or develop a tree diagram of the proposed plan.	
72	The standard normal distribution has mean and standard deviation, A. 1,0 B. 0,1 C. 0,0 D. 1,1	B
	Explanation: The standard normal distribution is a normal distribution with a mean of zero and standard deviation of 1.	
	The standard normal distribution curve 	
73	The sixsigma improvement project the least experienced individuals are A. Green Belt B. Black belts C. Red Belts D. Master Black Belts	A
	Explanation: In six sigma training certificates, varies ranking levels are there, that are belt level rankings. A Green Belt has expertise in Six Sigma and has set their feet on the path toward leadership.	
74	Which of the following is not a use of arrow diagrams A. Determining the best schedule for the entire project B. Potential Scheduling problem and solution C. Calculate critical path of the project	D

	<p>D. Identifying defects in a process</p> <p>Explanation: The arrow diagramming method (ADM) refers to a schedule network diagramming technique in which the schedule activities within a given project are represented by the use of arrows. The beginning of the schedule activity is represented by the tail, or base, of the arrow.</p>	
75	<p>Failure Mode and Effect Analysis, which prioritizes different sources of error is used in one of the following stage</p> <p>A. Define B. Measure C. Improve D. Analyze</p> <p>Explanation: Failure mode and effects analysis (FMEA; often written with "failure modes" in plural) is the process of reviewing as many components, assemblies, and subsystems as possible to identify potential failure modes in a system and their causes and effects.</p>	D
76	<p>What is the aim of fool proofing technique used for total quality management?</p> <p>A. to achieve zero defects B. to specify time schedules C. to specify targets D. none of the above</p> <p>Explanation: A poka-yoke is any mechanism in any process that helps an equipment operator avoid (yokeru) mistakes (poka). Its purpose is to eliminate product defects by preventing, correcting, or drawing attention to human errors as they occur.</p>	A
77	<p>Which of the following statements is/are false?</p> <p>1. Fault tree analysis method is used to determine reliability of product 2. The goal of Six Sigma is to reduce number of defects to 2.4 parts per billion 3. Six sigma is represented by normal distribution curve 4. Poka yoke is a policy which prevents occurrence of human errors</p> <p>A. Only statement 3 B. Statement 2 and statement 3 C. Statement 1, 3 and 4 D. Only statement 2</p> <p>Explanation: The goal of Six Sigma is to increase profits by eliminating variability, defects and waste that undermine customer loyalty. Six Sigma can be understood/perceived at three levels: Metric: 3.4 Defects Per Million Opportunities.</p>	D

78	Benchmarking determines A. Customer requirements B. Process capability C. How company is doing relative to others D. Getting ISO 9000 audit done E. If management is motivated	C
----	--	---

	<p>Explanation: Benchmarking can become a tool to sustain this new TQM paradigm, providing a means to increase an organization's competitive performance by a comparison with the best-in-class.</p>	
79	<p>Old Management Tools</p> <p>A. Affinity diagram B. Decision Matrix C. Flow chart D. All of these,</p> <p>Explanation: New 7 tools</p> <p>Affinity Diagram. Arrow Diagram. Matrix Diagram. Nominal Group Technique (NGT) Process Decision Program Chart (PDPC) Relations Diagram. Tree Diagram.</p>	B
80	<p>Need for new management Tools</p> <p>A. Promote innovation B. Communicate information C. Successfully plan projects D. All of these E. None of these</p> <p>Explanation: New tools are more relational and network oriented. New tools may take more practice to develop proficiency.</p>	D
81	<p>Benchmarking process are</p> <p>A. Introgation B. Action C. Maturity D. All the above</p> <p>Explanation: The key steps in benchmarking process are divided into five phases starting with the planning phase and evolving through analysis, integration, action, and finally maturity.</p>	D
82	<p>Types of Bench Marking (BM)</p> <p>A. Internal BM B. Competitive BM C. Functional BM D. Generic BM E. All the above</p> <p>Explanation: There are four main types of benchmarking: internal, Competitive, Functional, Generic BM.</p>	E
83	<p>Reliability of a product means</p> <p>Consistency of performance Performance over period Free of technical errors</p> <p>The correct order is i& iii</p>	D

	<p>i& ii ii & iii i, ii & iii</p> <p>Explanation: Reliability is defined as the probability that a product, system, or service will perform its intended function adequately for a specified period of time, or will operate in a defined environment without failure.</p>	
84	<p>Failure Rate is</p> <p>A. Engineering system fails per hour B. Component fails per hour C. Both. D. None of the above.</p> <p>Explanation: Failure rate is the frequency with which an engineered system or component fails, expressed for example in failures per hour. It is often denoted by the Greek letter λ (lambda) and is important in reliability theory.</p>	C
85	<p>Types of FMEA</p> <p>A. Process FMEA B. Design FMEA C. Both D. None of these.</p> <p>Explanation: There are two important types of FMEA are Process FMEA, Design FMEA.</p>	C
86	<p>Classifications of FMEA</p> <p>A. Equipment FMEA B. Maintenance FMEA C. Service FMEA D. System FMEA E. All the above</p> <p>Explanation: Classification of FMEA: System FMEA, Design FMEA, Process FMEA, Service FMEA, Equipment FMEA, Maintenance FMEA, Concept FMEA, Environmental FMEA.</p>	E
87	<p>Professionals ,if they have not undergone a formal certification program of six sigma. The following belt will be given.</p> <p>A. Green belt B. Black belt C. White belt D. Yellow belt</p> <p>Explanation: Professionals are considered Six Sigma White Belts if they have not undergone a formal certification program or extended training.</p>	C
88	<p>The Zero defect concept</p> <p>A. Is a performance standard for management B. Is a motivational technique that promotes "doing it right the first time" C. Is used by management to communicate to all employees that everyone should do things right the first time D. A and C E. B and C</p> <p>Explanation: Zero Defects is a management tool aimed at the reduction of defects through prevention. It is directed at motivating people to prevent mistakes by</p>	D

	developing a constant, conscious desire to do their job right the first time." — Zero Defects : A New Dimension in Quality Assurance.	
89	<p>The concept of Zero inventory is called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Six sigma B. Continuous improvement C. Just in Time D. Zero defects <p>Explanation: A system in which a company keeps no or very little inventory in storage, simply ordering exactly what it needs to sell and receiving it in a timely manner. Zero inventory is the goal of just-in-time inventory management and the two terms are sometimes used to mean the same thing.</p>	C
90	<p>Some organizations today are using six sigma to set the upper and lower limits on control charts rather than the traditional sigma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. two B. three C. four D. five E. twelve <p>Explanation: Control limits on a control chart are commonly drawn at 3s from the center line because 3-sigma limits are a good balance point between two types of errors: Type I or alpha errors occur when a point falls outside the control limits even though no special cause is operating.</p>	B
UNIT-IV TQM TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES II		
91	<p>Which statistical technique integrates product design and manufacturing process?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Tree analysis b) Problem solving techniques c) Quality function deployment d) Taguchi approach <p>Explanation: Taguchi's approach for quality combines statistical methods and engineering to achieve rapid movement in quality and cost by optimising the design of a product. It integrates manufacturing process and product design.</p>	d
92	<p>What is the key step in Taguchi's approach?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Tolerance design b) System design c) Parameter design d) Process design <p>Explanation: Taguchi's approach is based on integrating system design (initial design stage), parameter design (Testing various material combinations) and tolerance design (buying material of better grade). Parameter design is the key step as it offers the concept of uncontrollable factor.</p>	c

93	<p>What is called the stratification of information?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Breaking down a whole group into smaller sub groupsb) Isolating the vital few from the trivial manyc) Grouping of scattered informationd) Sequencing of processes in a quality system <p>Explanation: Stratification of information is one of the statistical tools which means</p>	a
----	--	----------

	breaking down of the whole group into smaller sub-groups. Run charts, effect diagram, pareto diagram and scatter diagrams are also the statistical tools.	
94	<p>Which technique is used to relate complex cause and effect relationships?</p> <p>a) Affinity diagram b) Pareto diagram c) Scatter diagram d) Interrelationship diagram</p> <p>Explanation: Interrelationship diagram is a quality improvement technique which shows the relationship between inter-related factors. This diagram displays the factors which are involved in complex problems.</p>	d
95	<p>What is PDPC?</p> <p>a) A statistical tool b) Quality improvement technique c) Quality assurance technique d) Statistical process control technique</p> <p>Explanation: PDPC is process decision program chart which helps in the selection of the best process to obtain desired result. It is a quality improvement technique. It evaluates existing process and also look at alternatives.</p>	b
96	<p>What is the first step in problem solving process?</p> <p>a) Plan b) Do c) Check d) Action</p> <p>Explanation: Problems are best solved by the cycle: Plan-Do-Check-Action. In planning, a course of action is planned according to customer requirement and conditions of service then the process must be executed according to this plan.</p>	a
97	<p>How many control charts are normally used for statistical control of variables?</p> <p>a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4</p> <p>Explanation: Three control charts are normally used for statistical control of variables. These are i) Mean chart, ii) Range chart, and iii) standard deviation charts. Control charts help in the understanding of inherent capability of process and bring the process under control.</p>	c
98	<p>Which tool is used to analyse the effects of a failure of individual components on the system?</p> <p>a) FTA b) FMEA c) Quality circles d) Fool proofing</p> <p>Explanation: Failure mode and effect analysis (FMEA) is a statistical tool used to review the new product design with respect to the requirements of customers before it is sent to production. It is used basically to analyse the failure effect of individual components on the system as a whole.</p>	b

99	What is the formula for process capability index? a) $(1-K)C_p$ b) $(1+K)C_p$ c) $(1-C_p)K$	a
----	---	----------

	d) $(1+C_p)K$ Explanation: Process capability index is also known as measure of process capability and denoted by C_{pk} . $C_{pk} = (1-K)*C_p$. K is the correction factor and always has a positive value. C_p is the process capability potential also known as process capability variation and is equal to the (Specification width divided by process width).									
100	What is arrow diagram in TQM? a) A diagram used to plan the most appropriate schedule b) Diagram shows the relationship strength between the variables c) Used large amount of data and organise it on the basis of natural relationship between items d) Diagram showing the sequencing and inter relationships between factors Explanation: Arrow diagram is a statistical tool used to plan the most appropriate schedule for any task and to effectively control it during the progress of the process. Arrow diagram helps in establishing the most suitable plan for a project.	a								
101	What is the aim of fool proofing technique used for total quality management? a. to achieve zero defects b. to specify time schedules c. to specify targets d. none of the above Explanation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The use of fool proofing technique eliminates human errors. Its aim is to obtain zero defects.- To avoid such errors certain devices are used which produce visual or sonic alarm when errors occur.- Proper lightening, clean working conditions and avoiding long hours of work can reduce errors.	a								
102	Match the following group 1 items with group 2 items <table><tbody><tr><td>1. Sort</td><td>A. Seitan</td></tr><tr><td>2. Set in order</td><td>B. Seiketsu</td></tr><tr><td>3. Shine</td><td>C. Seiri</td></tr><tr><td>4. Standardize</td><td>D. Seiso</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>a. 1 – D, 2 – A, 3 – B, 4 – C b. 1 – C, 2 – A, 3 – D, 4 – B c. 1 – B, 2 – C, 3 – A, 4 – D d. 1 – A, 2 – C, 3 – D, 4 – B</p> Explanation: The 5S are as follows: 1) Sort: In this step unnecessary items are eliminated by placing a red flag on them. 2) Set in order: This step helps in effective storage of items in an organized way. 3) Shine: This step refers to cleaning of work piece. 4) Standardize: According to this step, standards assigned in the organization are to be followed by workers and the duties are to be pre-assigned. 5) Sustain: This step is difficult to implement and achieve.	1. Sort	A. Seitan	2. Set in order	B. Seiketsu	3. Shine	C. Seiri	4. Standardize	D. Seiso	1 – C, 2 – A, 3 – D, 4 – B
1. Sort	A. Seitan									
2. Set in order	B. Seiketsu									
3. Shine	C. Seiri									
4. Standardize	D. Seiso									

103	<p>What is meant by Kaizen?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. card signalb. to avoid inadvertent errorsc. change for better qualityd. none of the above <p>Explanation: Kaizen is a quality improvement method. Innovation along with Kaizen improves quality. Following are the principles of Kaizen:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Collecting relevant information	c
-----	---	---

	<p>2) Working as per plan 3) Avoiding wastage 4) Keeping appointments 5) Should follow PDCA cycle</p>	
104	<p>Which of the following statements is/are false?</p> <p>1. Fault tree analysis method is used to determine reliability of product 2. The goal of Six Sigma is to reduce number of defects to 2.4 parts per billion 3. Six sigma is represented by normal distribution curve 4. Poka yoke is a policy which prevents occurrence of human errors a. Only statement 3 b. Statement 2 and statement 3 c. Statement 1, 3 and 4 d. Only statement 2</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <p>Fault tree analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is a mathematical analysis used to determine reliability of products. - The reliability (R) of a system is calculated by using the formula: $R = 1 - \text{Probability of failure}$ - It graphically depicts combination of events which lead to failure of products. <p>Six Sigma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Six sigma is a quality improvement programme which reduces number of defects to 3.4 parts per million. - The number of defects are just 3.4 parts per million, hence is considered as zero defect production. - It is represented by normal distribution curve. - High acceptable parts are produced using limits of $\pm 6\sigma$ <p>Poka yoke</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poka Yoke is used to prevent human errors in production line. - The word Poka Yoke means avoiding inadvertent errors. - Poka Yoke satisfies three levels such as: error elimination, in process detection and out process detection. 	d
105	<p>Which quality management program is related to the maintenance of plants and equipments?</p> <p>a. Environmental management systems b. Fault tree analysis c. Failure mode effect analysis d. Total productive maintenance</p> <p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total productive maintenance is related with maintenance of plants and equipments. - The main purpose of TPM is to avoid wastage, produce goods without any loss of quality, reduce costs, etc. - The main pillars of TPM are 5S, Kaizen, quality maintenance, office TPM, planned maintenance, training, safety, health and environment and autonomous maintenance. - In this process maintenance is considered useful and is considered as daily routine of the organization. 	d

106	<p>The aim of Just-In-Time manufacturing principle is to eliminate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. time wastageb. labour wastagec. cost of excessive inventoryd. all of the above	d
-----	--	----------

	<p>Explanation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The main principle of JIT is to produce when and what is needed. It also considers the quantity needed. - JIT (Just-In-Time) aims at eliminating wastage of labour, time and cost of excessive inventory. - JIT is a pull type system. In this system, production originates only when an order is received. 	
107	<p>Quality Function Deployment (QFD) is largely focused on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reducing costs and preventing unnecessary costs prior to production b. To reduce the number of parts in a product c. Testing the robustness of a design d. Ensuring that the eventual design of a product or service meets customer needs <p>Explanation: Quality Function Deployment provides documentation for the decision-making process. QFD helps you to: Translate customer requirements into specific offering specifications. Prioritize possible offering specifications and make trade-off decisions based on weighted customer requirements and ranked competitive assessment.</p>	d
108	<p>The main purpose of Taguchi methods is to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Test the robustness of a design. b. Reduce costs and prevent any unnecessary costs before producing the product or service. c. Create a ‘house of quality’ d. Articulate the ‘voice of the customer’ <p>Explanation: Taguchi method of quality control focuses on design and development to create efficient, reliable products</p>	a
109	<p>Taguchi methods may be used in which part of the design process?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Preliminary design b. Screening c. Prototyping and final design d. Evaluation and improvement <p>Explanation: Taguchi Method is a process/product optimization method that is based on 8-steps of planning, conducting and evaluating results of matrix experiments to determine the best levels of control factors</p>	d
110	<p>Control chart is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Process monitoring tool ii. Process control tool iii. Process planning tool <p>The Correct Answer is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. i only b. i & ii c. i, ii & iii d. None of the above <p>Explanation: Control charts are the tools in control processes to determine whether a manufacturing process or a business process is in a controlled statistical state. This chart is a graph which is used to study process changes over time.</p>	b

111	<p>TQM focuses on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Supplierii. Employeeiii. Customer <p>The Correct Answer is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. i only	b
-----	--	----------

	<p>b. ii & iii c. i, ii & iii d. None of the above</p> <p>Explanation: A primary focus of TQM and most Quality Management Systems is to improve customer satisfaction by having a customer focus and consistently meeting customer expectations</p>	
112	<p>Process evaluation is to identify</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Validation of product ii. Potential failure prevention iii. Correctness of product The Correct Answer is <p>a. i only b. i & ii c. ii & iii d. None of the above</p> <p>Explanation: A process evaluation focuses on the implementation process and attempts to determine how successfully the project followed the strategy laid out in the logic model.</p>	c
113	<p>Six Sigma is a business-driven, multi-dimensional structured approach to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reducing process variability b. Increasing customer satisfaction c. Lowering Defects & Improving Processes d. All of the above <p>Explanation: Six Sigma is a business-driven, multi-dimensional structured approach to: Choice-1: Reducing process variability. Choice-2: Increasing customer satisfaction. Choice-3: Lowering Defects.</p>	d
114	<p>Small/Mid-sized Six Sigma projects are executed by professionals titled as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Champion b. Green Belt c. Black Belt d. Site Champion 	b
115	<p>Which of the following are examples of Internal Failure costs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Defects and rework b. Inspection and audits c. Warranty and returns d. Purchasing and accounting <p>Explanation: Examples of internal failure costs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure analysis activities. Product rework costs. Product scrapped, net of scrap sales. Throughput lost. 	a
116	<p>The main purpose of the measure phase of DMAIC is to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Determine the customer requirements b. Find root causes c. Develop solutions d. Set baseline data to understand how the process is currently performing <p>Explanation: DMAIC (an acronym for Define, Measure, Analyze, Improve and Control) refers to a data-driven improvement cycle used for improving, optimizing</p>	d

	and stabilizing business processes and designs.	
117	What does OEE stand for?	a

	<p>a. Overall Equipment Effectiveness b. Overall Estimation Effectiveness c. Overall Equipment Estimation d. Overall Effective Estimation</p> <p>Explanation: OEE (Overall Equipment Effectiveness) is a “best practices” metric that identifies the percentage of planned production time that is truly productive.</p>	
118	<p>The best metric for measuring defectives is:</p> <p>a. DPMO b. DPU c. PPM d. DPO</p> <p>Explanation: PPM defective is one of the simplest metrics in Six Sigma to understand. It refers to the expected number of parts out of one million that you can expect to be defective. It is a measurement used today by many customers to measure the quality performance of their suppliers.</p>	c
119	<p>Which of the following tools is used extensively in quality function deployment?</p> <p>a. Affinity diagram b. Matrix diagram c. Cause and effect diagram d. Activity network diagram</p> <p>Explanation: The House of Quality is an effective tool used to translate the customer wants and needs into product or service design characteristics utilizing a relationship matrix. It is usually the first matrix used in the QFD process.</p>	b
120	<p>The most important factor for the success of six sigma projects is:</p> <p>a. Leadership support b. Team support c. Teamwork d. Inter-department harmony</p> <p>Explanation: Effective Six Sigma management requires commitment and active participation by senior executives, and leadership and communications by organizational champions.</p>	a
Unit -V QUALITY SYSTEMS		
121	<p>The objective of ISO-9000 family of Quality management is</p> <p>A. Customer satisfaction B. Employee satisfaction C. Skill enhancement D. Environmental issues</p> <p>Explanation: The ISO 9000 family of quality management systems (QMS) is a set of standards that helps organizations ensure they meet customers satisfaction. So option A is correct</p>	A
122	<p>ISO 14000 quality standard is related with</p> <p>A. Environmental management systems B. Automotive quality standards C. Eliminating poor quality D. Customer satisfaction</p> <p>Explanation:</p>	B

	ISO 14000 standards are set of norms for Environmental management systems either at organization process level or product level So option A is correct	
123	<p>ISO stands for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Internal standards and operations B. International specifications organization C. International Standards organization D. None of these are correct <p>Explanation: ISO is abbreviated as International Standards organization is an association of national standards bodies of more than 150 countries So option C is correct</p>	C
124	<p>ISO 9001 is not concerned with of quality records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Collection B. Maintenance C. Verification D. Dis-positioning <p>Explanation: The practices defining the quality records to be maintained in the CMM are distributed throughout the key process areas in the various Activities Performed practices. So option C is correct</p>	C
125	<p>Which of the following requires design control measure, such as holding and recording design reviews and qualification test?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. CMM B. ISO 9001 C. ISO 9000-3 D. None of the mentioned <p>Explanation: ISO 9000-3 states that the supplier should carry out reviews to ensure the requirements are met and design methods are correctly carried out. So option C is correct</p>	C
126	<p>states that, where appropriate, adequate statistical techniques are identified and used to verify the acceptability of process capability and product characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. ISO 9001 B. ISO 9000-4 C. CMM D. All of the mentioned <p>Explanation: ISO 9001 states that, where, appropriate adequate statistical techniques are identified and used to verify the acceptability of process capability and product characteristics. So option A is correct</p>	A

127	<p>Documents to prepared for quality system</p> <p>A. 1. Policy 2. Procedures 3. Work Instructions 4. Records B. 1. Products 2. Requirements 3. Performance 4. Processes C. 1. Arrangements 2. Formats 3. Objectives 4. Quality D. 1. Standards 2. Implementation 3. Accreditation 4. Purposes.</p> <p>Explanation: The documents required for implementing Quality system are 1. Quality Policy manual 2. Quality System Procedures 3. Work Instructions and 4. Records/Formats/Forms</p>	A
-----	--	---

	So option A is correct	
128	<p>Types of Audit</p> <p>A. First Party audit B. Second Party Audit C. Third Party Audit D. All the above</p> <p>Explanation: The types of are 1. First Party audit (internal audit) 2. Second Party Audit and 3. Third Party Audit</p> <p>So option D is correct</p>	D
129	<p>NCR abbreviated as</p> <p>A. Non Conformance report B. National capital Region C. National Cash register D. None of the above</p> <p>Explanation: Non Conformance Report ,During ISO certification things do not comply ISO requirements are reported in format of NCR</p> <p>So option A is correct</p>	A
130	<p>ISO 9000 standards are set of norms for</p> <p>A. Environmental Management System B. Technical Specification form C. Quality Management system D. Independent Examination</p> <p>Explanation: ISO 9000 is defined as a set of international standards on quality management and quality assurance developed to help companies effectively document the quality system elements needed to maintain an efficient quality system.</p> <p>So option C is correct</p>	C
131	<p>Which of these is the equivalent Indian standard for ISO :8402</p> <p>A.ISO 9000 B. ISO:13999(as per 1994 version) C.ISO/TS 16949 D.ISO 14000</p> <p>Explanation: The equivalent Indian standard for ISO :8402 is ISO 13999 as per 1994 version</p> <p>So option B is correct</p>	B
132	<p>ISO/TS 16949 standards are standards for</p> <p>A. Organizational benefits B. Satisfying customer C. Public authorities D. Automotive Quality Management system</p> <p>Explanation: ISO/TS 16949:2009, in conjunction with ISO 9001:2008, defines the quality management system requirements for the design and development, production and, when relevant, installation and service of automotive-related products.</p> <p>So option D is correct</p>	D

133	<p>The various product evaluation standards of ISO 14000 are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Environmental aspects in product standardsB. Environmental Labels and declaration	D
-----	---	----------

	<p>C. Life cycle Assessment D. All the above</p> <p>Explanation: The Environmental aspects in product standards, Environmental Labels and declaration , Life cycle Assessment are the standards of ISO 140000 So option D is correct</p>	
134	<p>The stages of an audit</p> <p>A. Planning, Performance, Reporting, Follow-up B. Specification, Requirements, System, Quality C. Implementation, Plan, Processes, Document D. Objective, Analysis, Forms, Results</p> <p>Explanation: The stages of an audit are 1. Audit planning 2. Audit performance 3. Audit reporting, and 4. Audit follow –up. So option A is correct</p>	A
135	<p>The various organization evolution standards of ISO 14000 series of standards are</p> <p>A. Environmental Management system B. Environmental Auditing C. Environmental Performance Evaluation D. All the above</p> <p>Explanation: The various organization evolution standards of ISO 14000 series of standards are Environmental Management system (EMS), Environmental Auditing (EA), Environmental Performance Evaluation (EPE). So option D is correct</p>	D
136	<p>The benefits realized by implementing an ISO 14000 quality system are</p> <p>A. Resource benefits, Party benefits B. Global benefits, Organizational benefits C. Public benefits ,Private benefits D. Management benefits, Employee benefits</p> <p>Explanation: The benefits realized by implementing an ISO 14000 quality system are Global benefits: To facilitate trade and remove trade barriers to improve environmental performance Organizational benefits: Satisfying customer requirements, Assuring customer of a commitment to EM So option B is correct</p>	B
137	<p>ISO 9000 made up of three core standards they are</p> <p>A. ISO9001: 9100, ISO 9001: 2008, ISO 9100 : 2008 B.ISO 9000:2005, ISO: 9001:2008, ISO : 9004:2009 C.ISO 9000: 9100, ISO 9000: 2005, ISO: 9000: 2000 D. None of the above</p> <p>Explanation: The family of ISO 9000 made up of three core standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISO 9000:2005, : QMS : Fundamentals • ISO: 9001:2008, : QMS : Requirements • ISO : 9004:2009 QMS : Guidelines for performance Improvement <p>So option B is correct</p>	B

138	BIS is abbreviated as A. Body of India standards	B
-----	--	----------

	<p>B. Bureau of Indian Standards C. Basic India standards D. None of the above</p> <p>Explanation: BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) is national standards body of India and is a founder members of ISO So option B is correct</p>	
139	<p>Which IS/ISO 9000 standard is meant for certification</p> <p>A. IS/ISO 9001 B. IS/ISO 9004 C. IS/ISO 9100 D. TL 9000</p> <p>Explanation: Any organization can apply for certification against IS/ISO 9001. The other IS/ISO 9000 and IS/ISO 9004 are guidance standards and are not meant for certification. So option A is correct</p>	A
140	<p>The key elements of Audit performance are</p> <p>A. Schedules, Personnel, Checklist B. Requirements, Assurance, Manuals C. Opening meeting, Audit process, Audit deficiencies D. None of the above</p> <p>Explanation: The key elements of Audit performance are Opening meeting: organized to initially brief the auditee about the scope of audit Audit process: run to schedule and should cover entire scope as planned Audit deficiencies: clear and precise discrepancy reports are raised. So option C is correct</p>	C
141	<p>ISO 14000 standards divided into two area they are</p> <p>A. Organization ,Product Evaluation Standards B. Global , Environmental Standards C. Management, Assessment Standards D. Customer, Public Standards</p> <p>Explanation: ISO 14000 standards divided into two area they are Organization standards: the way in which business is to be conducted and govern what is deemed as acceptable behavior in the workplace. Product Evaluation Standards: that lays down the requirements to be accomplished by a product or a group of products to certify its fitness for use. So option A is correct</p>	A
142	<p>Which ISO 14000 standard is meant for certification</p> <p>A. ISO 14001 B. ISO 14004 C. ISO 9100 D. TS 16949</p> <p>Explanation: ISO 14001 is a contractual standard against which organization are certified.ISO 14004 a non-contractual standard is meant for providing guidance for EMS implementation. So option A is correct</p>	A

143	QS 9000 is set of quality system for A. Environmental System	B
-----	--	----------

	<p>B. Automotive suppliers C. Management System D. Customer satisfaction</p> <p>Explanation: QS 9000 is set of quality system requirements to help automotive suppliers to ensure that they are meeting/exceeding customer requirements So option B is correct</p>	
144	<p>The purpose of EMS audit is</p> <p>A. Co-operation with public authorities. B. Management commitment C. To ensure that EMS conforms to plans D. None of the above</p> <p>Explanation: The purpose of EMS audit is to ensure that the EMS conforms the plans So option C is correct</p>	C
145	<p>The third party audit is for</p> <p>A. Organization B. Independent organization C. Customer D. All the above</p> <p>Explanation: The third party audit refers to audit by an independent organization on a supplier for accreditation assessment purposes. So option B is correct</p>	B
146	<p>What is the purpose of ISO 9000:2005 in QMS?</p> <p>A. Fundamental Vocabulary B. Certification C. Customer requirement D. Management</p> <p>Explanation: The family of ISO 9000 made up of core standards among that ISO 9000:2005, : Quality Management System : Fundamentals So option A is correct</p>	A
147	<p>What is the purpose of ISO 9001:2008 in QMS?</p> <p>A. Requirement B. Planning C. Documentation D. Verification</p> <p>Explanation: The family of ISO 9000 made up of core standards among that ISO: 9001:2008, : Quality Management System: Requirements So option A is correct</p>	A

148	<p>What is the purpose of ISO 9004:2009 in QMS?</p> <p>A. Policy B. Review C. Guidelines for performance improvement D. Benefits</p> <p>Explanation: The family of ISO 9000 made up of core standards among that ISO : 9004:2009 Quality Management System: Guidelines for performance Improvement</p>	C
-----	--	---

	So option C is correct	
149	<p>Why we need Quality Auditing?</p> <p>A. To verify whether the system is effective and suitable B. To decide about the policy C. To maintain the standards D. For monitoring and measurement purpose</p> <p>Explanation: Quality auditing should be carried out in order to verify whether a quality system is effective and suitable. So option A is correct</p>	A
150	<p>The two generic ISO standards are</p> <p>A.ISO 9001 & ISO 14001 B.ISO 8402 & ISO 13999 C. QS 9000 & TS 16949 D. None of the above</p> <p>Explanation: The two generic ISO standards are ISO 9001 : Quality Management system –Requirements ISO 14001: Environmental Management system-specification with guidance for use. Generic standards mean that the same standards can be applied to any organization. So option A is correct</p>	A

Tools and Techniques of TQM

151. Which statistical technique integrates product design and manufacturing process?

- a) Tree analysis
- b) Problem solving techniques
- c) Quality function deployment
- d) Taguchi approach

Answer: d

Explanation: Taguchi's approach for quality combines statistical methods and engineering to achieve rapid movement in quality and cost by optimising the design of a product. It integrates manufacturing process and product design.

152. What is the key step in Taguchi's approach?

- a) Tolerance design
- b) System design
- c) Parameter design
- d) Process design

Answer: c

Explanation: Taguchi's approach is based on integrating system design (initial design stage), parameter design (Testing various material combinations) and tolerance design (buying material of better grade). Parameter design is the key step as it offers the concept of uncontrollable factor.

153. What is called the stratification of information?

- a) Breaking down a whole group into smaller sub groups
- b) Isolating the vital few from the trivial many
- c) Grouping of scattered information
- d) Sequencing of processes in a quality system

Answer: a

Explanation: Stratification of information is one of the statistical tools which means breaking down of the whole group into smaller sub-groups. Run charts, effect diagram, pareto diagram and scatter diagrams are also the statistical tools.

154. Which technique is used to relate complex cause and effect relationships?

- a) Affinity diagram
- b) Pareto diagram
- c) Scatter diagram
- d) Interrelationship diagram

Answer: d

Explanation: Interrelationship diagram is a quality improvement technique which shows the relationship between inter-related factors. This diagram displays the factors which are involved in complex problems.

155. What is PDPC?

- a) A statistical tool
- b) Quality improvement technique
- c) Quality assurance technique
- d) Statistical process control technique

Answer: b

Explanation: PDPC is process decision program chart which helps in the selection of the best process to obtain desired result. It is a quality improvement technique. It evaluates existing process and also look at alternatives.

156. What is the first step in problem solving process?

- a) Plan
- b) Do
- c) Check
- d) Action

Answer: a

Explanation: Problems are best solved by the cycle: Plan-Do-Check-Action. In planning, a course of action is planned according to customer requirement and conditions of service then the process must be executed according to this plan.

157. How many control charts are normally used for statistical control of variables?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

Answer: c

Explanation: Three control charts are normally used for statistical control of variables. These are i) Mean chart, ii) Range chart, and iii) standard deviation charts. Control charts help in the understanding of inherent capability of process and bring the process under control.

158. Which tool is used to analyse the effects of a failure of individual components on the system?

- a) FTA
- b) FMEA
- c) Quality circles
- d) Fool proofing

Answer: b

Explanation: Failure mode and effect analysis (FMEA) is a statistical tool used to review the new product design with respect to the requirements of customers before it is sent to production. It is used basically to analyse the failure effect of individual components on the system as a whole.

159. What is the formula for process capability index?

- a) $(1-K)C_p$
- b) $(1+K)C_p$

- c) $(1-C_p)K$
- d) $(1+C_p)K$

Answer: a

Explanation: Process capability index is also known as measure of process capability and denoted by C_{pk} . $C_{pk} = (1-K)*C_p$. K is the correction factor and always has a positive value. C_p is the process capability potential also known as process capability variation and is equal to the (Specification width divided by process width).

160. What is arrow diagram in TQM?

- a) A diagram used to plan the most appropriate schedule
- b) Diagram shows the relationship strength between the variables
- c) Used large amount of data and organize it on the basis of natural relationship between items
- d) Diagram showing the sequencing and inter relationships between factors

Answer: a

Explanation: Arrow diagram is a statistical tool used to plan the most appropriate schedule for any task and to effectively control it during the progress of the process. Arrow diagram helps in establishing the most suitable plan for a project.

Which is alternative options for latency hiding?

- A. Increase CPU frequency
- B. Multithreading
- C. Increase Bandwidth
- D. Increase Memory

ANSWER: B

_____ Communication model is generally seen in tightly coupled system.

- A. Message Passing
- B. Shared-address space
- C. Client-Server
- D. Distributed Network

ANSWER: B

The principal parameters that determine the communication latency are as follows:

- A. Startup time (ts) Per-hop time (th) Per-word transfer time (tw)
- B. Startup time (ts) Per-word transfer time (tw)
- C. Startup time (ts) Per-hop time (th)
- D. Startup time (ts) Message-Packet-Size(W)

ANSWER: A

The number and size of tasks into which a problem is decomposed determines the —

- A. Granularity
- B. Task
- C. Dependency Graph
- D. Decomposition

ANSWER: A

Average Degree of Concurrency is...

- A. The average number of tasks that can run concurrently over the entire duration of execution of the process.
- B. The average time that can run concurrently over the entire duration of execution of the process.
- C. The average in degree of task dependency graph.
- D. The average out degree of task dependency graph.

ANSWER: A

Which task decomposition technique is suitable for the 15-puzzle problem?

- A. Data decomposition
- B. Exploratory decomposition
- C. Speculative decomposition
- D. Recursive decomposition

ANSWER: B

Which of the following method is used to avoid Interaction Overheads?

- A. Maximizing data locality
- B. Minimizing data locality
- C. Increase memory size
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: A

Which of the following is not parallel algorithm model

- A. The Data Parallel Model
- B. The work pool model
- C. The task graph model
- D. The Speculative Model

ANSWER: D

Nvidia GPU based on following architecture

- A. MIMD
- B. SIMD
- C. SISD
- D. MISD

ANSWER: B

What is Critical Path?

- A. The length of the longest path in a task dependency graph is called the critical path length.
- B. The length of the smallest path in a task dependency graph is called the critical path length.
- C. Path with loop
- D. None of the mentioned.

ANSWER: A

Which decomposition technique uses divide-and-conquer strategy?

- A. recursive decomposition
- B. Sdata decomposition
- C. exploratory decomposition
- D. speculative decomposition

ANSWER: A

If there are 6 nodes in a ring topology how many message passing cycles will be required to complete broadcast process in one to all?

- A. 1
- B. 6
- C. 3
- D. 4

ANSWER: 3

If there is 4 X 4 Mesh topology network then how many ring operation will perform to complete one to all broadcast?

- A. 4
- B. 8
- C. 16
- D. 32

ANSWER: 8

Consider all to all broadcast in ring topology with 8 nodes. How many messages will be present with each node after 3rd step/cycle of communication?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 7

ANSWER: 4

Consider Hypercube topology with 8 nodes then how many message passing cycles will require in all to all broadcast operation?

- A. The longest path between any pair of finish nodes.
- B. The longest directed path between any pair of start & finish node.
- C. The shortest path between any pair of finish nodes.
- D. The number of maximum nodes level in graph.

ANSWER: D

Scatter is _____.

- A. One to all broadcast communication
- B. All to all broadcast communication
- C. One to all personalised communication
- D. Node of the above.

ANSWER: C

If there is 4X4 Mesh Topology _____ message passing cycles will require complete all to all reduction.

- A. 4
- B. 6
- C. 8
- D. 16

ANSWER: C

Following issue(s) is/are the true about sorting techniques with parallel computing.

- A. Large sequence is the issue
- B. Where to store output sequence is the issue
- C. Small sequence is the issue
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: B

Partitioning on series done after _____

- A. Local arrangement
- B. Processes assignments
- C. Global arrangement
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: C

In Parallel DFS processes has following roles. (Select multiple choices if applicable)

- A. Donor
- B. Active
- C. Idle
- D. Passive

ANSWER: A

Suppose there are 16 elements in a series then how many phases will be required to sort the series using parallel odd-even bubble sort?

- A. 8
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 15

ANSWER: D

Which are different sources of Overheads in Parallel Programs?

- A. Interprocess interactions
- B. Process Idling
- C. All mentioned options
- D. Excess Computation

ANSWER: C

The ratio of the time taken to solve a problem on a parallel processors to the time required to solve the same problem on a single processor with p identical processing elements.

- A. The ratio of the time taken to solve a problem on a single processor to the time required to solve the same problem on a parallel computer with p identical processing elements.
- B. The ratio of the time taken to solve a problem on a single processor to the time required to solve the same problem on a parallel computer with p identical processing elements
- C. The ratio of number of multiple processors to size of data
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: B

Efficiency is a measure of the fraction of time for which a processing element is usefully employed.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

ANSWER: A

CUDA helps do execute code in parallel mode using _____

- A. CPU
- B. GPU
- C. ROM
- D. Cash memory

ANSWER: B

In thread-function execution scenario thread is a _____

- A. Work
- B. Worker
- C. Task
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: B

In GPU Following statements are true

- A. Grid contains Block
- B. Block contains Threads
- C. All the mentioned options.
- D. SM stands for Streaming MultiProcessor

ANSWER: C

Computer system of a parallel computer is capable of _____

- A. Decentralized computing
- B. Parallel computing
- C. Centralized computing
- D. All of these

ANSWER: A

In which application system Distributed systems can run well?

- A. HPC
- B. Distributed Framework
- C. HRC
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

A pipeline is like ?

- A. an automobile assembly line
- B. house pipeline
- C. both a and b
- D. a gas line

ANSWER: A

Pipeline implements ?

- A. fetch instruction
- B. decode instruction
- C. fetch operand
- D. all of above

ANSWER: D

A processor performing fetch or decoding of different instruction during the execution of another instruction is called _____ ?

- A. Super-scaling
- B. Pipe-lining
- C. Parallel Computation
- D. None of these

ANSWER: B

In a parallel execution, the performance will always improve as the number of processors will increase?

- A. True

- B. False

ANSWER: B

VLIW stands for ?

- A. Very Long Instruction Word
- B. Very Long Instruction Width
- C. Very Large Instruction Word
- D. Very Long Instruction Width

ANSWER: A

In VLIW the decision for the order of execution of the instructions depends on the program itself?

- A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

Which one is not a limitation of a distributed memory parallel system?

- A. Higher communication time
- B. Cache coherency
- C. Synchronization overheads
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: B

Which of these steps can create conflict among the processors?

- A. Synchronized computation of local variables
- B. Concurrent write
- C. Concurrent read
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: B

Which one is not a characteristic of NUMA multiprocessors?

- A. It allows shared memory computing
- B. Memory units are placed in physically different location
- C. All memory units are mapped to one common virtual global memory
- D. Processors access their independent local memories

ANSWER: D

Which of these is not a source of overhead in parallel computing?

- A. Non-uniform load distribution
- B. Less local memory requirement in distributed computing
- C. Synchronization among threads in shared memory computing
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: B

Systems that do not have parallel processing capabilities are?

- A. SISD
- B. SIMD
- C. MIMD
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: A

How does the number of transistors per chip increase according to Moore's law?

- A. Quadratically
- B. Linearly
- C. Cubically
- D. Exponentially

ANSWER: D

Parallel processing may occur?

- A. in the instruction stream
- B. in the data stream
- C. both [A] and [B]
- D. none of the above

ANSWER: C

To which class of systems does the von Neumann computer belong?

- A. SIMD (Single Instruction Multiple Data)
- B. MIMD (Multiple Instruction Multiple Data)
- C. MISD (Multiple Instruction Single Data)
- D. SISD (Single Instruction Single Data)

ANSWER: D

Fine-grain threading is considered as a _____ threading?

- A. Instruction-level
- B. Loop level
- C. Task-level
- D. Function-level

ANSWER: A

Multiprocessor is systems with multiple CPUs, which are capable of independently executing different tasks in parallel. In this category every processor and memory module has similar access time?

- A. UMA
- B. Microprocessor
- C. Multiprocessor
- D. NUMA

ANSWER: A

For inter processor communication the miss arises are called?

- A. hit rate
- B. coherence misses
- C. comitt misses
- D. parallel processing

ANSWER: B

NUMA architecture uses _____ in design?

- A. cache
- B. shared memory
- C. message passing
- D. distributed memory

ANSWER: D

A multiprocessor machine which is capable of executing multiple instructions on multiple data sets?

- A. SISD
- B. SIMD
- C. MIMD
- D. MISD

ANSWER: C

In message passing, send and receive message between?

- A. Task or processes
- B. Task and Execution
- C. Processor and Instruction
- D. Instruction and decode

ANSWER: A

The First step in developing a parallel algorithm is_____?

- A. To Decompose the problem into tasks that can be executed

- A. concurrently
- B. Execute directly
- C. Execute indirectly
- D. None of Above

ANSWER: A

The number of tasks into which a problem is decomposed determines its?

- A. Granularity
- B. Priority
- C. Modernity
- D. None of above

ANSWER: A

The length of the longest path in a task dependency graph is called?

- A. the critical path length
- B. the critical data length
- C. the critical bit length
- D. None of above

ANSWER: A

The graph of tasks (nodes) and their interactions/data exchange (edges)?

- A. Is referred to as a task interaction graph
- B. Is referred to as a task Communication graph
- C. Is referred to as a task interface graph
- D. None of Above

ANSWER: A

Mappings are determined by?

- A. task dependency
- B. task interaction graphs
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of Above

ANSWER: C

Decomposition Techniques are?

- A. recursive decomposition
- B. data decomposition
- C. exploratory decomposition
- D. All of Above

ANSWER: D

The Owner Computes Rule generally states that the process assigned a particular data item is responsible for?

- A. All computation associated with it
- B. Only one computation
- C. Only two computation
- D. Only occasionally computation

ANSWER: A

A simple application of exploratory decomposition is_?

- A. The solution to a 15 puzzle
- B. The solution to 20 puzzle

C. The solution to any puzzle

D. None of Above

ANSWER: A

Speculative Decomposition consist of _?

A. conservative approaches

B. optimistic approaches

C. Both A and B

D. Only B

ANSWER: C

task characteristics include?

A. Task generation.

B. Task sizes.

C. Size of data associated with tasks.

D. All of Above

ANSWER: D

Writing parallel programs is referred to as?

A. Parallel computation

B. Parallel processes

C. Parallel development

D. Parallel programming

ANSWER: D

Parallel Algorithm Models?

A. Data parallel model

B. Bit model

C. Data model

D. network model

ANSWER: A

The number and size of tasks into which a problem is decomposed determines the?

A. fine-granularity

B. coarse-granularity

C. sub Task

D. granularity

ANSWER: A

A feature of a task-dependency graph that determines the average degree of concurrency for a given granularity is its _____ path?

A. critical

B. easy

C. difficult

D. ambiguous

ANSWER: A

The pattern of _____ among tasks is captured by what is known as a task-interaction graph?

A. Interaction

B. communication

C. optimization

D. flow
ANSWER: A

Interaction overheads can be minimized by ____?

- A. Maximize Data Locality
- B. Maximize Volume of data exchange
- C. Increase Bandwidth
- D. Minimize social media contents

ANSWER: A

Type of parallelism that is naturally expressed by independent tasks in a task-dependency graph is called _____ parallelism?

- A. Task
- B. Instruction
- C. Data
- D. Program

ANSWER: A

Speed up is defined as a ratio of?

- A. $s = T_s / T_p$
- B. $S = T_p / T_s$
- C. $T_s = S / T_p$
- D. $T_p = S / T_s$

ANSWER: A

Parallel computing means to divide the job into several _____?

- A. Bit
- B. Data
- C. Instruction
- D. Task

ANSWER: D

_____ is a method for inducing concurrency in problems that can be solved using the divide-and-conquer strategy?

- A. exploratory decomposition
- B. speculative decomposition
- C. data-decomposition
- D. Recursive decomposition

ANSWER: C

The _____ time collectively spent by all the processing elements $T_{all} = p \cdot T_p$?

- A. total
- B. Average
- C. mean
- D. sum

ANSWER: A

Group communication operations are built using point-to-point messaging primitives?

- A. True
- B. False

ANSWER: A

Communicating a message of size m over an uncongested network takes time $ts + tmw$?

- A. True
- B. False

ANSWER: A

The dual of one-to-all broadcast is ?

- A. All-to-one reduction
- B. All-to-one receiver
- C. All-to-one Sum
- D. None of Above

ANSWER: A

A hypercube has?

- A. 2^d nodes
- B. 2^d nodes
- C. $2n$ Nodes
- D. N Nodes

ANSWER: A

A binary tree in which processors are (logically) at the leaves and internal nodes are routing nodes?

- A. True
- B. False

ANSWER: A

In All-to-All Broadcast each processor is the source as well as destination?

- A. True
- B. False

ANSWER: A

The Prefix Sum Operation can be implemented using the ?

- A. All-to-all broadcast kernel.
- B. All-to-one broadcast kernel.
- C. One-to-all broadcast Kernel
- D. Scatter Kernel

ANSWER: A

In the scatter operation ?

- A. Single node send a unique message of size m to every other node
- B. Single node send a same message of size m to every other node
- C. Single node send a unique message of size m to next node
- D. None of Above

ANSWER: A

The gather operation is exactly the inverse of the ?

- A. Scatter operation
- B. Broadcast operation
- C. Prefix Sum
- D. Reduction operation

ANSWER: A

In All-to-All Personalized Communication Each node has a distinct

message of size m for every other node ?

- A. True
 - B. False
- ANSWER: A

Parallel algorithms often require a single process to send identical data to all other processes or to a subset of them. This operation is known as _____?

- A. one-to-all broadcast
- B. All to one broadcast
- C. one-to-all reduction
- D. all to one reduction

ANSWER: A

In which of the following operation, a single node sends a unique message of size m to every other node?

- A. Gather
- B. Scatter
- C. One to all personalized communication
- D. Both A and C

ANSWER: D

Gather operation is also known as _____?

- A. One to all personalized communication
- B. One to all broadcast
- C. All to one reduction
- D. All to All broadcast

ANSWER: A

one-to-all personalized communication does not involve any duplication of data?

- A. True
 - B. False
- ANSWER: A

Gather operation, or concatenation, in which a single node collects a unique message from each node?

- A. True
 - B. False
- ANSWER: A

Conventional architectures coarsely comprise of a?

- A. A processor
- B. Memory system
- C. Data path.
- D. All of Above

ANSWER: D

Data intensive applications utilize?

- A. High aggregate throughput
- B. High aggregate network bandwidth
- C. High processing and memory system performance.
- D. None of above

ANSWER: A

A pipeline is like?

- A. Overlaps various stages of instruction execution to achieve performance.
- B. House pipeline
- C. Both a and b
- D. A gas line

ANSWER: A

Scheduling of instructions is determined?

- A. True Data Dependency
- B. Resource Dependency
- C. Branch Dependency
- D. All of above

ANSWER: D

VLIW processors rely on?

- A. Compile time analysis
- B. Initial time analysis
- C. Final time analysis
- D. Mid time analysis

ANSWER: A

Memory system performance is largely captured by?

- A. Latency
- B. Bandwidth
- C. Both a and b
- D. none of above

ANSWER: C

The fraction of data references satisfied by the cache is called?

- A. Cache hit ratio
- B. Cache fit ratio
- C. Cache best ratio
- D. none of above

ANSWER: A

A single control unit that dispatches the same Instruction to various processors is?

- A. SIMD
- B. SPMD
- C. MIMD
- D. None of above

ANSWER: A

The primary forms of data exchange between parallel tasks are?

- A. Accessing a shared data space
- B. Exchanging messages.
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of Above

ANSWER: C

Switches map a fixed number of inputs to outputs?

- A. True

B. False

ANSWER: A

The First step in developing a parallel algorithm is?

A. To Decompose the problem into tasks that can be executed concurrently

B. Execute directly

C. Execute indirectly

D. None of Above

ANSWER: A

The number of tasks into which a problem is decomposed determines its?

A. Granularity

B. Priority

C. Modernity

D. None of above

ANSWER: A

The length of the longest path in a task dependency graph is called?

A. the critical path length

B. the critical data length

C. the critical bit length

D. None of above

ANSWER: A

The graph of tasks (nodes) and their interactions/data exchange (edges)?

A. Is referred to as a task interaction graph

B. Is referred to as a task Communication graph

C. Is referred to as a task interface graph

D. None of Above

ANSWER: A

Mappings are determined by?

A. task dependency

B. task interaction graphs

C. Both A and B

D. None of Above

ANSWER: C

Decomposition Techniques are?

A. recursive decomposition

B. data decomposition

C. exploratory decomposition

D. All of Above

ANSWER: D

The Owner Computes Rule generally states that the process assigned a particular data item are responsible for?

A. All computation associated with it

B. Only one computation

C. Only two computation

D. Only occasionally computation

ANSWER: A

- A simple application of exploratory decomposition is?
- A. The solution to a 15 puzzle
 - B. The solution to 20 puzzle
 - C. The solution to any puzzle
 - D. None of Above

ANSWER: A

Speculative Decomposition consist of ?

- A. conservative approaches
- B. optimistic approaches
- C. Both A and B
- D. Only B

ANSWER: C

Task characteristics include?

- A. Task generation.
- B. Task sizes.
- C. Size of data associated with tasks.
- D. All of Above.

ANSWER: D

Group communication operations are built using point-to-point messaging primitives?

- A. True
- B. False

ANSWER: A

Communicating a message of size m over an uncongested network takes time $ts + tmw$?

- A. True
- B. False

ANSWER: A

The dual of one-to-all broadcast is?

- A. All-to-one reduction
- B. All-to-one receiver
- C. All-to-one Sum
- D. None of Above

ANSWER: A

A hypercube has?

- A. 2^d nodes
- B. 3^d nodes
- C. 2^n Nodes
- D. N Nodes

ANSWER: A

A binary tree in which processors are (logically) at the leaves and internal nodes are routing nodes?

- A. True
- B. False

ANSWER: A

In All-to-All Broadcast each processor is the source as well as destination?

- A. True
- B. False

ANSWER: A

The Prefix Sum Operation can be implemented using the?

- A. All-to-all broadcast kernel.
- B. All-to-one broadcast kernel.
- C. One-to-all broadcast Kernel
- D. Scatter Kernel

ANSWER: A

In the scatter operation?

- A. Single node send a unique message of size m to every other node
- B. Single node send a same message of size m to every other node
- C. Single node send a unique message of size m to next node
- D. None of Above

ANSWER: A

The gather operation is exactly the inverse of the?

- A. Scatter operation
- B. Broadcast operation
- C. Prefix Sum
- D. Reduction operation

ANSWER: A

In All-to-All Personalized Communication Each node has a distinct message of size m for every other node?

- A. True
- B. False

ANSWER: A

Computer system of a parallel computer is capable of?

- A. Decentralized computing
- B. Parallel computing
- C. Centralized computing
- D. Decentralized computing
- E. Distributed computing

ANSWER: A

Writing parallel programs is referred to as?

- A. Parallel computation
- B. Parallel processes
- C. Parallel development
- D. Parallel programming

ANSWER: D

Simplifies applications of three-tier architecture is _____?

- A. Maintenance
- B. Initiation
- C. Implementation
- D. Deployment

ANSWER: D

Dynamic networks of networks, is a dynamic connection that grows is called?

- A. Multithreading
- B. Cyber cycle
- C. Internet of things
- D. Cyber-physical system

ANSWER: C

In which application system Distributed systems can run well?

- A. HPC
- B. HTC
- C. HRC
- D. Both A and B

ANSWER: D

In which systems desire HPC and HTC?

- A. Adaptivity
- B. Transparency
- C. Dependency
- D. Secretive

ANSWER: B

No special machines manage the network of architecture in which resources are known as?

- A. Peer-to-Peer
- B. Space based
- C. Tightly coupled
- D. Loosely coupled

ANSWER: A

Significant characteristics of Distributed systems have of ?

- A. 5 types
- B. 2 types
- C. 3 types
- D. 4 types

ANSWER: C

Built of Peer machines are over?

- A. Many Server machines
- B. 1 Server machine
- C. 1 Client machine
- D. Many Client machines

ANSWER: D

Type HTC applications are?

- A. Business
- B. Engineering
- C. Science
- D. Media mass

ANSWER: A

Virtualization that creates one single address space architecture

that of, is called?
A. Loosely coupled
B. Peer-to-Peer
C. Space-based
D. Tightly coupled

ANSWER: C

We have an internet cloud of resources In cloud computing to form?

- A. Centralized computing
- B. Decentralized computing
- C. Parallel computing
- D. All of these

ANSWER: D

Data access and storage are elements of Job throughput, of
_____?

- A. Flexibility
- B. Adaptation
- C. Efficiency
- D. Dependability

ANSWER: C

Billions of job requests is over massive data sets, ability to support known as?

- A. Efficiency
- B. Dependability
- C. Adaptation
- D. Flexibility

ANSWER: C

Broader concept offers Cloud computing .to select which of the following?

- A. Parallel computing
- B. Centralized computing
- C. Utility computing
- D. Decentralized computing

ANSWER: C

Resources and clients transparency that allows movement within a system is called?

- A. Mobility transparency
- B. Concurrency transparency
- C. Performance transparency
- D. Replication transparency

ANSWER: A

Distributed program in a distributed computer running a is known as?

- A. Distributed process
- B. Distributed program
- C. Distributed application
- D. Distributed computing

ANSWER: B

Uniprocessor computing devices is called_____?

- A. Grid computing
- B. Centralized computing
- C. Parallel computing
- D. Distributed computing

ANSWER: B

Utility computing focuses on a_____ model?

- A. Data
- B. Cloud
- C. Scalable
- D. Business

ANSWER: D

What is a CPS merges technologies?

- A. 5C
- B. 2C
- C. 3C
- D. 4C

ANSWER: C

Aberration of HPC?

- A. High-peak computing
- B. High-peripheral computing
- C. High-performance computing
- D. Highly-parallel computing

ANSWER: C

Peer-to-Peer leads to the development of technologies like?

- A. Norming grids
- B. Data grids
- C. Computational grids
- D. Both A and B

ANSWER: D

Type of HPC applications of?

- A. Management
- B. Media mass
- C. Business
- D. Science

ANSWER: D

The development generations of Computer technology has gone through?

- A. 6
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

ANSWER: D

Utilization rate of resources in an execution model is known to be its?

- A. Adaptation
- B. Efficiency
- C. Dependability
- D. Flexibility

ANSWER: B

Even under failure conditions Providing Quality of Service (QoS) assurance is the responsibility of?

- A. Dependability
- B. Adaptation
- C. Flexibility
- D. Efficiency

ANSWER: A

Interprocessor communication that takes place?

- A. Centralized memory
- B. Shared memory
- C. Message passing
- D. Both A and B

ANSWER: D

Data centers and centralized computing covers many and?

- A. Microcomputers
- B. Minicomputers
- C. Mainframe computers
- D. Supercomputers

ANSWER: D

Which of the following is an primary goal of HTC paradigm_____?

- A. High ratio Identification
- B. Low-flux computing
- C. High-flux computing
- D. Computer utilities

ANSWER: C

The high-throughput service provided is measures taken by

- A. Flexibility
- B. Efficiency
- C. Dependability
- D. Adaptation

ANSWER: D

What are the sources of overhead?

- A. Essential /Excess Computation
- B. Inter-process Communication
- C. Idling
- D. All above

ANSWER: D

Which are the performance metrics for parallel systems?

- A. Execution Time
- B. Total Parallel Overhead
- C. Speedup
- D. All above

ANSWER: D

The efficiency of a parallel program can be written as: $E = Ts /$

pTp. True or False?

- A. True
 - B. False
- ANSWER: A

The important feature of the VLIW is _____?

- A. ILP
 - B. Performance
 - C. Cost effectiveness
 - D. delay
- ANSWER: A

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

	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
0	1	From the following which one is non-functional testing?	Performance testing	Black Box testing	Regression testing	Unit testing	Performance testing is a non-functional testing
1	1	One of the following test is not known as White Box Testing	Closed box testing	Glass box testing	Open-box testing	Clear box testing	Closed box testing is not known as White Box Testing
2	1	Requirement specification, Planning, Test case design, Execution, Bug reporting, Maintenance- these phases come under which testing model?	STLC	SDLC	SQLC	BLC	Requirement specification, Planning, Test case design, Execution, Bug reporting, Maintenance- these phases come under STLC testing model
3	1	The Planning phase in testing includes the following	Selecting people and assigning them roles	Explaining the objectives	Doing followups	Arranging meetings	The planning phase in testing includes selecting people and assigning them roles
4	1	Which are the ones that are not white box testing	Boundary value analysis	Statement testing	Desicion testing	Condition coverage	Boundary value analysis is not a white box testing
5	1	What type of testing is Integration testing?	All	Bottom-up testing	Top-down testing	Big bang testing	All the testing mentioned here are integration testing
6	1	Which one of the following is unrecognized by Static Analysis?	Memory leak	Array bound violations	Before defining a variable, using it	None	Static Analysis cannot find memory leaks
7	1	Which testing is it when you go through the code?	White-box testing	Black box testing	Unit testing	Regression testing	It is White Box Testing when you go through the code
8	1	For Spiral Model which one of the following is not true?	Refining text execution plan uses a series of prototypes.	Risk analysis is present in all the cycles of the development process.	We need to iterate the whole cycle if we want to make changes.	The risk analysis phase is present only in this model.	The statement which is not true for spiral model is Refining text execution plan uses a series of prototypes.
9	2	Focus Testing is a part of _____.	Usability Testing	Acceptance Testing	Performance Testing	Component Testing	Focus Testing is a part of Usability Testing

	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
10	2	What non-functional software testing is known to check if the product interface is user-friendly?	Usability testing	Security testing	Unit testing	White Box testing	Usability Testing is the non-functional software testing is known to check if the product interface is user-friendly.
11	2	What does confidence testing refer to?	Smoke testing	Re-testing	Regression testing	All	Confidence testing refers to smoke testing
12	2	The testing that is done without any planning and documentation is known as:	Ad hoc testing	Unit testing	Regression testing	Functional testing	Ad Hoc testing is the testing that is done without any planning and documentation
13	2	What is the end result of software requirement analysis?	Functional and behavioral	Architectural and Structural	Usability and reliability	Algorithmic and data structure	Functional and behavioral is the end result of software requirement analysis
14	2	Running the same test by giving the number of inputs on the same build is known as:	Retesting	Regression testing	Ad hoc testing	Sanity testing	Running the same test by giving the number of inputs on the same build is known as Retesting
15	2	This one is not a part of Specification Testing	Decision	Decision Tables	Use Case Testing	Use Case Testing	Decision is not a part of Specification Testing
16	2	When you inform the developer to fix the one bug the earliest is known as	Priority	Severity	Fixability	Traceability	When you inform the developer to fix the one bug the earliest is known as priority
17	2	We should not raise incidents against this one	Improvements suggested by users	Documentation	Test cases	Requirement	We should not raise incidents against improvements suggested by users
18	3	White Box Testing named as	Structural testing	Smoke testing	Design related testing	Experienced related testing	White box testing is sometimes known as Structural testing
19	3	Static Analysis is known as	Analysis of program code	Reviewing test plans	Analysis of batch programs	Use of Black Box testing	Static Analysis is known as analysis of program code

	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
20	3	To analyse if we are developing the right product according to the industry requirements is known as	Validation	Verification	Quality assurance	Quality control	To analyse if we are developing the right product according to the industry requirements is known as Validation.
21	3	The person who finds out issues and makes note of it is known as	Scribe	Manager	Author	Moderator	The person who finds out issues and makes note of it is a scribe
22	3	Which is the first component of DFD?	Process	Flow	Entity	Level	Process is the first component of DFD
23	3	Why do bug status get postponed?	Maybe the bug is not reported	Maybe there is an immediate release date	Maybe the bug is not that effective	Maybe the priority is low	If the bug is not reported the bug status get postponed
24	3	Which model of the following is related to STLC model?	V Model	RAD Model	Waterfall Model	Spiral Model	V Model is related to STLC model
25	3	Out of the following which one is not an Iterative Model?	V model	Incremental	RAD	Spiral Model	V model is not an Iterative Model
26	3	Is exhaustive testing possible?	Yes possible	Not possible	Can't say	None	An exhaustive testing or complete testing is not possible
27	3	In which phase of testing the review of test basis is done?	Test implementation and execution	Test analysis and design	Test closure activities	Evaluating exit criteria and reporting	In test implementation and execution phase review of test basis is done
28	3	Which testing is performed before all	Static testing	White box testing	Dynamic testing	Black box testing	Static testing is performed before all other testing
29	3	What is known by testing beyond normal capacity?	Stress testing	Performance testing	Load testing	All	Stress testing is done when the testing process takes place beyond the normal limits
30	1	What per cent of software development cost includes software testing?	40-50	30-40	80-90	20-30	40-50 per cent of software development cost includes software testing

	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
31	1	Acceptance testing is known as	Beta Testing	Gray Box testing	Test Automation	White-box testing	Acceptance testing is known as Beta Testing
32	1	A test plan is inspired by	Project plan	Business plan	Support plan	None	A test plan is inspired by the project plan
33	1	When an unexpected result is not specified, then	We may not able to identify if we pass the test or not	We'll face difficulty in running the test once again	That test cannot be performed	We cannot automate what the user data is	When an unexpected result is not specified, then we may not able to identify if we pass the test or not
34	1	Full form of SPICE	Software Process Improvement and Capability Determination	Software Process Improvement and Compatibility Determination	Software Process Invention and Compatibility Determination	Software Process Improvement and Control Determination	Full form of SPICE is Software Process Improvement and Capability Determination
35	1	Quality assurance methods are usually considered as	Preventive	Corrective	Defective	Proactive	Quality assurance methods are usually considered as Preventive
36	1	This one is not a test type	Statement testing is not a test type	Security testing	Functional testing	Statement testing	Database testing
37	1	From the following list which one is not a part of Testability?	Robustness	Portability	Simplicity	Operability	Robustness is not a part of testability
38	1	Management and measurement will fall under the category of	CMM Level 4	CMM Level 2	CMM Level 3	CMM Level 1	Management and measurement will fall under the category of CMM Level 4
39	2	This one is not a test document	PIN (Project Initiation Note)	Test case	Test policy	RTM (Requirements Traceability Matrix)	PIN is not a test document
40	2	This is not a part of Defect Management Process	Deliverable baselining	Defect prevention	Management reporting	None	Deliverable baselining is not a part of Defect Management Process
41	2	Who does the Unit Testing?	Developer	Test Engineer	User	Customers	A developer does Unit Testing
42	2	A regression test	Will allow that the software will have the areas unaffected that have not undergone any changes	Will always be automated	Will allow that the Software will have the areas unaffected that have undergone changes	Will only perform during user acceptance testing	A regression testing will allow that the software will have the areas unaffected that have not undergone any changes

	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
43	2	10. To overcome risk, which plan will you look for?	Mitigation plan	Master plan	Maintenance plan	Migration plan	To overcome risk, we perform a Mitigation Plan
44	2	This one is not a Software Test Life Cycle phase	Test closure	Test planning	Requirement collection	Testing	Test closure is not a software test life cycle phase
45	2	8. TQM stands for	Test Quality Management	Tool Quality Management	Total Quality Management	Total Quality Manager	TQM stands for Test Quality Management
46	2	When we start the process with the terminal module, it is called	Bottom-up integration	Top-down integration	Module integration	None	When we start the process with the terminal module, it is called Bottom-up integration
47	2	Which one of the following is a form of functional testing?	Boundary value analysis	Performance testing	Usability testing	Security testing	Boundary value analysis is a form of functional testing
48	3	This one is not a test level	Functional testing	Acceptance testing	System testing	Integration testing	Functional testing is not a test level
49	3	Which from the list is not a static testing	Dataflow analysis	Walkthrough	Error guessing	Inspection	Dataflow is not a static testing
50	3	Test cases are designed during this phase	Test specifications	Test cases are designed during this phase	Test configuration	Test planning	Test cases are designed during test specification
51	3	Sanity testing is a type of	Sanity testing is a type of test execution level	Test type	Test design technique	Test execution level	Test level
52	3	Verification is	To check if we are developing the system in the right way	To check whether we are developing the right system	It is performed by a separate test team	To check that the product will satisfy the user needs	Verification is to check if we are developing the system in the right way
53	3	Who will perform the Beta testing?	User	Developer	Manager	Tester	User will perform the Beta testing
54	3	Function/ Test matrix is a type of	Project status report	Final test report	Interim test report	Management report	Function/ Test matrix is a type of Project status report
55	3	When you execute the same test on a build, it is known as	Regression Testing	Retesting	Ad hoc Testing	Sanity Testing	When you execute the same test on a build, it is known as Regression Testing

	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
56	3	How well the user interacts with the system is determined using this test. Which one is it?	Usability testing	User acceptance testing	Alpha testing	Beta testing	How well the user interacts with the system is determined using Usability testing
57	3	Expected results are	Useful when specified in advance	Used only in component testing	Never come in advance	Important only in system testing	Expected results are useful when specified in advance
58	3	16. This one is a mandatory skill of a tester	Able to write code	Being diplomatic	Being attentive	Trustworthy	Writing code of a software is a mandatory skill of a tester
59	3	\nThis type of testing is done to make sure that if we make any changes, then it will not affect the existing features \n\n	Regression testing	Black box testing	Recursive testing	Unit testing	Regression testing is done to make sure that if we make any changes, then it will not affect the existing features
60	1	A _____ allows us to write and run a test easily	Test framework	Test case	Testing tool	None	A test framework allows us to write and run a test easily
61	1	Which one is the reputed testing standard?	ISO	QAI	M bridge awards	Microsoft	ISO is a reputed testing standard
62	1	QTP is a tool used in	Performance testing	Load testing	UI testing	Web testing	QTP is a tool used in performance testing
63	1	A software having high cyclomatic complexity tends to be	Difficult to test	Large in size	Difficult to write the code	Small in size	A software having high cyclomatic complexity is difficult to test
64	1	Which one of the following tools are involved in the automation regression test?	Capture/ playback	Output comparator	Boundary tester	Data tester	Capture or playback is involved in regression testing.
65	1	A/B Testing deals with marketing analysis of	Same two products with just one varied property with the other	Two different types of product	Five different products with different features	None	A/B Testing deals with marketing analysis of same two products with just one varied property with the other

	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
66	1	From the given options which one is not a part of performance testing?	Recovery testing	Measuring transaction rates	Calculating response time	Simulating many users and generating many transactions	Recovery testing is not a part of performance testing
67	1	Which names are used to identify the status of your application before and after your automated test executes?	Initial condition	Static state	End condition	Done condition	A point to note here is that when you are iterating over a specific business process the initial and end conditions should be same.
68	1	Which QuickTest operation can not be performed on a virtual object?	Cannot insert a standard checkpoint	Cannot be used in expert view	Cannot insert an image checkpoint	Cannot use object spy	You cannot insert any type of checkpoint on a virtual object, or use the Object Spy to view its properties
69	1	You ran a test scenario with 10 iterations. What does the Test Results Summary report if 8 iterations pass and 2 iterations fail?	The summary reports the status for each iteration	The summary reports PASS because more iterations passed than failed	The summary reports DONE	The summary reports FAIL because all iterations did not pass	The summary reports the status for each iteration in the test result summary page.
70	2	If the code of the script is not written in a _____ way, it would be difficult to automate the test	Testable	Stable	Proper	None	If the code of the script is not written in a testable way, it would be difficult to automate the test
71	2	Beta testing is performed by	User	Developer	User and developer both	None	Beta testing is performed at the user's end.
72	2	Microsoft Coded UI allows UI automation for	Windows applications	iOS applications	Android applications	None	Microsoft Coded UI allows UI automation for Windows and other Microsoft applications such as WPF, WCF, Silverlight, etc.

marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
73 2	You are creating a recovery scenario to handle a pop-up message box with OK Button. Which recovery option should you select?	Keyboard or mouse operation	Close application process	Function call	Restart Microsoft Windows	Keyboard or mouse operation is the appropriate recovery operation to be used.
74 2	SoapUI is a	HTTP, API automation tool	Performance automation tool	UI automation tool	None	SoapUI is a HTTP, API automation tool
75 2	Unit testing is done by	Developers	Testers	Managers	Customers	Developers perform the unit testing
76 2	Why would a tester use the Description object in the Expert View of a test?	To bypass the object repository when identifying an object at runtime	To programmatically modify a test object's definition directly in the object repository	To data-drive logical names and make the test more generic	To make it easier to retrieve child objects using the ChildObjects method	To avoid the object repository when identifying an object at runtime
77 2	Which is the automation tool that takes part in regression automation testing?	Capture/Playback	Output comparator	Boundary tester	Data tester	Capture/Playback is used for automation of Regression testing
78 2	How can you declare a variable in UFT?	Dim MyVar	Dim 123MyVar	Dim MyVar, 123MyVar	Dim My.Var	A variable should not begin with a numeric character and should not contain an embedded period. So it will be Dim MyVar
79 3	When we develop and the test before or simultaneously with the tested functionality, the process is known as	Progression testing	Load testing	Regression testing	Performance testing	When we develop and the test before or simultaneously with the tested functionality, the process is known as progression testing
80 3	Graphics for word processor is	Clipart	Peripheral	Highlight	Execute	Graphics for word processor is Clipart

	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
81	3	Tools that requires more coding and programming skills, are more _____	Versatile	Requirement specific	Hard to use	All	Tools that requires more coding and programming skills, are more versatile
82	3	Which of the following file is recognized as an action template?	ActionTemplate.mst	ActionTemplate.mts	ActionTemplate.qsr	ActionTemplate.tmp	Only the file name ActionTemplate.mst is recognized as an action template.
83	3	JUnit and TestNG are the test unit framework for this language	Java	Perl	Ruby	C#	JUnit and TestNG are the test unit framework for Java
84	3	Error guessing is a	Test data management technique	Test verification technique	Test control management technique	Test execution technique	Error guessing is a test data management technique
85	3	Selenium IDE is a	Plug-in	Framework	Test case	All	Selenium IDE is a Plug-in
86	3	When you test actual data in an actual environment, it means	Beta testing	Regression testing	Alpha testing	None	Beta testing is the type of testing that you perform using actual data in an actual environment.
87	3	Appium is an extension of Selenium Web Driver, that helps in UI automation for	Mobile applications	Web applications	Test application	All	Appium helps in UI automation for Mobile applications such as Android, iOS, Windows, etc.
88	3	_____ is a word processing application of Microsoft	None	MS-Access	MS-Excel	MS-Office	None of the above is a word processing application of Microsoft
89	3	"Monkey Testing" refers to	Hitting every nook and corner unknowingly	Hitting every nook and corner with proper knowledge	Check for the exact location and find out the issue	None	Monkey Testing refers to hitting every nook and corner unknowingly
90	1	Which of the following is not considered while counting the failure cost?	None	Repair	Failure mode analysis	Rework	All these options will be considered while counting the failure cost.

	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
91	1	Which of the following doesn't come under the SQA plan for a project?	Amount of technical work	The overall evaluation	Audits and reviews	Documents that we have to produce by the SQA group	Amount of technical work doesn't come under the SQA plan for a project.
92	1	Which of the following are aspects of formal technical reviews?	Uncover bugs in software work products	Assess programmer productivity	Determining who introduced an error into a code	Allow all the senior staff members to correct errors.	Uncovering bugs in software work products are aspects of formal technical reviews.
93	1	Which of the following process, we need to assess before the Unit testing phase?	Error handling	Code stability	Algorithmic performance	Execution paths	Error handling and Execution paths are need to be assessed before the Unit testing phase
94	1	Which of the following doesn't come with external failure cost?	After we send the product to customer	When the product manufacturing goes on	Before manufacturing the product	Simultaneously when the product is under manufacturing	External failure costs will be calculated after the product has been dispatched to the customer.
95	1	A review summary report answers these three questions	What was reviewed, who reviewed it, what are the things they found	What are the defects found, What caused the defects, who was responsible for defects	Terminate project, replace producer, request time extension	None	A review summary report answers what was reviewed, who reviewed it, what were the things they found
96	1	Statistical quality assurance involves	Tracing each defect to its underlying cause, isolating the "vital few" causes, and moving to correct them	Tracing each defect to its underlying causes and using the Pareto principle to correct each problem found	Surveying customers to find out their opinions about product quality	Using sampling in place of exhaustive testing software	Statistical quality assurance involves tracing each defect to its underlying cause, isolating the "vital few" causes, and moving to correct them
97	1	Which of the following activities are prohibited by the SQA group?	Act as a team for any software developed	Review software engineering activities to verify process compliance	Report troubles to higher authority	Prepare SQA plan for the project	Acting as a whole team and not taking part in the team meetings is not recommended by SQA group.
98	1	Deep structure testing is not meant for	Practice structure observable by the user	Practice communication mechanism	Practice object dependencies	Examine object behaviours	Deep structure testing is not meant for practice structure observable by the user

	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
99	1	Which requirements are the fundamentals through which quality is measured?	Software coding	Software	Hardware	None	Software coding is fundamental when measuring the quality of a product.
100	2	Which of the following is not considered as an appraisal cost in SQA?	Quality planning	Maintenance	Inter process inspection	Testing	Quality planning is not considered as an appraisal cost in SQA
101	2	The level of review formality is determined by which of the following?	All	Reviewer follow-up	Structure of review	Amount of preparation	All the above options are determined by the level of review formality.
102	2	Quality cost may be divided with the costs of the following	Prevention, appraisal, and failure	People, process and product	Customer, developer, maintenance	All	Quality cost may be divided with the costs of prevention, appraisal, and failure
103	2	Six sigma methodology involves three core steps	Define, measure, analyse	Analyse, design, verify	Analyse, improve, control	Define, measure, control	Six sigma methodology involves three core steps, they are define, measure, analyse
104	2	Out of the following which one is the most expensive cost of quality?	External failure cost	Appraisal cost	Internal failure cost	Prevention costs	External failure costs are the most expensive cost of quality
105	2	Variation control in the context of software engineering involves which of the following?	All	Expended resources	Product quality attributes	Applied process	Variation control in the context of software engineering involves all the options mentioned above.
106	2	The ISO quality assurance standard applying to software engineering is	ISO 9001	ISO 9000	ISO 9002	ISO 9003	The ISO quality assurance standard applying to software engineering is ISO 9001

	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
107	2	Which of the following is not an ISO 9126 software quality factors?	Visual appeal	Portability	Reliability	Functionality	Functionality, Portability and Reliability are ISO 9126 software quality factors. Visual appealing is not
108	2	Out of the following, which one is not a standard of SQA plans by IEEE?	Budget	Documentation	Reviews and audits	Test	Budget is not a standard for SQA plans by IEEE
109	2	Bottom-up integration testing has it's major advantages that	No stubs need to be installed	No drivers need to be installed	Major decision points are tested early	Regression testing is not needed	Bottom-up integration testing has it's major advantages that no stubs need to be installed
110	3	Acceptance are conducted by the	End users	Developers	Test team	System engineers	Acceptance are conducted by the end users
111	3	Out of the following, which one is not one of the attributes of software quality?	Performance issues	Creating infrastructure	Adding value for developers and users	Satisfy stakeholder requirements	Performance issues is not one of the attributes of software quality
112	3	Which of the following management decisions can affect software quality?	All	Risk-oriented decisions	Scheduling decisions	Estimation decisions	All the decisions mentioned here are the most effective management decisions of software quality.
113	3	A key concept of quality control	Have measured specifications for outputs	Have complete documentation	Delivered right on time within the budget	Tested thoroughly before sending it to the customer	A key concept of quality control have measured specifications for outputs
114	3	Which of the following doesn't come under prevention cost?	Equipment calibration and maintenance	Formal technical reviews	Test equipment	Quality planning	Equipment calibration and maintenance don't come under prevention cost.
115	3	The project plan techniques for _____ and _____	Change	Quality	Cost	Error	The project plan techniques for Change and Quality

	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
116	3	Smoke testing sometimes known as	Rolling integration testing	Bullet-proofing shrink-wrapping software	Testing that hides implementation errors	Unit testing for small programs	Smoke testing sometimes known as rolling integration testing
117	3	Who checks all the documents and measures if the issues have been rectified to the software?	None	Project team	SQA group	Project manager	None of them that are mentioned here takes part in documents checking and verifying if the issues are rectified.
118	3	Software protection is a quality assurance activity that focuses on issues that	Prevent profitable marketing of the final product	May cause an entire system to fail	May result from user input errors	Affect the reliability of a software component	Software protection is a quality assurance activity that focuses on issues that prevent profitable marketing of the final product
119	3	The OO Testing integration strategy involves testing	Groups or classes that communicate in some ways	Operator programme derived from use-case scenarios	Single operations as they are added to the evolving class implementation	None	The OO Testing integration strategy involves testing groups or classes that communicate in some ways
120	1	Low cost, with more quantity items require	Little inspection	No inspection	Intensive inspection	100% inspection	Low cost, with more quantity items require little inspection
121	1	Out of the following, which one is related to the function of management when it comes to software quality assurance?	Reporting functions	Auditing functions	Analysis function	All	Reporting functions and Auditing functions are related to the function of management when it comes to software quality assurance
122	1	The mean of sampling distribution is	Equal to mean of process distribution	More than mean of process distribution	Less than mean of process distribution	None	The mean of sampling distribution is equal to mean of process distribution
123	1	A six sigma process has defect level below _____ defects per million opportunities	3.4	6.7	5.6	None	A six sigma process has defect level below 3.4 defects per million opportunities

	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
124	1	What is QA?	It is a systematic process to check the quality in the product	It is a corrective tool	It is the process of finding out defects	It is a degree to which the product satisfies the need	QA is the process to check the quality in the product
125	1	Process control is carried out	During production	After production control	Before production	All	Process control takes place during the production
126	1	From inventory record file, we come to know this	Lot size	Customer name	Machine details	None	From inventory record file, we come to know about lot size
127	1	Which of the following options is correct regarding QA and QC?	QC is an integral part of QA	QA is an integral part of QC	QA and QC are separate part	QC may be a part of QA or may not be	QC is an integral part of QA
128	1	Manufacturing just in time process focuses on	Inventory	Profit	Manpower	Manufacturing	Manufacturing just in time process focuses on inventory
129	1	Out of the following, which one doesn't come under prevention cost?	Equipment calibration and maintenance	Formal technical reviews	Test equipment reviews	Quality planning reviews	Equipment calibration and maintenance doesn't come under prevention cost
130	2	Forecasting is used for	Individual items	Dependent demand items	Both	None	Forecasting is used for individual demand items
131	2	In which test activity you can easily find issues	Planning	Design	Check exit criteria promotion	Execution	In planning, you can easily find issues
132	2	To measure the fraction of defective items in a sample, this control chart is used	C-chart	P-chart	Mean chart	Range chart	Mean chart is used to measure the fraction of defective items in a sample
133	2	Out of the following, which one is not an appraisal in SQA?	Quality planning	Maintenance	Testing	Inter-process inspection	Quality planning is not an appraisal in SQA

	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
134	2	When it comes to QA and QC, the following are not correct	Process capabilities should be monitored on intermittent basis	QA depends on the activities of the entire company	Measuring equipment should have a calibration certificate	Generally many inspections are done during the process manufacturing	"Process capabilities should be monitored on intermittent basis" this statement is not correct when it comes to QA and QC
135	2	PMTS (Predetermined Motion Time System) includes	All	MTM (Method Time Measurement)	WFS (Work Factor Systems)	BMTS (Basic Motion Time Study)	PMTS includes all the mentioned options
136	2	The first step of QA is	Identification of customer need	Servicing	Development of standards	Material control	The first step of QA is identification of customer need
137	2	To measure the number of defects per unit by using this control chart	C-chart	P-chart	Mean chart	Range chart	C-chart is used to measure the number of defects per unit
138	2	To monitor the attributes, this chart is used	P-chart	Mean chart	Range chart	All	P-chart is used to monitor the attributes
139	2	Which one is the primary objective of formal technical review to check for, so that there will be no technical issues after delivering the product to the customer?	Error	Faults	Failure	None	Errors are the primary objective of formal technical review to check for, so that there will be no technical issues after delivering the product to the customer.
140	3	This process is included in Loop testing methodology	All	Simple loops	Nested loops	Concatenated loops	All of the mentioned processes are included in Loop testing
141	3	MTM is used for	All	Create time standards	Improve already existing methods	Developing methods prior to the beginning of the production	MTM is used for all the mentioned options
142	3	High cost, but low in volume items require	Intensive inspection	100% inspection	No inspection	Little inspection	High cost, but low in volume items require Intensive inspection
143	3	This one is an example of QA	Verification	Software testing	Validation	Documentation	Verification is an example of QA

	marks	question	A	B	C	D	ans
144	3	What does QA and QC stand for?	Quality assurance and Quality control	Quality adjustment and queuing control	Quality adjustment and Quality completion	Quality assurance and Queuing control	QA and QC stand for Quality assurance and Quality control
145	3	Who checks the documents and verifies the validity of the software?	SQA team	Project team	Project manager	All	SQA team checks the documents and verifies the validity of the software
146	3	When you use the degree of the design specification and manufacture a product, it comes under	Quality of conformance	Quality control	Quality assurance	None	When you use the degree of the design specification and manufacture a product, it comes under Quality of conformance
147	3	Which of the following options deals with material and component control?	Quality control	Feedback	Development of standards	Development of specifications	Quality control deals with material and component control
148	3	Out of the following, which one is not an External failure cost?	Testing	Complaint resolution	Helpline support	Warranty work	Testing is not an External failure cost
149	3	To monitor the variables, this control chart is used	Range chart	C-chart	P-chart	All	Range chart is used to monitor the variables

SUB : 410245(B) STQA

1. which is not a Selenium Component ?

- Maven
- Selenium IDE
- Selenium Grid
- WebDriver

[View Answer](#)

Maven is not a Selenium Component.

2. who doesn't support programming ?

- Selenium WebDriver
- Selenium Grid
- Selenium RC
- Selenium IDE

[View Answer](#)

Selenium IDE doesn't support programming.

3. Which programming languages does not Selenium allow to use?

- Python, C-Sharp
- JavaScript, Ruby
- PHP, Java
- C++, C

[View Answer](#)

Selenium does not allow to use C++, C programming languages.

4. By which browser Selenium IDE is supported ?

SUB : 410245(B) STQA

- Safari
- Internet Explorer
- Google Chrome
- Mozilla Firefox

[View Answer](#)

Selenium IDE is supported by Mozilla Firefox

5. In WebDriver _____ command can be used to enter values onto text boxes?

- selenium.type()
- type()
- sendKeys("text")
- driver.type("text")

[View Answer](#)

In WebDriver sendKeys("text") command can be used to enter values onto text boxes.

6. SelectAllOptions() is a valid command In webdriver -

- True
- False

[View Answer](#)

False

7. which method closes the open browser In webdriver ?

- quit()
- terminate()
- close()

SUB : 410245(B) STQA

- shutdown()

[View Answer](#)

In webdriver close() method closes the open browser.

8. Which is the most common way to find an element on a page?

- Id
- Xpath
- CSS Selector
- Name

[View Answer](#)

the most common way to find an element on a page is Id.

9. is the best call for finding multiple elements using XPath.

- findElementByXpath
- findElementsByXpath
- findElementByCssSelector
- 2 & 3

[View Answer](#)

findElementsByXPath is the best call for finding multiple elements using XPath.

10. is the best call for finding multiple elements using XPath.

- findElementByXpath
- findElementsByXpath
- findElementByCssSelector
- 2 & 3

[View Answer](#)

SUB : 410245(B) STQA

findElementsByXPath is the best call for finding multiple elements using XPath.

11. The expression is used for "anything" is -

- .*
- **
- *+
- *

[View Answer](#)

The expression is used for "anything" is .*

12. Which is the odd one using in Selenium ?

- Id
- Pattern Matching
- XPath
- CSS selector

[View Answer](#)

Pattern Matching is the odd one using in Selenium.

13. The following language not supported by Selenium is -

- PHP
- Java
- C#
- ASP

[View Answer](#)

ASP language is not supported by Selenium.

SUB : 410245(B) STQA

14. What is the full form of Selenium IDE ?

- Selenium Interrelated Development Environment
- Selenium Intialization Development Environment
- Selenium Information Development Environment
- Selenium Integrated Development Environment

[View Answer](#)

the full form of Selenium IDE is Selenium Integrated Development Environment .

15. The Web driver is used for -

- To design a test using Selenese
- To quickly create tests
- To execute tests on the HtmlUnit browser.
- To test a web application against Firefox only.

[View Answer](#)

The Web driver is used for To execute tests on the HtmlUnit browser.

16. The command which is not a type of assertion in Selenium IDE.

- Verify
- Assert
- WaitFor
- Wait

[View Answer](#)

Wait command is not a type of assertion in Selenium IDE.

17. Selenium.....component supports All Operating System.

SUB : 410245(B) STQA

- IDE
- WebDriver
- Generator
- None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Selenium WebDriver supports All Operating System

18. TestNG stands for -

- TestNextGenerations
- TestNextGeneration
- TestNewGeneration
- TestNewGenerlization

[View Answer](#)

TestNG stands for TestNextGeneration.

19. Selenium tests

- GUI applications
- Browser-based applications
- DOS applications
- None of the above

[View Answer](#)

Selenium tests Browser-based applications.

20. which of the following one is Selenium IDE ?

- Flash Plug-in
- Firefox Plug-in
- Windows Software

SUB : 410245(B) STQA

- Java Software

[View Answer](#)

The Selenium IDE is Firefox Plug-in.

1) Selenium doesn't support _____ to write programs (Test Scripts)

- a) Java
- b) Perl
- c) VBScript**
- d) Python

2) _____ is not a Selenium Component.

- a) Selenium IDE
- b) Maven**
- c) Selenium Grid
- d) WebDriver

3) _____ doesn't support Test design (Creating test Cases)

- a) Selenium IDE
- b) Selenium RC
- c) Selenium WebDriver
- d) Selenium Grid**

4) _____ doesn't support programming.

- a) Selenium IDE**
- b) Selenium RC
- c) Selenium WebDriver
- d) Selenium Grid

5) What is TestNG?

a) Programming Language

b) Test Tool

c) Build Automation Tool

d) Testing Framework

6) What is Maven?

a) Programming Language

b) Test Tool

c) Build Automation Tool

d) Testing Framework

7) _____ supports Parallel Test Execution

a) Selenium IDE

b) Selenium RC

c) Selenium WebDriver

d) Selenium Grid

**8) Selenium IDE supports _____ Browser
only to create and execute Test Cases.**

a) Google Chrome

b) Internet Explorer

c) Mozilla Firefox

d) Opera

9) What is Jenkins?

a) Continuous Integration Tool

b) Functional & Regression Test Tool

c) Mobile Test Tool

d) Testing Framework

10) *is the use of Firebug in Selenium?*

a) Programming

b) Inspecting Elements

c) Parallel Testing

d) Cross Browser Testing

11) *is an Advantage of Selenium*

WebDriver?

a) Supports Web based Applications only

b) No built-in Result Reporting facility

c) Open Source

d) No IDE

12) *is a Disadvantage of Selenium*

WebDriver?

a) Cross-platform

b) Open Source

c) Parallel Test execution

d) Supports Web based Applications only

13) *Selenium supports Computer Web Applications and*

a) Desktop Applications

b) Mobile Native Applications

c) Mobile Web Applications

d) Mobile Hybrid Applications

14) *Selenium IDE doesn't support*

a) Recording

b) Batch Testing

c) Programming

d) Test Execution

15) Selenium WebDriver doesn't support

a) Recording

b) Batch Testing

c) Programming

d) Test Execution

16) _____ is the built-in feature of Mozilla

Firefox Browser to inspect elements?

a) Firebug

b) Firepath

c) Page Inspector

d) POM (Page Object Model)

17) _____ is not for Functional Test

Automation?

a) Selenium

b) UFT/QTP

c) SilkTest

d) RPT

18) _____ is not a Performance Test

Tool?

a) LoadRunner

b) UFT/QTP

c) SilkPerformer

d) RPT

19) _____ is not a Bug Tracking Tool?

a) Bugzilla

b) Mantis

c) Cucumber

d) BugHost

SUB : 410245(B) STQA

20)

is not a Mobile Test Tool?

a) Appium

b) Mantis

c) Silk Mobile

d) Ranorex

21)

is not a Test Management

Tool?

a) HP ALM

b) Jira

c) TestLink

d) Sahi

22) Selenium supports

Testing

Level

a) Unit Testing

b) Integration Testing

c) System Testing

d) Acceptance Testing

Answers:

1) c (VBScript)

2) b (Maven)

3) d (Selenium Grid)

4) a (Selenium IDE)

5) d (Testing Framework)

6) c (Build Automation Tool)

7) d (Selenium Grid)

8) c (Mozilla Firefox)

9) a (Continuous Integration Tool)

10) b (Inspecting Elements)

11) c (Open Source)

12) d (Supports Web based Applications only)

13) c (Mobile Web Applications)

14) c (Programming)

15) a (Recording)

16) c (Page Inspector)

17) d (RPT)

SUB : 410245(B) STQA

- 18) b (UFT/QTP)
- 19) c (Cucumber)
- 20) b (Mantis)
- 21) d (Sahi)
- 22) c (System Testing)

Software Testing and Quality Assurance MCQ with Answers

1. When there are disagreements between the phase project manager and overall project manager, the matter should be escalated to the ____.
 - a. Top-level Managers
 - b. Upper Management
 - c. Change Control Board**
 - d. CEO

2. Which of the following is a snapshot of the project that gives a concise summary of the current condition of a project?
 - a. Six Sigma
 - b. Earned Value Analysis
 - c. Software Metric
 - d. Project Status Report**

3. The objective of ____ is to find problems and fix them to improve quality of a project.
 - a. Software bug
 - b. Software complexity
 - c. Software testing**
 - d. Software development

4. Which type of testing process will create test scripts that will run automatically, repetitively and through much iteration?
 - a. White Box Testing
 - b. Black Box Testing
 - c. Manual Testing
 - d. Automated Testing**

5. Unit testing is to test the ____ of the units.
 - a. Performance
 - b. System issues
 - c. Functionality**
 - d. Hardware failure

6. At the integration level, achieving the desired goal may be prevented in ____ testing if the test cases and results are not recorded properly.
 - a. Bottom-Up
 - b. Big Bang**
 - c. Top-Down
 - d. System

7. Which is an example of an indicator?
 - a. Number of tests
 - b. Number of staff-hours
 - c. Actual versus planned task completions**
 - d. Defects per thousand lines of code

8. Which of the following is used to collect direct measures of software engineering output and also its quality?
 - a. Indirect measure
 - b. Direct measure
 - c. Function-oriented metrics
 - d. Size-oriented metrics**

9. In ____, there are three characteristics that serve as a guide for the evaluation of a good design.

a. Design and software quality

- b. Design concept
- c. Software design
- d. Modular design

10. Which of the following defines the relationship between major structural elements of the software?

- a. Data design
- b. Linked list
- c. Cohesion

d. Architectural design

11. Cleanroom software engineering is an approach that emphasises the need to build ____ into software as it is being developed.

- a. Defects
- b. Debugging
- c. Correctness**
- d. Unit testing

12. The projected usage of the software is analysed and a suite of test cases that exercise____ of usage are planned and designed.

- a. An error record
- b. A statistical quality control
- c. Certification

d. Probability distribution

13. Which of the following is a non-profit organisation and is also the world's leading professional association for the advancement of technology?

- a. IEEE**
- b. ANSI
- c. CMMI
- d. NDIA

14. In which level of organisational maturity, conditions are not stable for the development of quality software?

- a. Optimising
- b. Defined
- c. Initial**
- d. Repeatable

15. ____ products are capable of being used to generate entire applications from design specifications.

- a. CASE
- b. I-CASE**
- c. Rapid Prototyping
- d. Repository

16. The primary objective for tools in this category is to represent business data objects flow between different business areas within a company. Which category is this?

- a. Process Modeling & Management Tools
- b. Project Planning Tools
- c. Business Process Engineering Tools**
- d. Risk Analysis Tools

17. A _____ is a collection of objects or elements and is used as a cornerstone of formal methods.

- a. Set Operators
- b. Signature
- c. Set**
- d. Union operator

18. Which formal specification language can be used to describe the syntax of the programming language?

- a. Formal grammar**

- b. Semantic domain
- c. Syntactic domain
- d. Sequence

19. Software re-engineering can be defined as _____.

- a. The top level process of engineering and a system to meet overall requirements.

- b. The examination and alteration of an existing subject system to reconstitute it in a new form.**

- c. The engineering process of understanding, analysing, and abstracting the system to a new form at a higher abstraction level.

- d. The set of engineering activities that consumes the products and artifacts derived from legacy software and new requirements to produce a new target system.

20. A maintenance organisation's short term goal is to clear the growing backlog of maintenance demands and the long term goal is to support change at _____.

- a. Higher level

- b. Low level

- c. Requirements level**

- d. Code-level

21. Consider the below mentioned statements:

- 1. A phase project manager monitors the overall project and is responsible to monitor the work of a project manager.

- 2. Phase project managers and overall project managers are together responsible for the contingency plans.

State True or False:

- a. 1-False, 2-False

- b. 1-True, 2-True

- c. 1-False, 2-True**

- d. 1-True, 2-False

22. Consider the below mentioned statements:

- 1. White box testing technique guarantees that all independent paths within a module has been exercised at least once.

- 2. White box testing technique executes only one loop at their boundaries and within their operational bounds.

State True or False:

- a. 1-True, 2-False**

- b. 1-False, 2-True

- c. 1-True, 2-True

- d. 1-False, 2-False

23. Cutting out unnecessary requirements is called _____.

- A) Requirements Scrubbing**

- B) Requirements Planning

- C) Requirements Scheduling

- D) Requirements Engineering

24. Consider the below mentioned statements:

1. Metrics do not establish a baseline from which improvements can be measured.
2. Metrics allow an organisation to identify the causes of defects which have the greatest effect on software development.

State True or False:

- a. 1-False, 2-False
- b. 1-True, 2-True
- c. 1-False, 2-True**
- d. 1-True, 2-False

25. Consider the below mentioned statements:

1. Control hierarchy, also called program structure, represents the organisation of program components (modules) and implies a hierarchy of control.
2. Control hierarchy represents procedural aspects of software such as sequence of processes, occurrence or order of decisions or repetition of operations.

State True or False:

- a. 1-False, 2-False
- b. 1-True, 2-True
- c. 1-False, 2-True
- d. 1-True, 2-False**

26. Consider the below mentioned statements:

1. In Cleanroom software engineering, the serious hazards can be related to human safety, economic loss or effective operation of business and societal infrastructure.
2. The Cleanroom approach makes use of an outdated version of the incremental software model.

State True or False:

- a. 1-False, 2-False
- b. 1-True, 2-True
- c. 1-True, 2-False**
- d. 1-False, 2-True

27. Consider the following statements:

1. there is a strong correlation between ISO 9001 and the CMMI.
2. ISO 9001 addresses the minimum criteria for an acceptable quality system.

State True or False.

- a. 1- True, 2- False
- b. 1- False, 2- True**
- c. 1- True, 2- True
- d. 1- False, 2- False

28. An integrated CASE environment should provide the following:

1. Provide a mechanism for sharing software engineering information among all tools contained in the environment.

2. Enable a change to one item of information to be tracked to other related information items.

State True or False.

- a. 1- True, 2- False
- b. 1- True, 2- True**
- c. 1- False, 2- False
- d. 1- False, 2- True

29. Consider the following statements:

1. Thou shall not compromise thy quality standards: Expert training and ongoing consulting is essential for success when formal methods are used for the first time.
2. Thou shall document sufficiently: Formal methods provide a concise, unambiguous and consistent method for documenting system requirements.

State True or False:

- a. 1- True, 2- True
- b. 1- True, 2- False
- c. 1- False, 2- False

d. 1- False, 2 - True

30. Which of the following statements hold true:

1. Tools that support BPR include process modelers that allow organisations to run what-if scenarios on their key business processes.
 2. BPR tools enables an organisation to set goals and gather information about defined and developed processes.
- a. 1-True, 2-True
 - b. 1-False, 2- False
 - c. 1- False, 2- True
- d. 1-True, 2-False**

31. Identify the correct statements regarding project metrics.

1. Project metrics and the indicators derived from them are used by a project manager and a software team to adapt project work flow and technical activities.
 2. The first application of project metrics on most software projects occurs during the testing of the developed product.
 3. Metrics collected from past projects are used as a basis from which effort and time estimates are made for current software work
 4. Results of metrics can be used to provide an indication of the usefulness of work products as they flow from one frame work activity to the next.
- a. 1, 2 & 3
 - b. 1, 2 & 4
 - c. 2, 3 & 4
- d. 1, 3 & 4**

32. For every software organization, the key element is ____.

- A) People**
B) Project
C) Process
D) Product

33. SEI stands for ____.

- A) System Engineering Institute
B) Software Engineering Institute
C) Software Engineers Institute
D) System Engineers Institute

34. PM-CMM stands for ____.

- A) Process Management Capability Maturity Model
B) Product Management Capability Maturity Model
C) People Management Capability Maturity Model
D) Project Management Capability Maturity Model

35. PM-CMM was developed by ____.

- A) IBM
- B) IEEE
- C) Microsoft
- D) SEI**

36. ____ is responsible for total project management.

- A) Project Manager**

- B) Project Developer
- C) Programmer
- D) System Manager

37. PMI stands for ____.

- A) Process Management Institute

- B) Project Management Institute**

- C) Project Mapping Institute
- D) Process Mapping Institute

38. DIN (Deutsches Institute for Normung) is a ____ organization.

- A) Process Management

- B) Product Management

- C) Standardization**

- D) Software Development

39. ____ consists of measuring and correcting activities to ensure that the goals are achieved.

- A) Staffing

- B) Quality Management

- C) Reporting Progress

- D) Controlling**

40. Analyzing progress compared to the baseline is known as ____ value management.

- A) Earned**

- B) Spent

- C) Cost

- D) Time

41. Creating a ____ is the first thing you need to do when undertaking any kind of project.

- A) Cost Estimation

- B) Project Plan**

- C) Time Estimation

- D) Resources Estimation

42. PERT stands for ____.

- A) Program Extraction and Review Technique

- B) Process Evaluation and Review Technique

- C) Program Evaluation and Reversing Technique

- D) Program Evaluation and Review Technique**

43. The bulk of the cost of software development is due to the ____ needed.

- A) Human Resources**

- B) Software Resources

- C) Hardware Resources

- D) Machinery Resources

44. Software Project Management begins with a set of activities that are collectively called ____.

- A) Cost Estimation
- B) Project Planning**
- C) Time Estimation
- D) Resources Estimation

45. The statement „Estimating is as much art as it is science“ is quoted by ____.

- A) Charles Babbage
- B) Pascal
- C) Frederick Brooks**
- D) Von Neumann

46. ____ model produce a software cost estimate as a function of a number of variables which relate to some software metric and cost drivers.

- A) Expert Judgment
- B) Analogy Estimation
- C) Top-Down Estimation
- D) Algorithmic**

47. A ____ consists of a list of a project's terminal elements with intended start and finish dates.

- A) Schedule**
- B) Plan
- C) Prototype
- D) Estimation

48. ____ can provide a graphical representation of a project schedule.

- A) Pie chart
- B) Gantt chart**
- C) XY chart
- D) Bar chart

49. The purpose of ____ is to plan how the activities in part or all of a project will be performed over a period of time.

- A) Analyzing
- B) Budgeting
- C) Scheduling**
- D) Prototyping

50. While scheduling, the activities to be performed are defined in ____.

- A) Project Plan
- B) Cost Plan
- C) Activity Plan
- D) Work Breakdown Structure**

51. ____ is an attempt to minimize the chances of failure caused by unplanned events.

- A) Risk Management**
- B) Project Management
- C) Cost Management
- D) Quality Management

52. Risk is the possibility of ____.

- A) Gain
- B) Loss**
- C) Profit
- D) Credit

53. There are ____ stages in the process of project risk management.

- A) Three
- B) Four
- C) Two**
- D) Five

54. ____ risks threaten the quality and timeliness of the software to be produced.

- A) Project
- B) Business
- C) System
- D) Technical**

55. ____ is an umbrella activity that is applied throughout the software process.

- A) Configuration Management**
- B) Requirements Planning
- C) Requirements Scheduling
- D) Requirements Engineering

56. ____ is a set of software engineering activities that occur after software has been delivered to the customer.

- A) Analysis
- B) Support**
- C) Implementation
- D) Testing

57. ____ is a methodology to control and manage a software development project.

- A) Version Control
- B) Change Control
- C) SCM**
- D) Configuration Audit

58. WBS stands for ____.

- A) Work Breakdown System
- B) Work By Standard
- C) Work Breakdown Structure**
- D) Work By System

59. Consider the below mentioned statements:

1. While conducting unit testing, the local data structure is examined to ensure that the temporarily stored data maintains its integrity during all the steps in an algorithm's execution.
2. Black box testing is an effective technique for uncovering a broad array of path errors.

State True or False:

- a. 1-False, 2-False
- b. 1-True, 2-True
- c. 1-True, 2-False**
- d. 1-False, 2-True

60. ____ principle must be followed throughout the software development.

- A) Re-allotment
- B) Incrementality**
- C) Decrementality
- D) Reworking

61. The aim of an organizational structure is to facilitate cooperation towards a common ____.

- A) Philosophy
- B) Business
- C) Goal**
- D) Requirement

62. The task of organizing can be viewed as building a ____.

- A) Project
- B) Business
- C) Process
- D) Team**

63. ____ is an umbrella activity that is applied throughout the software process.

- A) Software Quality Assurance**
- B) Software Quality Management
- C) Software Quality Testing
- D) Software Quality Engineering

64. The goal of software assurance is to reduce ____.

- A) Cost
- B) Risks**
- C) Time
- D) Quality

65. FTR stands for ____.

- A) File Transfer
- B) Formal Telephonic Review
- C) Formal Technical Review**
- D) Formal Telegraphic Review

66. ____ is a method used to identify defects in an artifact before progressing to the next stage of development.

- A) Testing
- B) Debugging
- C) Process
- D) Formal Technical Review**

67. ____ analysis is a golden opportunity for process improvement that should not be missed.

- A) Project Closure**
- B) Project Estimation
- C) Project Cost
- D) Project Schedule

68. The data obtained during the closure analysis are used to populate the ____.

- A) Project Database
- B) Process Database (PDB)**
- C) Database
- D) Records

69. Many projects use the _____ method for estimation.

- A) Top-down
- B) Incremental
- C) Bottom-up**
- D) Spiral

70. The productivity of a project is measured in terms of _____ per person-month.

- A) Testing
- B) Debugging
- C) Codes Produced
- D) Function Points**

71. _____ provides a framework, from which, a comprehensive plan for software development can be established.

- A) Product
- B) Process**
- C) People
- D) Project

72. _____ is a collection of tasks handled in a planned and systematic order.

- A) Plan
- B) Product
- C) Process
- D) Project**

73. The factors influencing project management is/are _____.

- A) Time
- B) Cost
- C) Scope
- D) All of the above**

74. _____ stage determines the nature and scope of the development.

- A) Planning
- B) Design
- C) Implementation
- D) Initiation**

75. The items that comprise all information produced as part of the software process are collectively called a _____.

- A) Software Process
- B) Software Project
- C) System Specification
- D) Software Configuration**



“Techno - Social Excellence”
Marathwada Mitramandal's
Institute of Technology (MMIT)

Accredited with “A” Grade by NAAC
Survey No. 35, Vadgaon Shinde Road, Lohgaon, Pune - 411 047



Approved by AICTE, New Delhi, Recognised by DTE, M.S.Mumbai, Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University

Email : principal@mmit.edu.in Website : www.mmit.edu.in
Tel No. : +91 7447786623 / +91 7447786624

DTE Institute Code : 6203

STQA MCQ QUESTIONS (50)

1.1 What is software testing?

- (a) It is the process of demonstrating that errors are not present.
- (b) It is the process of establishing confidence that a program does what it is supposed to do.
- (c) It is the process of executing a program with the intent of finding errors.**
- (d) It is the process of showing the correctness of a program.

1.2 Why should testing be done?

- (a) To ensure the correctness of a program
- (b) To find errors in a program**
- (c) To establish the reliability of a program
- (d) To certify the effectiveness of a program

1.3 Which phase consumes maximum effort to fix an error?

- (a) Requirements analysis and specifications
- (b) Design phase
- (c) Coding phase**
- (d) Feasibility study phase

1.4 Which objective is most difficult to achieve?

- (a) Execute every statement of a program at least once
- (b) Execute every branch statement of a program at least once
- (c) Execute every path of a program at least once**
- (d) Execute every condition of a branch statement of a program at least once

1.5 Software errors during coding are known as:

- (a) Bugs**
- (b) Defects
- (c) Failures
- (d) Mistakes

1.6 The cost of fixing an error is:

- (a) More in requirements analysis and specification phase than coding phase
- (b) More in coding phase than requirements analysis and specification phase**
- (c) Same in all phases of a software development life cycle
- (d) Negligible in all phases

1.7 Beta testing is done by:

- (a) Developers
- (b) Testers
- (c) Potential customers**
- (d) Requirements writers

1.8 Alpha testing is carried out at the:

- (a) Developer's site in a controlled environment**
- (b) Developer's site in a free environment
- (c) Customer's site in a controlled environment
- (d) Customer's site in a free environment

1.9 The purpose of acceptance testing is:

- (a) To perform testing from the business perspective**
- (b) To find faults in the software
- (c) To test the software with associated hardware
- (d) To perform feasibility study

1.10 Acceptance testing is done by:

- (a) Developers
- (b) Customers**
- (c) Testers
- (d) All of the above

1.11 Program is:

- (a) Subset of software**
- (b) Superset of software
- (c) Set of software
- (d) Union of software

1.12 Which is not an infrastructure software?

- (a) Compiler
- (b) Operating system
- (c) Testing tools
- (d) Result Management Software**

1.13 Software should have:

- (a) Program + operating system + compiler
- (b) Set of programs + operating system
- (c) Programs + documentation + operating procedures**
- (d) None of the above

1.14 Concepts of software testing are applicable to:

- (a) Procedural programming languages
- (b) Object oriented programming languages
- (c) 'C', 'C++' and Java programming languages
- (d) All of the above**

1.15 CASE Tool is:

(a) Computer Aided Software Engineering Tool

- (b) Component Aided Software Engineering Tool
- (c) Constructive Aided Software Engineering Tool
- (d) Complete Analysis Software Enterprise Tool

1.16 One fault may lead to:

- (a) One failure
- (b) Many failures
- (c) No failure

(d) All of the above

1.17 Test suite of a program is a:

(a) Set of test cases

- (b) Set of inputs with pre-conditions
- (c) Set of outputs with post-conditions
- (d) Set of testing strategies

1.18 Alpha and Beta testing techniques are related to:

- (a) Unit testing
- (b) Integration testing
- (c) System testing

(d) Testing by Customer

1.19 Testing a software is primarily focused on:

- (a) Verification activities only
- (b) Validation activities only

(c) Verification and validation activities

- (d) None of the above

1.20 Testing a software with real data in real environment is known as:

- (a) Alpha testing
- (b) Beta testing**
- (c) System testing
- (d) Integration testing

1.21 Verification activities are:

- (a) Performed manually
- (b) Related to reviewing the documents and source code
- (c) Known as static testing

(d) All of the above

1.22 Validation activities are:

- (a) Dynamic activities and require program execution**
- (b) Related to inspecting the source code
 - (c) Related to static testing
 - (d) Related to source code design and documentation

1.23 When the output of a program is different from the expected output, it is known as:

- (a) A fault

- (b) An error
- (c) A failure**

- (d) A mistake

1.24 Software testing activities should be started:

- (a) After the completion of source code
- (b) After the completion of design phase
- (c) As early as possible in the software development life cycle**
- (d) After the completion of software requirements and analysis phase

1.25 Software testing activities are important in:

- (a) Every phase of the software development life cycle
- (b) The last few phases of the software development life cycle
- (c) The software requirements and analysis phase
- (d) All of the above**

1.26 The focus of acceptance testing is:

- (a) To find faults
- (b) To ensure correctness of software
- (c) To test integration related issues
- (d) To test from the user's perspective**

1.27 A reliable software is one which is:

- (a) Liked by its users
- (b) Delivered on time and with budget
- (c) Unlikely to cause failures**
- (d) Very easy to use

1.28 When to stop testing and release the software to customers should be decided on the basis of:

- (a) Market conditions
- (b) Budget and availability of resources
- (c) Test metrics**
- (d) Capabilities of the testing persons

1.29 What are the good software testing practices?

- (a) Involve testing persons as early as possible in the software development life cycle
- (b) Apply effective verification techniques
- (c) Enforce inspections and reviews after every phase of the software development life cycle
- (d) All of the above**

1.30 What is a test case?

- (a) Input(s), expected output(s), pre-condition(s) and post-condition(s)**
- (b) Steps of execution
- (c) A list of activities which can be tested
- (d) None of the above

1.31 You cannot control what you cannot :

- (a) Define
- (b) Measure**

(c) Improve

(d) Change

1.32 What is the major benefit of verifications in the early phases of the software development life cycle?

(a) It identifies changes in the SRS

(b) It reduces defect multiplication

(c) It allows involvement of testing persons

(d) It improves discipline in the various development activities

1.33 Behavioural specifications are required for:

(a) Modelling

(b) Verification

(c) Validation

(d) Testing

1.34 Which, in general, is the least expected skill of a testing person?

(a) Diplomatic

(b) Reliable

(c) Having good attention to detail

(d) Good developer

1.35 Debugging of a program is

(a) The process of executing the program

(b) The process of identifying a fault and removing it from the program

(c) The process of experiencing a failure

(d) The process of improving the quality of the program

1.36 All validation activities come under the category of:

(a) Dynamic testing

(b) Static testing

(c) Source code design

(d) None of the above

1.37 All verification activities come under the category of:

(a) Dynamic testing

(b) Static testing

(c) Source code design

(d) None of the above

1.38 Which is not a factor of software quality?

(a) Reliability

(b) Portability

(c) Efficiency

(d) Functionality

1.39 Which is the most important factor of software quality?

(a) Reliability

(b) Understandability

- (c) Efficiency
- (d) Consistency

1.40 Quality assurance activities concentrate on

- (a) Software design
- (b) Software performance
- (c) Software products
- (d) Software processes**

1.41 Which is not the quality of a testing person?

- (a) Cautious
- (b) Curious
- (c) Judgmental**
- (d) Critical

1.42 What should be the best possible objective for testing?

- (a) Execute every statement at least once
- (b) Execute every path at least once**
- (c) Execute every branch statement at least once
- (d) Execute every condition of a branch statement at least once

1.43 Which is not a user manual?

- (a) Reference guide
- (b) Beginner's guide
- (c) Sequence diagrams**
- (d) System overview

1.44 Which is not a documentation manual?

- (a) SRS document
- (b) SDD document
- (c) Source code
- (d) Installation guide**

1.45 Which is not the limitation of testing?

- (a) Difficult to measure the progress of testing
- (b) Availability of testing tools**
- (c) Input domain is too large to test
- (d) Too many paths in the program

1.46 How much percentage of cost is generally consumed in software testing with reference to software development cost?

- (a) 10 – 20
- (b) 40 – 50**
- (c) 80 – 90
- (d) 70 – 80

1.47 How much testing is enough?

- (a) Not easy to decide**
- (b) Depends on complexity and criticality

- (c) Depends on abilities of testing persons
- (d) Depends on maturity of developers

1.48 If an expected output is not specified then:

- (a) We cannot execute the test case
- (b) We may not be able to repeat the test
- (c) We may not be able to decide if the test has passed or failed**
- (d) We may not be able to automate the testing activity

1.49 Which of the following is a reason for a software failure?

- (a) Testing fault
- (b) Software Fault**
- (c) Design Fault
- (d) Requirement Fault 34 Software Testing

1.50 Why is it impossible to test a program completely?

- (a) Input domain is too large to test**
- (b) Good testers are not available
- (c) Efficient testing tools are not available
- (d) None of the above

Seat No -

Total number of questions : 60

12144_SOFTWARE TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

N.B

- 1) All questions are Multiple Choice Questions having single correct option.
- 2) Attempt any 50 questions out of 60.
- 3) Use of calculator is allowed.
- 4) Each question carries 1 Mark.
- 5) Specially abled students are allowed 20 minutes extra for examination.
- 6) Do not use pencils to darken answer.
- 7) Use only black/blue ball point pen to darken the appropriate circle.
- 8) No change will be allowed once the answer is marked on OMR Sheet.
- 9) Rough work shall not be done on OMR sheet or on question paper.
- 10) Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer.

Q.no 1. Select the Browser which is supported by Selenium IDE

A : Google Chrome

B : Mozilla Firefox

C : Opera mini

D : Internet Explorer

Q.no 2. Which test cases are like a green light for the application and help to determine whether or not the application should go into production

A : System

B : Acceptance

C : Critical

D : Performance

Q.no 3. How severely the bug is effecting the application is called as

- A : Severity
- B : Priority
- C : Fixability
- D : Traceability

Q.no 4. Black Box Testing is also known as

- A : Behavioral Testing
- B : Flow Testing
- C : Data Testing
- D : Control structure testing

Q.no 5. Which of the following is the best approach for automation in the long term

- A : Train manual testers and start automation
- B : Enforce manual testers to start automation
- C : Associate with the developers to start automation
- D : Build a team with members having development skills

Q.no 6. Deferred status in bug life cycle means

- A : Developer feels that the bug is not genuine
- B : Bug is repeated twice or the two bugs mention the same concept of the bug
- C : The bug is expected to be fixed in next releases
- D : It is not bug at all

Q.no 7. Boundary Value Analysis comes under which type of Testing

- A : White Box Testing
- B : Black Box Testing
- C : Grey Box Testing
- D : Control structure testing

Q.no 8. Which of the following is largest bug producer

- A : code
- B : design
- C : analysis
- D : specification

Q.no 9. What is static analysis

- A : The analysis of batch programs
- B : The reviewing of test plans
- C : The analysis of program code
- D : The use of black box testing

Q.no 10. What is defined as a set of development and quality assurance efforts performed to achieve a common goal, based on the release timeline

- A : Test Set
- B : Requirement
- C : Test Plan
- D : Cycle

Q.no 11. Faults are found most cost effectively in which test activity

- A : design
- B : Execution
- C : Planning
- D : Check Exit criteria completion

Q.no 12. What is the objective of integration testing

- A : To verify that system is functioning according to specified requirements
- B : To verify that system meets user expectation and needs
- C : To verify that system separately testable modules are functioning properly
- D : To verify that interfaces between different parts of system

Q.no 13. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

- A : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data
- B : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually
- C : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing
- D : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing

Q.no 14. During which activity tester decides if extra test cases are required or not

- A : Test implementation and execution
- B : Test planning and control
- C : Test analysis and design
- D : Evaluating exit criteria

Q.no 15. Which techniques we called sometimes as a glass box testing

- A : White box testing
- B : Control structure testing
- C : Black box testing
- D : Gray box testing

Q.no 16. Component testing is performed by whom

- A : Developer
- B : Software Tester
- C : Designer
- D : End User

Q.no 17. What is quality Control

- A : maintaining standards
- B : maintained and improved and reduce errors
- C : focus on manufacturing
- D : focus on designing

Q.no 18. Which of the following tools would be involved in the automation of regression test?

- A : Output comparator
- B : Boundary tester
- C : Data transfer
- D : Capture or Playback

Q.no 19. In a company if the test plan is not written according to the standards and the category of defect will it be classified into

- A : Process defect
- B : Product defect
- C : Procedure defect
- D : Proper defect

Q.no 20. Which test language is usually used in Selenium?

- A : PHP
- B : Python
- C : JavaScript
- D : ASP DotNET

Q.no 21. Which one is best suitable example of Load Testing

- A : Running multiple applications on a computer or server simultaneously
- B : Referring many sites on the internet
- C : Playing game with graphics
- D : Printing a document using printer from remote computer

Q.no 22. Which steps refers to the set of tasks that ensures the software correctly implements a specific function

- A : Verification
- B : Validation
- C : Modularity

D : Testing

Q.no 23. Select the operating system which is NOT supported by Selenium IDE.

A : Unix

B : Linux

C : Windows

D : Solaris

Q.no 24. Which of the following type of testing is done without Planning and Documentation?

A : Retesting

B : Unit testing

C : Ad Hoc Testing

D : Regression Testing

Q.no 25. Verification and Validation uses for

A : Internal and External resources respectively

B : Internal resources only

C : External resources only

D : External and Internal resources respectively

Q.no 26. Which test case design technique is not appropriate for web application component level testing?

A : Equivalence Partitioning

B : Basis Path Testing

C : Boundary Value Analysis

D : Performance Testing

Q.no 27. Select the command in Selenium IDE used to open a page using the URL

A : OpenRecord

B : Open

C : OpenText

D : OpenTable

Q.no 28. Entry criteria is determined during which phase

A : Planning

B : Follow up

C : Preparation

D : Review meeting

Q.no 29. The primary objective of formal technical reviews is to find what during the process so that they do not become defects after release of the software

A : errors

B : equivalent faults

C : failure cause

D : fault

Q.no 30. Which is not true regarding Spiral Model

A : Risk analysis is involved in every cycle of development

B : Uses series of prototype for refining test execution plan

C : For any change we need to iterate the whole cycle

D : Only this model has the risk analysis phase

Q.no 31. Whai is to be refer that often disappointing lack of improvement in software development productivity despite the application of powerful new development techniques and automated support like CASE tools.

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : personal software process model

D : open-source development model

Q.no 32. The acceptance test engineer created which document to communicate the deficiency in the acceptance to the supplier

A : Acceptance Caution Change

B : Acceptance Test Change

C : Acceptance Criteria Change

D : Acceptance Execute Change

Q.no 33. Which of the following is not a method of Dynamic Testing

A : System Testing

B : Inspection

C : Unit Testing

D : UAT

Q.no 34. Which level of software testing verify the functionality of software components and identify defect in them

A : Integration Testing

B : Acceptance Testing

C : Unit Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 35. Why will you do automation testing

A : It increases defect detection ratio

B : It improves the efficiency of testing

C : It reduces the cost of testing

D : It improves the quality of production code

Q.no 36. Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA

A : inter process inspection

B : maintenance

C : quality planning

D : testing

Q.no 37. which black box technique divides the input domain into classes of data that are likely to exercise specific software function

A : Boundary value analysis

B : Graph based testing

C : Equivalence partitioning

D : loop testing

Q.no 38. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Alpha Testing

A : Simulated environment is created at developers site and user tests the system

B : System is installed at user organization and user tests the system

C : Alpha testing is also called as factory acceptance testing

D : Alpha testing is performed by testers who are employees of organization

Q.no 39. In which situations Regression Testing is not performed

A : When project manager asks to perform

B : When new functionality is introduced

C : When database system is changed

D : When system is installed on different hardware configuration than previously tested

Q.no 40. What is involved in a system level test plan

A : Subsystem Verification and Validation

B : Development Testing

C : System Verification and Validation

D : Subsystem and System Testing

Q.no 41. Who leads a walk through

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 42. Which model is used for identifying the organizational processes required to ensure software process quality

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : open-source development model

D : personal software process model

Q.no 43. Which of the following is not a prereq for automation testing

A : Ready Test Scripts

B : Ready Test Suite

C : Stable code and application

D : Skilled and experienced resources

Q.no 44. Which of the following is not a white box technique

A : State Transition Testing

B : Path testing

C : Statement testing

D : Data flow testing

Q.no 45. Select the language which is supported by The Selenium Web Driver

A : Perl

B : SQL

C : ASP

D : Cobol

Q.no 46. Which of the following is not a testable web application element?

A : Authentication

B : Encryption

C : Firewalls

D : Penetration

Q.no 47. Who identifies then documents and verifies that corrections have been made to the software

A : Managing director

B : Project manager

C : Project team

D : SQA group

Q.no 48. Three simple steps below refer 1 Analyze defects or errors to trace the root causes 2 Suggest preventive actions to eliminate the defect root causes 3 Implement the preventive actions

A : Defect Tracking

B : Defect Prevention

C : Defect Age

D : Defect Risks

Q.no 49. The Selenium is refer as

A : Provides professional customer support

B : Test Reports are generated automatically

C : Comes with a built in object repository

D : Cannot access elements outside of the web application under test

Q.no 50. Which one of the following describes the major benefit of verification early in the life cycle

A : It allows the identification of changes in user requirements

B : It facilitates timely set up of the test environment

C : It reduces defect multiplication

D : It allows testers to become involved early in the project

Q.no 51. What is the normal order of activities in which traditional software testing is organised

A : integration testing then system testing then unit testing and validation testing

B : unit testing then validation testing then system testing and integration testing

C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing

D : validation testing then system testing then unit testing and integration testing

Q.no 52. Select what is the primary objective of formal technical reviews to find during the process so that after the release of the software they do not become the defect

A : fault

B : error

C : failure

D : accuracy

Q.no 53. Which white-box testing technique is firstly proposed by Tom McCabe

A : Equivalence Partitioning

B : Basis Path Testing

C : Boundary Value Analysis

D : Branch Coverage

Q.no 54. During which phase discrepancies are reported as defects

A : Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

B : Test closure activity

C : Test implementation and execution

D : Test analysis and design

Q.no 55. When you are recording the application, the test script is automatically generateThe test script used in SilkTest is called

A : Silk Test

B : 4Test

C : Test Suite

D : Recording

Q.no 56. What technique involves having an experienced evaluator apply a set of guidelines or principles in examining an interface

A : Experience Summary

B : Cognitive Walkthrough

C : Usability Test

D : Heuristic Evaluation

Q.no 57. Which type is used for Firebug in Selenium

A : Inspecting Elements

B : Parallel Testing

C : Programming

D : Cross Browser Testing

Q.no 58. Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test

A : To find faults in the software

B : To assess whether the software is ready for release

C : To demonstrate that the software doesn't work

D : To prove that the software is correct

Q.no 59. In CMMI model the life cycle activities of requirements analysis design code and test are described in

A : Software Product Engineering

B : Software Quality Assurance

C : Software Subcontract Management

D : Software Quality Management

Q.no 60. A logical collection of test cases which naturally work together is called as

A : Test procedure

B : Test log

C : Test Suite

D : Test data

Answer for Question No 1. is b

Answer for Question No 2. is b

Answer for Question No 3. is a

Answer for Question No 4. is a

Answer for Question No 5. is d

Answer for Question No 6. is c

Answer for Question No 7. is b

Answer for Question No 8. is c

Answer for Question No 9. is c

Answer for Question No 10. is b

Answer for Question No 11. is c

Answer for Question No 12. is d

Answer for Question No 13. is b

Answer for Question No 14. is c

Answer for Question No 15. is a

Answer for Question No 16. is a

Answer for Question No 17. is b

Answer for Question No 18. is d

Answer for Question No 19. is a

Answer for Question No 20. is c

Answer for Question No 21. is a

Answer for Question No 22. is a

Answer for Question No 23. is a

Answer for Question No 24. is c

Answer for Question No 25. is a

Answer for Question No 26. is d

Answer for Question No 27. is b

Answer for Question No 28. is a

Answer for Question No 29. is a

Answer for Question No 30. is b

Answer for Question No 31. is a

Answer for Question No 32. is c

Answer for Question No 33. is b

Answer for Question No 34. is b

Answer for Question No 35. is b

Answer for Question No 36. is c

Answer for Question No 37. is c

Answer for Question No 38. is b

Answer for Question No 39. is a

Answer for Question No 40. is d

Answer for Question No 41. is a

Answer for Question No 42. is b

Answer for Question No 43. is a

Answer for Question No 44. is a

Answer for Question No 45. is a

Answer for Question No 46. is d

Answer for Question No 47. is d

Answer for Question No 48. is b

Answer for Question No 49. is d

Answer for Question No 50. is c

Answer for Question No 51. is c

Answer for Question No 52. is b

Answer for Question No 53. is b

Answer for Question No 54. is c

Answer for Question No 55. is b

Answer for Question No 56. is c

Answer for Question No 57. is a

Answer for Question No 58. is d

Answer for Question No 59. is a

Answer for Question No 60. is c

Seat No -

Total number of questions : 60

12144_SOFTWARE TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

N.B

- 1) All questions are Multiple Choice Questions having single correct option.
- 2) Attempt any 50 questions out of 60.
- 3) Use of calculator is allowed.
- 4) Each question carries 1 Mark.
- 5) Specially abled students are allowed 20 minutes extra for examination.
- 6) Do not use pencils to darken answer.
- 7) Use only black/blue ball point pen to darken the appropriate circle.
- 8) No change will be allowed once the answer is marked on OMR Sheet.
- 9) Rough work shall not be done on OMR sheet or on question paper.
- 10) Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer.

Q.no 1. Which of the following is largest bug producer

- A : code
- B : design
- C : analysis
- D : specification

Q.no 2. Verification and Validation uses for

- A : Internal and External resources respectively
- B : Internal resources only
- C : External resources only
- D : External and Internal resources respectively

Q.no 3. Which of the following tools would be involved in the automation of regression test?

A : Output comparator

B : Boundary tester

C : Data transfer

D : Capture or Playback

Q.no 4. Which techniques we called sometimes as a glass box testing

A : White box testing

B : Control structure testing

C : Black box testing

D : Gray box testing

Q.no 5. Which of the following type of testing is done without Planning and Documentation?

A : Retesting

B : Unit testing

C : Ad Hoc Testing

D : Regression Testing

Q.no 6. Which one is best suitable example of Load Testing

A : Running multiple applications on a computer or server simultaneously

B : Referring many sites on the internet

C : Playing game with graphics

D : Printing a document using printer from remote computer

Q.no 7. During which activity tester decides if extra test cases are required or not

A : Test implementation and execution

B : Test planning and control

C : Test analysis and design

D : Evaluating exit criteria

Q.no 8. Which steps refers to the set of tasks that ensures the software correctly implements a specific function

A : Verification

B : Validation

C : Modularity

D : Testing

Q.no 9. What is the order in which test levels are performed

A : Unit testing then Integration testing then System testing then and Acceptance testing

B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing

C : Unit testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing then System testing

D : It depends on nature of a project

Q.no 10. 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

Q.no 11. Component testing is performed by whom

A : Developer

B : Software Tester

C : Designer

D : End User

Q.no 12. Boundary Value Analysis comes under which type of Testing

A : White Box Testing

B : Black Box Testing

C : Grey Box Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 13. How severely the bug is effecting the application is called as

A : Severity

B : Priority

C : Fixability

D : Traceability

Q.no 14. Equivalence Partitioning comes under which type of Testing

A : White Box Testing

B : Black Box Testing

C : Grey Box Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 15. Which test cases are like a green light for the application and help to determine whether or not the application should go into production

A : System

B : Acceptance

C : Critical

D : Performance

Q.no 16. Select the Browser which is supported by Selenium IDE

A : Google Chrome

B : Mozilla Firefox

C : Opera mini

D : Internet Explorer

Q.no 17. What is uality Control

A : maintaining standards

B : maintained and improved and reduce errors

C : focus on manufacturing

D : focus on designing

Q.no 18. Which tests are designed to validate functional requirements without regard to the internal working of program

A : White box test

B : Control Structure Test

C : Black box test

D : Gray box test

Q.no 19. Black Box Testing is also known as

A : Behavioral Testing

B : Flow Testing

C : Data Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 20. Faults are found most cost effectively in which test activity

A : design

B : Execution

C : Planning

D : Check Exit criteria completion

Q.no 21. Requirement Engineering is not concern with

A : Requirement Design

B : Requirement Elicitation

C : Requirement Analysis

D : Requirement Documentation

Q.no 22. Select the operating system which is NOT supported by Selenium IDE.

A : Unix

B : Linux

C : Windows

D : Solaris

Q.no 23. What is the objective of integration testing

A : To verify that system is functioning according to specified requirements

B : To verify that system meets user expectation and needs

C : To verify that system separately testable modules are functioning properly

D : To verify that interfaces between different parts of system

Q.no 24. Which of the following is the best approach for automation in the long term

A : Train manual testers and start automation

B : Enforce manual testers to start automation

C : Associate with the developers to start automation

D : Build a team with members having development skills

Q.no 25. Deferred status in bug life cycle means

A : Developer feels that the bug is not genuine

B : Bug is repeated twice or the two bugs mention the same concept of the bug

C : The bug is expected to be fixed in next releases

D : It is not bug at all

Q.no 26. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Alpha Testing

A : Simulated environment is created at developer's site and user tests the system

B : System is installed at user organization and user tests the system

C : Alpha testing is also called as factory acceptance testing

D : Alpha testing is performed by testers who are employees of organization

Q.no 27. Which test case design technique is not appropriate for web application component level testing?

A : Equivalence Partitioning

B : Basis Path Testing

C : Boundary Value Analysis

D : Performance Testing

Q.no 28. Why will you do automation testing

A : It increases defect detection ratio

B : It improves the efficiency of testing

C : It reduces the cost of testing

D : It improves the quality of production code

Q.no 29. Select the command in Selenium IDE used to open a page using the URL

A : OpenRecord

B : Open

C : OpenText

D : OpenTable

Q.no 30. Test plans are based on

A : Project Plan

B : Business Plan

C : Support Plan

D : Aanalysis Plan

Q.no 31. Which of the following is true of the V model

A : It states that modules are tested against user requirements

B : It only models the testing phase

C : It specifies the test techniques to be used

D : It includes the verification of designs.

Q.no 32. Three simple steps below refer 1 Analyze defects or errors to trace the root causes 2 Suggest preventive actions to eliminate the defect root causes 3 Implement the preventive actions

A : Defect Tracking

B : Defect Prevention

C : Defect Age

D : Defect Risks

Q.no 33. Which model is used for identifying the organizational processes required to ensure software process quality

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : open-source development model

D : personal software process model

Q.no 34. What is involved in a system level test plan

A : Subsystem Verification and Validation

B : Development Testing

C : System Verification and Validation

D : Subsystem and System Testing

Q.no 35. What is to be refer that often disappointing lack of improvement in software development productivity despite the application of powerful new development techniques and automated support like CASE tools.

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : personal software process model

D : open-source development model

Q.no 36. Which one of the following describes the major benefit of verification early in the life cycle

A : It allows the identification of changes in user requirements

B : It facilitates timely set up of the test environment

C : It reduces defect multiplication

D : It allows testers to become involved early in the project

Q.no 37. Which of the following is not a white box technique

A : State Transition Teting

B : Path testing

C : Statement testing

D : Data flow testing

Q.no 38. The primary objective of formal technical reviews is to find what during the process so that they do not become defects after release of the software

A : errors

B : equivalent faults

C : failure cause

D : fault

Q.no 39. Which is not true regarding Spiral Model

A : Risk analysis is involved in every cycle of development

B : Uses series of prototype for refining test execution plan

C : For any change we need to iterate the whole cycle

D : Only this model has the risk analysis phase

Q.no 40. The Selenium is refer as

A : Provides professional customer support

B : Test Reports are generated automatically

C : Comes with a built in object repository

D : Cannot access elements outside of the web application under test

Q.no 41. Defects can be detected and added to your Quality Center project by users during which of the testing process

A : Final stage

B : First stage

C : All stages but after first stage

D : All stage

Q.no 42. Entry criteria is determined during which phase

A : Planning

B : Follow up

C : Preparation

D : Review meeting

Q.no 43. Which level of software testing verify the functionality of software components and identify defect in them

A : Integration Testing

B : Acceptance Testing

C : Unit Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 44. Which structured approach is not used in business driven or multi dimensional in a Six Sigma

A : Reducing process variability

B : Increasing customer satisfaction

C : Identifying Defects

D : Improving Processes

Q.no 45. The number of defects in a particular software is given by which metric

A : Defect removal rate

B : Mean time to failure

C : Defect density

D : Coverage metrics

Q.no 46. Who identifies then documents and verifies that corrections have been made to the software

A : Managing director

B : Project manager

C : Project team

D : SQA group

Q.no 47. Which is a formal review technique

A : Walk through

B : peer to peer review

C : Inspection

D : review

Q.no 48. Which of the following is not a prereq for automation testing

A : Ready Test Scripts

B : Ready Test Suite

C : Stable code and application

D : Skilled and experienced resources

Q.no 49. Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA

A : inter process inspection

B : maintenance

C : quality planning

D : testing

Q.no 50. In which situations Regression Testing is not performed

A : When project manger asks to perform

B : When new functionality is introduced

C : When database system is changed

D : When system is installed on different hardware configuration than previously tested

Q.no 51. Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test

A : To find faults in the software

B : To assess whether the software is ready for release

C : To demonstrate that the software doesn't work

D : To prove that the software is correct

Q.no 52. Which is not an important goal of a walk through

A : Knowledge transfer

B : Gather information

C : Discuss alternatives

D : Find defects

Q.no 53. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

A : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing

B : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing

C : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually

D : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data

Q.no 54. Which of these activities is not one of the recommended activity to be performed by independent SQA group

A : Prepare SQApian for the project

B : review software engineering activities to verify process compliance

C : report any evidence of non compliance to senior manager

D : serve as the sole test team for any software produced

Q.no 55. Which object is within an Object Oriented System is used to design tests that have a high likelihood of uncovering plausible bugs

A : Fault based testing

B : Integration testing

C : Use based testing

D : Scenario based testing

Q.no 56. The most important thing about early test design is that it

- A : makes test preparation easier.
- B : means inspections are not required.
- C : can prevent fault multiplication.
- D : will find all faults

Q.no 57. 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

Q.no 58. What is the normal order of activities in which traditional software testing is organised

- A : integration testing then system testing then unit testing and validation testing
- B : unit testing then validation testing then system testing and integration testing
- C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing
- D : validation testing then system testing then unit testing and integration testing

Q.no 59. Which white-box testing technique is firstly proposed by Tom McCabe

- A : Equivalence Partitioning
- B : Basis Path Testing
- C : Boundary Value Analysis
- D : Branch Coverage

Q.no 60. A logical collection of test cases which naturally work together is called as

- A : Test procedure
- B : Test log
- C : Test Suite
- D : Test data

Answer for Question No 1. is c

Answer for Question No 2. is a

Answer for Question No 3. is d

Answer for Question No 4. is a

Answer for Question No 5. is c

Answer for Question No 6. is a

Answer for Question No 7. is c

Answer for Question No 8. is a

Answer for Question No 9. is d

Answer for Question No 10. is b

Answer for Question No 11. is a

Answer for Question No 12. is b

Answer for Question No 13. is a

Answer for Question No 14. is b

Answer for Question No 15. is b

Answer for Question No 16. is b

Answer for Question No 17. is b

Answer for Question No 18. is c

Answer for Question No 19. is a

Answer for Question No 20. is c

Answer for Question No 21. is a

Answer for Question No 22. is a

Answer for Question No 23. is d

Answer for Question No 24. is d

Answer for Question No 25. is c

Answer for Question No 26. is b

Answer for Question No 27. is d

Answer for Question No 28. is b

Answer for Question No 29. is b

Answer for Question No 30. is a

Answer for Question No 31. is d

Answer for Question No 32. is b

Answer for Question No 33. is b

Answer for Question No 34. is d

Answer for Question No 35. is a

Answer for Question No 36. is c

Answer for Question No 37. is a

Answer for Question No 38. is a

Answer for Question No 39. is b

Answer for Question No 40. is d

Answer for Question No 41. is d

Answer for Question No 42. is a

Answer for Question No 43. is b

Answer for Question No 44. is c

Answer for Question No 45. is c

Answer for Question No 46. is d

Answer for Question No 47. is c

Answer for Question No 48. is a

Answer for Question No 49. is c

Answer for Question No 50. is a

Answer for Question No 51. is d

Answer for Question No 52. is d

Answer for Question No 53. is c

Answer for Question No 54. is d

Answer for Question No 55. is a

Answer for Question No 56. is d

Answer for Question No 57. is b

Answer for Question No 58. is c

Answer for Question No 59. is b

Answer for Question No 60. is c

Seat No -

Total number of questions : 60

12144_SOFTWARE TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

N.B

- 1) All questions are Multiple Choice Questions having single correct option.
- 2) Attempt any 50 questions out of 60.
- 3) Use of calculator is allowed.
- 4) Each question carries 1 Mark.
- 5) Specially abled students are allowed 20 minutes extra for examination.
- 6) Do not use pencils to darken answer.
- 7) Use only black/blue ball point pen to darken the appropriate circle.
- 8) No change will be allowed once the answer is marked on OMR Sheet.
- 9) Rough work shall not be done on OMR sheet or on question paper.
- 10) Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer.

Q.no 1. Which tests are designed to validate functional requirements without regard to the internal working of program

A : White box test

B : Control Structure Test

C : Black box test

D : Gray box test

Q.no 2. Which of the following is the best approach for automation in the long term

A : Train manual testers and start automation

B : Enforce manual testers to start automation

C : Associate with the developers to start automation

D : Build a team with members having development skills

Q.no 3. Which techniques we called sometimes as a glass box testing

- A : White box testing
- B : Control structure testing
- C : Black box testing
- D : Gray box testing

Q.no 4. What is the objective of integration testing

- A : To verify that system is functioning according to specified requirements
- B : To verify that system meets user expectation and needs
- C : To verify that system separately testable modules are functioning properly
- D : To verify that interfaces between different parts of system

Q.no 5. 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

Q.no 6. Which steps refers to the set of tasks that ensures the software correctly implements a specific function

- A : Verification
- B : Validation
- C : Modularity
- D : Testing

Q.no 7. Requirement Engineering is not concern with

- A : Requirement Design
- B : Requirement Elicitation
- C : Requirement Analysis
- D : Requirement Documentation

Q.no 8. Which one is best suitable example of Load Testing

A : Running multiple applications on a computer or server simultaneously

B : Referring many sites on the internet

C : Playing game with graphics

D : Printing a document using printer from remote computer

Q.no 9. What is the order in which test levels are performed

A : Unit testing then Integration testing then System testing then Acceptance testing

B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing

C : Unit testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing then System testing

D : It depends on nature of a project

Q.no 10. Arrange software Test levels in proper order

A : It depends on nature of a project

B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing

C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing

D : Unit testing then Integration testing then System testing and Acceptance testing

Q.no 11. Which test language is usually used in Selenium?

A : PHP

B : Python

C : JavaScript

D : ASP DotNET

Q.no 12. Component testing is performed by whom

A : Developer

B : Software Tester

C : Designer

D : End User

Q.no 13. Which of the following type of testing is done without Planning and Documentation?

- A : Retesting
- B : Unit testing
- C : Ad Hoc Testing
- D : Regression Testing

Q.no 14. Boundary Value Analysis comes under which type of Testing

- A : White Box Testing
- B : Black Box Testing
- C : Grey Box Testing
- D : Control structure testing

Q.no 15. How severely the bug is effecting the application is called as

- A : Severity
- B : Priority
- C : Fixability
- D : Traceability

Q.no 16. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

- A : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data
- B : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually
- C : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing
- D : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing

Q.no 17. Which of the following is not a part of defect management process

- A : Defect reporting
- B : Defect prevention
- C : Requirement baselining
- D : Procedure defect

Q.no 18. Verification and Validation uses for

A : Internal and External resources respectively

B : Internal resources only

C : External resources only

D : External and Internal resources respectively

Q.no 19. Select the operating system which is NOT supported by Selenium IDE.

A : Unix

B : Linux

C : Windows

D : Solaris

Q.no 20. Which of the following is largest bug producer

A : code

B : design

C : analysis

D : specification

Q.no 21. Black Box Testing is also known as

A : Behavioral Testing

B : Flow Testing

C : Data Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 22. In a company if the test plan is not written according to the standards and the category of defect will it be classified into

A : Process defect

B : Product defect

C : Procedure defect

D : Proper defect

Q.no 23. Which of the following is not a SQA plan for a project

- A : 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

Q.no 24. What is defined as a set of development and quality assurance efforts performed to achieve a common goal, based on the release timeline

- A : Test Set
- B : Requirement
- C : Test Plan
- D : Cycle

Q.no 25. Which test cases are like a green light for the application and help to determine whether or not the application should go into production

- A : System
- B : Acceptance
- C : Critical
- D : Performance

Q.no 26. Test cases are designed during

- A : test recording
- B : test planning
- C : test configuration
- D : test specification

Q.no 27. What is involved in a system level test plan

- A : Subsystem Verification and Validation
- B : Development Testing
- C : System Verification and Validation

D : Subsystem and System Testing

Q.no 28. Which of the following is not a prereq for automation testing

A : Ready Test Scripts

B : Ready Test Suite

C : Stable code and application

D : Skilled and experienced resources

Q.no 29. Which level of software testing verify the functionality of software components and identify defect in them

A : Integration Testing

B : Acceptance Testing

C : Unit Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 30. Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA

A : inter process inspection

B : maintenance

C : quality planning

D : testing

Q.no 31. Regression testing should be tightly linked to the testing and be built from the successful test cases developed and used in

A : Retesting

B : Functional Testing

C : End to End Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 32. Which model uis used for identifying the organizational processes required to ensure software process quality

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : open-source development model

D : personal software process model

Q.no 33. Which test case design technique is not appropriate for web application component level testing?

A : Equivalence Partitioning

B : Basis Path Testing

C : Boundary Value Analysis

D : Performance Testing

Q.no 34. In which situations Regression Testing is not performed

A : When project manager asks to perform

B : When new functionality is introduced

C : When database system is changed

D : When system is installed on different hardware configuration than previously tested

Q.no 35. The acceptance test engineer creates which document to communicate the deficiency in the acceptance to the supplier

A : Acceptance Caution Change

B : Acceptance Test Change

C : Acceptance Criteria Change

D : Acceptance Execute Change

Q.no 36. Which of the following is not a method of Dynamic Testing

A : System Testing

B : Inspection

C : Unit Testing

D : UAT

Q.no 37. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Alpha Testing

A : Simulated environment is created at developer's site and user tests the system

B : System is installed at user organization and user tests the system

C : Alpha testing is also called as factory acceptance testing

D : Alpha testing is performed by testers who are employees of organization

Q.no 38. Why will you do automation testing

A : It increases defect detection ratio

B : It improves the efficiency of testing

C : It reduces the cost of testing

D : It improves the quality of production code

Q.no 39. Test plans are based on

A : Project Plan

B : Business Plan

C : Support Plan

D : Analysis Plan

Q.no 40. Select the language which is supported by The Selenium Web Driver

A : Perl

B : SQL

C : ASP

D : Cobol

Q.no 41. Which structured approach is not used in business driven or multi dimensional in a Six Sigma

A : Reducing process variability

B : Increasing customer satisfaction

C : Identifying Defects

D : Improving Processes

Q.no 42. Who leads a walk through

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 43. Whai is to be refer that often disappointing lack of improvement in software development productivity despite the application of powerful new development techniques and automated support like CASE tools.

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : personal software process model

D : open-source development model

Q.no 44. Which one of the following describes the major benefit of verification early in the life cycle

A : It allows the identification of changes in user requirements

B : It facilitates timely set up of the test environment

C : It reduces defect multiplication

D : It allows testers to become involved early in the project

Q.no 45. Who identifies then documents and verifies that corrections have been made to the software

A : Managing director

B : Project manager

C : Project team

D : SQA group

Q.no 46. Who leads a formal review process

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 47. Entry criteria is determined during which phase

- A : Planning
- B : Follow up
- C : Preparation
- D : Review meeting

Q.no 48. Which model is a multi-staged process definition model intended to characterize and guide the engineering excellence or maturity of an organization software development process

- A : system dynamics model
- B : capability maturity model
- C : personal software process model
- D : open-source development model

Q.no 49. Which of the following is true of the V model

- A : It states that modules are tested against user requirements
- B : It only models the testing phase
- C : It specifies the test techniques to be used
- D : It includes the verification of designs.

Q.no 50. Which is a formal review technique

- A : Walk through
- B : peer to peer review
- C : Inspection
- D : review

Q.no 51. The most important thing about early test design is that it

- A : makes test preparation easier.
- B : means inspections are not required.
- C : can prevent fault multiplication.

D : will find all faults

Q.no 52. What types of errors are not done by Black Box Testing and can be uncovered by White Box Testing

A : Logic errors

B : Performance errors

C : Behavioral errors

D : Control Errors

Q.no 53. Which white-box testing technique is firstly proposed by Tom McCabe

A : Equivalence Partitioning

B : Basis Path Testing

C : Boundary Value Analysis

D : Branch Coverage

Q.no 54. Which is not an important goal of a walk through

A : Knowledge transfer

B : Gather information

C : Discuss alternatives

D : Find defects

Q.no 55. Select what is the primary objective of formal technical reviews to find during the process so that after the release of the software they do not become the defect

A : fault

B : error

C : failure

D : accuracy

Q.no 56. Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test

A : To find faults in the software

B : To assess whether the software is ready for release

C : To demonstrate that the software doesn't work

D : To prove that the software is correct

Q.no 57. A logical collection of test cases which naturally work together is called as

A : Test procedure

B : Test log

C : Test Suite

D : Test data

Q.no 58. During which phase discrepancies are reported as defects

A : Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

B : Test closure activity

C : Test implementation and execution

D : Test analysis and design

Q.no 59. What is the normal order of activities in which traditional software testing is organised

A : integration testing then system testing then unit testing and validation testing

B : unit testing then validation testing then system testing and integration testing

C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing

D : validation testing then system testing then unit testing and integration testing

Q.no 60. Which type is used for Firebug in Selenium

A : Inspecting Elements

B : Parallel Testing

C : Programming

D : Cross Browser Testing

Answer for Question No 1. is c

Answer for Question No 2. is d

Answer for Question No 3. is a

Answer for Question No 4. is d

Answer for Question No 5. is b

Answer for Question No 6. is a

Answer for Question No 7. is a

Answer for Question No 8. is a

Answer for Question No 9. is d

Answer for Question No 10. is a

Answer for Question No 11. is c

Answer for Question No 12. is a

Answer for Question No 13. is c

Answer for Question No 14. is b

Answer for Question No 15. is a

Answer for Question No 16. is b

Answer for Question No 17. is c

Answer for Question No 18. is a

Answer for Question No 19. is a

Answer for Question No 20. is c

Answer for Question No 21. is a

Answer for Question No 22. is a

Answer for Question No 23. is b

Answer for Question No 24. is b

Answer for Question No 25. is b

Answer for Question No 26. is d

Answer for Question No 27. is d

Answer for Question No 28. is a

Answer for Question No 29. is b

Answer for Question No 30. is c

Answer for Question No 31. is b

Answer for Question No 32. is b

Answer for Question No 33. is d

Answer for Question No 34. is a

Answer for Question No 35. is c

Answer for Question No 36. is b

Answer for Question No 37. is b

Answer for Question No 38. is b

Answer for Question No 39. is a

Answer for Question No 40. is a

Answer for Question No 41. is c

Answer for Question No 42. is a

Answer for Question No 43. is a

Answer for Question No 44. is c

Answer for Question No 45. is d

Answer for Question No 46. is b

Answer for Question No 47. is a

Answer for Question No 48. is b

Answer for Question No 49. is d

Answer for Question No 50. is c

Answer for Question No 51. is d

Answer for Question No 52. is a

Answer for Question No 53. is b

Answer for Question No 54. is d

Answer for Question No 55. is b

Answer for Question No 56. is d

Answer for Question No 57. is c

Answer for Question No 58. is c

Answer for Question No 59. is c

Answer for Question No 60. is a

Seat No -

Total number of questions : 60

12144_SOFTWARE TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

N.B

- 1) All questions are Multiple Choice Questions having single correct option.
- 2) Attempt any 50 questions out of 60.
- 3) Use of calculator is allowed.
- 4) Each question carries 1 Mark.
- 5) Specially abled students are allowed 20 minutes extra for examination.
- 6) Do not use pencils to darken answer.
- 7) Use only black/blue ball point pen to darken the appropriate circle.
- 8) No change will be allowed once the answer is marked on OMR Sheet.
- 9) Rough work shall not be done on OMR sheet or on question paper.
- 10) Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer.

Q.no 1. Which of the following tools would be involved in the automation of regression test?

- A : Output comparator
- B : Boundary tester
- C : Data transfer
- D : Capture or Playback

Q.no 2. Faults are found most cost effectively in which test activity

- A : design
- B : Execution
- C : Planning
- D : Check Exit criteria completion

Q.no 3. Deferred status in bug life cycle means

- A : Developer feels that the bug is not genuine
- B : Bug is repeated twice or the two bugs mention the same concept of the bug
- C : The bug is expected to be fixed in next releases
- D : It is not bug at all

Q.no 4. Which of the following type of testing is done without Planning and Documentation?

- A : Retesting
- B : Unit testing
- C : Ad Hoc Testing
- D : Regression Testing

Q.no 5. Select the operating system which is NOT supported by Selenium IDE.

- A : Unix
- B : Linux
- C : Windows
- D : Solaris

Q.no 6. Which steps refers to the set of tasks that ensures the software correctly implements a specific function

- A : Verification
- B : Validation
- C : Modularity
- D : Testing

Q.no 7. Requirement Engineering is not concern with

- A : Requirement Design
- B : Requirement Elicitation
- C : Requirement Analysis

D : Requirement Documentation

Q.no 8. Boundary Value Analysis comes under which type of Testing

A : White Box Testing

B : Black Box Testing

C : Grey Box Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 9. 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

Q.no 10. Component testing is performed by whom

A : Developer

B : Software Tester

C : Designer

D : End User

Q.no 11. Arrange software Test levels in proper order

A : It depends on nature of a project

B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing

C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing

D : Unit testing then Integration testign then System testing and Acceptance testing

Q.no 12. In a company if the test plan is not written according to the standards and the category of defect will it be classified into

A : Process defect

B : Product defect

C : Procedure defect

D : Proper defect

Q.no 13. Equivalence Partitioning comes under which type of Testing

A : White Box Testing

B : Black Box Testing

C : Grey Box Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 14. What is uality Control

A : maintaining standards

B : maintained and improved and reduce errors

C : focus on manufacturing

D : focus on designing

Q.no 15. What is static analysis

A : The analysis of batch programs

B : The reviewing of test plans

C : The analysis of program code

D : The use of black box testing

Q.no 16. Verification and Validation uses for

A : Internal and External resources respectively

B : Internal resources only

C : External resources only

D : External and Internal resources respectively

Q.no 17. Which one is best suitable example of Load Testing

A : Running multiple applications on a computer or server simultaneously

B : Refering many sites on the internet

C : playing game with graphics

D : Printing a document using printer from remote computer

Q.no 18. What is the objective of integration testing

A : To verify that system is functioning according to specified requirements

B : To verify that system meets user expectation and needs

C : To verify that system separately testable modules are functioning properly

D : To verify that interfaces between different parts of system

Q.no 19. Which of the following is the best approach for automation in the long term

A : Train manual testers and start automation

B : Enforce manual testers to start automation

C : Associate with the developers to start automation

D : Build a team with members having development skills

Q.no 20. What is Quality Assurance

A : It is the measurement of degree to which a product satisfies the need

B : Any systematic process used to ensure quality in the process

C : Process of identifying defects

D : It is a corrective tool

Q.no 21. Which of the following is largest bug producer

A : code

B : design

C : analysis

D : specification

Q.no 22. During which activity tester decides if extra test cases are required or not

A : Test implementation and execution

B : Test planning and control

C : Test analysis and design

D : Evaluating exit criteria

Q.no 23. Which tests are designed to validate functional requirements without regard to the internal working of program

A : White box test

B : Control Structure Test

C : Black box test

D : Gray box test

Q.no 24. Which techniques we called sometimes as a glass box testing

A : White box testing

B : Control structure testing

C : Black box testing

D : Gray box testing

Q.no 25. Select the Browser which is supported by Selenium IDE

A : Google Chrome

B : Mozilla Firefox

C : Opera mini

D : Internet Explorer

Q.no 26. The Selenium is refer as

A : Provides professional customer support

B : Test Reports are generated automatically

C : Comes with a built in object repository

D : Cannot access elements outside of the web application under test

Q.no 27. Test plans are based on

A : Project Plan

B : Business Plan

C : Support Plan

D : Aanalysis Plan

Q.no 28. Who leads a formal review process

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 29. Select the language which is supported by The Selenium Web Driver

A : Perl

B : SQL

C : ASP

D : Cobol

Q.no 30. Select the command in Selenium IDE used to open a page using the URL

A : OpenRecord

B : Open

C : OpenText

D : OpenTable

Q.no 31. Which of the following is not a prereq for automation testing

A : Ready Test Scripts

B : Ready Test Suite

C : Stable code and application

D : Skilled and experienced resources

Q.no 32. Which is not true regarding Spiral Model

A : Risk analysis is involved in every cycle of development

B : Uses series of prototype for refining test execution plan

C : For any change we need to iterate the whole cycle

D : Only this model has the risk analysis phase

Q.no 33. Which of the following is not a white box technique

A : State Transition Teting

B : Path testing

C : Statement testing

D : Data flow testing

Q.no 34. Which of the following is not a method of Dynamic Testing

A : System Testing

B : Inspection

C : Unit Testing

D : UAT

Q.no 35. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Alpha Testing

A : Simulated environment is created at developers site and user tests the system

B : System is installed at user organization and user tests the system

C : Alpha testing is also called as factory acceptance testing

D : Alpha testing is performed by testers who are employees of organization

Q.no 36. Test cases are designed during

A : test recording

B : test planning

C : test configuration

D : test specification

Q.no 37. Why will you do automation testing

A : It increases defect detection ratio

B : It improves the efficiency of testing

C : It reduces the cost of testing

D : It improves the quality of production code

Q.no 38. Who identifies then documents and verifies that corrections have been made to the software

A : Managing director

B : Project manager

C : Project team

D : SQA group

Q.no 39. Defects can be detected and added to your Quality Center project by users during which of the testing process

A : Final stage

B : First stage

C : All stages but after first stage

D : All stage

Q.no 40. The number of defects in a particular software is given by which metric

A : Defect removal rate

B : Mean time to failure

C : Defect density

D : Coverage metrics

Q.no 41. Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA

A : inter process inspection

B : maintenance

C : quality planning

D : testing

Q.no 42. Which of the following is not a testable web application element?

A : Authentication

B : Encryption

C : Firewalls

D : Penetration

Q.no 43. Whai is to be refer that often disappointing lack of improvement in software development productivity despite the application of powerful new development techniques and automated support like CASE tools.

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : personal software process model

D : open-source development model

Q.no 44. Who leads a walk through

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 45. In which situations Regression Testing is not performed

A : When project manger asks to perform

B : When new functionality is introduced

C : When database system is changed

D : When system is installed on different hardware configuration than previously tested

Q.no 46. The acceptance test engineer created which document to communicate the deficiency in the acceptance to the supplier

A : Acceptance Caution Change

B : Acceptance Test Change

C : Acceptance Criteria Change

D : Acceptance Execute Change

Q.no 47. Which model is a multi-staged process definition model intended to characterize and guide the engineering excellence or maturity of an organization software development process

- A : system dynamics model
- B : capability maturity model
- C : personal software process model
- D : open-source development model

Q.no 48. Which one of the following describes the major benefit of verification early in the life cycle

- A : It allows the identification of changes in user requirements
- B : It facilitates timely set up of the test environment
- C : It reduces defect multiplication
- D : It allows testers to become involved early in the project

Q.no 49. Which level of software testing verify the functionality of software components and identify defect in them

- A : Integration Testing
- B : Acceptance Testing
- C : Unit Testing
- D : System Testing

Q.no 50. which black box technique divides the input domain into classes of data that are likely to exercise specific software function

- A : Boundary value analysis
- B : Graph based testing
- C : Equivalence partitioning
- D : loop testing

Q.no 51. Which white-box testing technique is firstly proposed by Tom McCabe

- A : Equivalence Partitioning
- B : Basis Path Testing

C : Boundary Value Analysis

D : Branch Coverage

Q.no 52. Which of these activities is not one of the recommended activity to be performed by independent SQA group

A : Prepare SQA plan for the project

B : review software engineering activities to verify process compliance

C : report any evidence of non compliance to senior manager

D : serve as the sole test team for any software produced

Q.no 53. The most important thing about early test design is that it

A : makes test preparation easier.

B : means inspections are not required.

C : can prevent fault multiplication.

D : will find all faults

Q.no 54. 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

Q.no 55. What types of errors are not done by Black Box Testing and can be uncovered by White Box Testing

A : Logic errors

B : Performance errors

C : Behavioral errors

D : Control Errors

Q.no 56. Select what is the primary objective of formal technical reviews to find during the process so that after the release of the software they do not become the defect

A : fault

B : error

C : failure

D : accuracy

Q.no 57. Which type is used for Firebug in Selenium

A : Inspecting Elements

B : Parallel Testing

C : Programming

D : Cross Browser Testing

Q.no 58. Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test

A : To find faults in the software

B : To assess whether the software is ready for release

C : To demonstrate that the software doesn't work

D : To prove that the software is correct

Q.no 59. What is the normal order of activities in which traditional software testing is organised

A : integration testing then system testing then unit testing and validation testing

B : unit testing then validation testing then system testing and integration testing

C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing

D : validation testing then system testing then unit testing and integration testing

Q.no 60. A logical collection of test cases which naturally work together is called as

A : Test procedure

B : Test log

C : Test Suite

D : Test data

Answer for Question No 1. is d

Answer for Question No 2. is c

Answer for Question No 3. is c

Answer for Question No 4. is c

Answer for Question No 5. is a

Answer for Question No 6. is a

Answer for Question No 7. is a

Answer for Question No 8. is b

Answer for Question No 9. is b

Answer for Question No 10. is a

Answer for Question No 11. is a

Answer for Question No 12. is a

Answer for Question No 13. is b

Answer for Question No 14. is b

Answer for Question No 15. is c

Answer for Question No 16. is a

Answer for Question No 17. is a

Answer for Question No 18. is d

Answer for Question No 19. is d

Answer for Question No 20. is b

Answer for Question No 21. is c

Answer for Question No 22. is c

Answer for Question No 23. is c

Answer for Question No 24. is a

Answer for Question No 25. is b

Answer for Question No 26. is d

Answer for Question No 27. is a

Answer for Question No 28. is b

Answer for Question No 29. is a

Answer for Question No 30. is b

Answer for Question No 31. is a

Answer for Question No 32. is b

Answer for Question No 33. is a

Answer for Question No 34. is b

Answer for Question No 35. is b

Answer for Question No 36. is d

Answer for Question No 37. is b

Answer for Question No 38. is d

Answer for Question No 39. is d

Answer for Question No 40. is c

Answer for Question No 41. is c

Answer for Question No 42. is d

Answer for Question No 43. is a

Answer for Question No 44. is a

Answer for Question No 45. is a

Answer for Question No 46. is c

Answer for Question No 47. is b

Answer for Question No 48. is c

Answer for Question No 49. is b

Answer for Question No 50. is c

Answer for Question No 51. is b

Answer for Question No 52. is d

Answer for Question No 53. is d

Answer for Question No 54. is b

Answer for Question No 55. is a

Answer for Question No 56. is b

Answer for Question No 57. is a

Answer for Question No 58. is d

Answer for Question No 59. is c

Answer for Question No 60. is c

Seat No -

Total number of questions : 60

12144_SOFTWARE TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

N.B

- 1) All questions are Multiple Choice Questions having single correct option.
- 2) Attempt any 50 questions out of 60.
- 3) Use of calculator is allowed.
- 4) Each question carries 1 Mark.
- 5) Specially abled students are allowed 20 minutes extra for examination.
- 6) Do not use pencils to darken answer.
- 7) Use only black/blue ball point pen to darken the appropriate circle.
- 8) No change will be allowed once the answer is marked on OMR Sheet.
- 9) Rough work shall not be done on OMR sheet or on question paper.
- 10) Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer.

Q.no 1. Boundary Value Analysis comes under which type of Testing

A : White Box Testing

B : Black Box Testing

C : Grey Box Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 2. Which steps refers to the set of tasks that ensures the software correctly implements a specific function

A : Verification

B : Validation

C : Modularity

D : Testing

Q.no 3. Faults are found most cost effectively in which test activity

- A : design
- B : Execution
- C : Planning
- D : Check Exit criteria completion

Q.no 4. Which test language is usually used in Selenium?

- A : PHP
- B : Python
- C : JavaScript
- D : ASP DotNET

Q.no 5. Which of the following is largest bug producer

- A : code
- B : design
- C : analysis
- D : specification

Q.no 6. What is uality Control

- A : maintaining standards
- B : maintained and improved and reduce errors
- C : focus on manufacturing
- D : focus on designing

Q.no 7. What is the objective of integration testing

- A : To verify that system is functioning according to specified requirements
- B : To verify that system meets user expectation and needs
- C : To verify that system separately testable modules are functioning properly
- D : To verify that interfaces between different parts of system

Q.no 8. Which of the following is the best approach for automation in the long term

- A : Train manual testers and start automation
- B : Enforce manual testers to start automation
- C : Associate with the developers to start automation
- D : Build a team with members having development skills

Q.no 9. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

- A : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data
- B : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually
- C : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing
- D : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing

Q.no 10. Select the Browser which is supported by Selenium IDE

- A : Google Chrome
- B : Mozilla Firefox
- C : Opera mini
- D : Internet Explorer

Q.no 11. Equivalence Partitioning comes under which type of Testing

- A : White Box Testing
- B : Black Box Testing
- C : Grey Box Testing
- D : Control structure testing

Q.no 12. Which techniques we called sometimes as a glass box testing

- A : White box testing
- B : Control structure testing
- C : Black box testing
- D : Gray box testing

Q.no 13. Which of the following is not a part of defect management process

- A : Defect reporting
- B : Defect prevention
- C : Requirement baselining
- D : Procedure defect

Q.no 14. Which of the following type of testing is done without Planning and Documentation?

- A : Retesting
- B : Unit testing
- C : Ad Hoc Testing
- D : Regression Testing

Q.no 15. Requirement Engineering is not concern with

- A : Requirement Design
- B : Requirement Elicitation
- C : Requirement Analysis
- D : Requirement Documentation

Q.no 16. What is static analysis

- A : The analysis of batch programs
- B : The reviewing of test plans
- C : The analysis of program code
- D : The use of black box testing

Q.no 17. Component testing is performed by whom

- A : Developer
- B : Software Tester
- C : Designer
- D : End User

Q.no 18. What is defined as a set of development and quality assurance efforts performed to achieve a common goal, based on the release timeline

- A : Test Set
- B : Requirement
- C : Test Plan
- D : Cycle

Q.no 19. During which activity tester decides if extra test cases are required or not

- A : Test implementation and execution
- B : Test planning and control
- C : Test analysis and design
- D : Evaluating exit criteria

Q.no 20. Verification and Validation uses for

- A : Internal and External resources respectively
- B : Internal resources only
- C : External resources only
- D : External and Internal resources respectively

Q.no 21. In a company if the test plan is not written according to the standards and the category of defect will it be classified into

- A : Process defect
- B : Product defect
- C : Procedure defect
- D : Proper defect

Q.no 22. 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

Q.no 23. Arrange software Test levels in proper order

A : It depends on nature of a project

B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing

C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing

D : Unit testing then Integration testign then System testing and Acceptance testing

Q.no 24. Which one is best suitable example of Load Testing

A : Running multiple applications on a computer or server simultaneously

B : Refering many sites on the internet

C : playing game with graphics

D : Printing a document using printer from remote computer

Q.no 25. Which test cases are like a green light for the application and help to determine whether or not the application should go into production

A : System

B : Acceptance

C : Critical

D : Performance

Q.no 26. Which model uis used for identifying the organizational processes required to ensure software process quality

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : open-source development model

D : personal software process model

Q.no 27. The number of defects in a particular software is given by which metric

A : Defect removal rate

B : Mean time to failure

C : Defect density

D : Coverage metrics

Q.no 28. Who leads a formal review process

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 29. Three simple steps below refer 1 Analyze defects or errors to trace the root causes 2 Suggest preventive actions to eliminate the defect root causes 3 Implement the preventive actions

A : Defect Tracking

B : Defect Prevention

C : Defect Age

D : Defect Risks

Q.no 30. Select the language which is supported by The Selenium Web Driver

A : Perl

B : SQL

C : ASP

D : Cobol

Q.no 31. Which of the following is not a white box technique

A : State Transition Teting

B : Path testing

C : Statement testing

D : Data flow testing

Q.no 32. Who leads a walk through

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 33. Which is a formal review technique

A : Walk through

B : peer to peer review

C : Inspection

D : review

Q.no 34. Regression testing should be tightly linked to the testing and be built from the successful test cases developed and used in

A : Retesting

B : Functional Testing

C : End to End Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 35. Whai is to be refer that often disappointing lack of improvement in software development productivity despite the application of powerful new development techniques and automated support like CASE tools.

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : personal software process model

D : open-source development model

Q.no 36. Which of the following is true of the V model

A : It states that modules are tested against user requirements

B : It only models the testing phase

C : It specifies the test techniques to be used

D : It includes the verification of designs.

Q.no 37. Which level of software testing verify the functionality of software components and identify defect in them

A : Integration Testing

B : Acceptance Testing

C : Unit Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 38. Which one of the following describes the major benefit of verification early in the life cycle

A : It allows the identification of changes in user requirements

B : It facilitates timely set up of the test environment

C : It reduces defect multiplication

D : It allows testers to become involved early in the project

Q.no 39. The acceptance test engineer created which document to communicate the deficiency in the acceptance to the supplier

A : Acceptance Caution Change

B : Acceptance Test Change

C : Acceptance Criteria Change

D : Acceptance Execute Change

Q.no 40. Test plans are based on

A : Project Plan

B : Business Plan

C : Support Plan

D : Aanalysis Plan

Q.no 41. Which of the following is not a testable web application element?

A : Authentication

B : Encryption

C : Firewalls

D : Penetration

Q.no 42. Which is not true regarding Spiral Model

A : Risk analysis is involved in every cycle of development

B : Uses series of prototype for refining test execution plan

C : For any change we need to iterate the whole cycle

D : Only this model has the risk analysis phase

Q.no 43. Which test case design technique is not appropriate for web application component level testing?

A : Equivalence Partitioning

B : Basis Path Testing

C : Boundary Value Analysis

D : Performance Testing

Q.no 44. The Selenium is refer as

A : Provides professional customer support

B : Test Reports are generated automatically

C : Comes with a built in object repository

D : Cannot access elements outside of the web application under test

Q.no 45. Which of the following is not a method of Dynamic Testing

A : System Testing

B : Inspection

C : Unit Testing

D : UAT

Q.no 46. What is involved in a system level test plan

A : Subsystem Verification and Validation

B : Development Testing

C : System Verification and Validation

D : Subsystem and System Testing

Q.no 47. Which of the following is not a prereq for automation testing

A : Ready Test Scripts

B : Ready Test Suite

C : Stable code and application

D : Skilled and experienced resources

Q.no 48. In which situations Regression Testing is not performed

A : When project manger asks to perform

B : When new functionality is introduced

C : When database system is changed

D : When system is installed on different hardware configuration than previously tested

Q.no 49. Test cases are designed during

A : test recording

B : test planning

C : test configuration

D : test specification

Q.no 50. Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA

A : inter process inspection

B : maintenance

C : quality planning

D : testing

Q.no 51. When you are recording the application, the test script is automatically generatedThe test script used in SilkTest is called

A : Silk Test

B : 4Test

C : Test Suite

D : Recording

Q.no 52. Which is not an important goal of a walk through

A : Knowledge transfer

B : Gather information

C : Discuss alternatives

D : Find defects

Q.no 53. During which phase discrepancies are reported as defects

A : Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

B : Test closure activity

C : Test implementation and execution

D : Test analysis and design

Q.no 54. In CMMI model the life cycle activities of requirements analysis design code and test are described in

A : Software Product Engineering

B : Software Quality Assurance

C : Software Subcontract Management

D : Software Quality Management

Q.no 55. Which of these activities is not one of the recommended activity to be performed by independent SQA group

A : Prepare SQA plan for the project

B : review software engineering activities to verify process compliance

C : report any evidence of non compliance to senior manager

D : serve as the sole test team for any software produced

Q.no 56. The most important thing about early test design is that it

A : makes test preparation easier.

B : means inspections are not required.

C : can prevent fault multiplication.

D : will find all faults

Q.no 57. Select what is the primary objective of formal technical reviews to find during the process so that after the release of the software they do not become the defect

A : fault

B : error

C : failure

D : accuracy

Q.no 58. Which object is within an Object Oriented System is used to design tests that have a high likelihood of uncovering plausible bugs

A : Fault based testing

B : Integration testing

C : Use based testing

D : Scenario based testing

Q.no 59. 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

Q.no 60. Which type is used for Firebug in Selenium

A : Inspecting Elements

B : Parallel Testing

C : Programming

D : Cross Browser Testing

Answer for Question No 1. is b

Answer for Question No 2. is a

Answer for Question No 3. is c

Answer for Question No 4. is c

Answer for Question No 5. is c

Answer for Question No 6. is b

Answer for Question No 7. is d

Answer for Question No 8. is d

Answer for Question No 9. is b

Answer for Question No 10. is b

Answer for Question No 11. is b

Answer for Question No 12. is a

Answer for Question No 13. is c

Answer for Question No 14. is c

Answer for Question No 15. is a

Answer for Question No 16. is c

Answer for Question No 17. is a

Answer for Question No 18. is b

Answer for Question No 19. is c

Answer for Question No 20. is a

Answer for Question No 21. is a

Answer for Question No 22. is b

Answer for Question No 23. is a

Answer for Question No 24. is a

Answer for Question No 25. is b

Answer for Question No 26. is b

Answer for Question No 27. is c

Answer for Question No 28. is b

Answer for Question No 29. is b

Answer for Question No 30. is a

Answer for Question No 31. is a

Answer for Question No 32. is a

Answer for Question No 33. is c

Answer for Question No 34. is b

Answer for Question No 35. is a

Answer for Question No 36. is d

Answer for Question No 37. is b

Answer for Question No 38. is c

Answer for Question No 39. is c

Answer for Question No 40. is a

Answer for Question No 41. is d

Answer for Question No 42. is b

Answer for Question No 43. is d

Answer for Question No 44. is d

Answer for Question No 45. is b

Answer for Question No 46. is d

Answer for Question No 47. is a

Answer for Question No 48. is a

Answer for Question No 49. is d

Answer for Question No 50. is c

Answer for Question No 51. is b

Answer for Question No 52. is d

Answer for Question No 53. is c

Answer for Question No 54. is a

Answer for Question No 55. is d

Answer for Question No 56. is d

Answer for Question No 57. is b

Answer for Question No 58. is a

Answer for Question No 59. is b

Answer for Question No 60. is a

Total number of questions : 60

12144_SOFTWARE TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCES

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

N.B

- 1) All questions are Multiple Choice Questions having single correct option.
 - 2) Attempt any 50 questions out of 60.
 - 3) Use of calculator is allowed.
 - 4) Each question carries 1 Mark.
 - 5) Specially abled students are allowed 20 minutes extra for examination.
 - 6) Do not use pencils to darken answer.
 - 7) Use only black/blue ball point pen to darken the appropriate circle.
 - 8) No change will be allowed once the answer is marked on OMR Sheet.
 - 9) Rough work shall not be done on OMR sheet or on question paper.
 - 10) Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer.
-

Q.no 1. Deferred status in bug life cycle means

A : Developer feels that the bug is not genuine

B : Bug is repeated twice or the two bugs mention the same concept of the bug

C : The bug is expected to be fixed in next releases

D : It is not bug at all

Q.no 2. What is static analysis

A : The analysis of batch programs

B : The reviewing of test plans

C : The analysis of program code

D : The use of black box testing

Q.no 3. Verification and Validation uses for

A : Internal and External resources respectively

B : Internal resources only

C : External resources only

D : External and Internal resources respectively

Q.no 4. Which one is best suitable example of Load Testing

A : Running multiple applications on a computer or server simultaneously

B : Referring many sites on the internet

C : Playing game with graphics

D : Printing a document using printer from remote computer

Q.no 5. Software Quality Metrics

A : Planning in the organization

B : Manage the organization

C : Proper planning and execution in the organization

D : Measurement enables the organization

Q.no 6. Which of the following is the best approach for automation in the long term

A : Train manual testers and start automation

B : Enforce manual testers to start automation

C : Associate with the developers to start automation

D : Build a team with members having development skills

Q.no 7. Black Box Testing is also known as

A : Behavioral Testing

B : Flow Testing

C : Data Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 8. Which tests are designed to validate functional requirements without regard to the internal working of program

- A : White box test
- B : Control Structure Test
- C : Black box test
- D : Gray box test

Q.no 9. Equivalence Partitioning comes under which type of Testing

- A : White Box Testing
- B : Black Box Testing
- C : Grey Box Testing
- D : Control structure testing

Q.no 10. In a company if the test plan is not written according to the standards and the category of defect will it be classified into

- A : Process defect
- B : Product defect
- C : Procedure defect
- D : Proper defect

Q.no 11. Arrange software Test levels in proper order

- A : It depends on nature of a project
- B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing
- C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing
- D : Unit testing then Integration testign then System testing and Acceptance testing

Q.no 12. 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

Q.no 13. How severely the bug is effecting the application is called as

A : Severity

B : Priority

C : Fixability

D : Traceability

Q.no 14. What is Quality Assurance

A : It is the measurement of degree to which a product satisfies the need

B : Any systematic process used to ensure quality in the process

C : Process of identifying defects

D : It is a corrective tool

Q.no 15. Which test cases are like a green light for the application and help to determine whether or not the application should go into production

A : System

B : Acceptance

C : Critical

D : Performance

Q.no 16. Boundary Value Analysis comes under which type of Testing

A : White Box Testing

B : Black Box Testing

C : Grey Box Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 17. Which of the following is not a part of defect management process

A : Defect reporting

B : Defect prevention

C : Requirement baselining

D : Procedure defect

Q.no 18. Select the Browser which is supported by Selenium IDE

A : Google Chrome

B : Mozilla Firefox

C : Opera mini

D : Internet Explorer

Q.no 19. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

A : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data

B : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually

C : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing

D : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing

Q.no 20. During which activity tester decides if extra test cases are required or not

A : Test implementation and execution

B : Test planning and control

C : Test analysis and design

D : Evaluating exit criteria

Q.no 21. Which of the following tools would be involved in the automation of regression test?

A : Output comparator

B : Boundary tester

C : Data transfer

D : Capture or Playback

Q.no 22. Which of the following is largest bug producer

A : code

B : design

C : analysis

D : specification

Q.no 23. Faults are found most cost effectively in which test activity

A : design

B : Execution

C : Planning

D : Check Exit criteria completion

Q.no 24. Which techniques we called sometimes as a glass box testing

A : White box testing

B : Control structure testing

C : Black box testing

D : Gray box testing

Q.no 25. What is defined as a set of development and quality assurance efforts performed to achieve a common goal, based on the release timeline

A : Test Set

B : Requirement

C : Test Plan

D : Cycle

Q.no 26. Test cases are designed during

A : test recording

B : test planning

C : test configuration

D : test specification

Q.no 27. Which level of software testing verify the functionality of software components and identify defect in them

A : Integration Testing

B : Acceptance Testing

C : Unit Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 28. Regression testing should be tightly linked to the testing and be built from the successful test cases developed and used in

A : Retesting

B : Functional Testing

C : End to End Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 29. Entry criteria is determined during which phase

A : Planning

B : Follow up

C : Preparation

D : Review meeting

Q.no 30. Which test case design technique is not appropriate for web application component level testing?

A : Equivalence Partitioning

B : Basis Path Testing

C : Boundary Value Analysis

D : Performance Testing

Q.no 31. In which situations Regression Testing is not performed

A : When project manger asks to perform

B : When new functionality is introduced

C : When database system is changed

D : When system is installed on different hardware configuration than previously tested

Q.no 32. Which of the following is not a testable web application element?

A : Authentication

B : Encryption

C : Firewalls

D : Penetration

Q.no 33. Test plans are based on

A : Project Plan

B : Business Plan

C : Support Plan

D : Aanalysis Plan

Q.no 34. Why will you do automation testing

A : It increases defect detection ratio

B : It improves the efficiency of testing

C : It reduces the cost of testing

D : It improves the quality of production code

Q.no 35. What is involved in a system level test plan

A : Subsystem Verification and Validation

B : Development Testing

C : System Verification and Validation

D : Subsystem and System Testing

Q.no 36. Which of the following is not a method of Dynamic Testing

A : System Testing

B : Inspection

C : Unit Testing

D : UAT

Q.no 37. The primary objective of formal technical reviews is to find what during the process so that they do not become defects after release of the software

A : errors

B : equivalent faults

C : failure cause

D : fault

Q.no 38. Who leads a walk through

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 39. Which model is a multi-staged process definition model intended to characterize and guide the engineering excellence or maturity of an organization software development process

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : personal software process model

D : open-source development model

Q.no 40. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Alpha Testing

A : Simulated environment is created at developers site and user tests the system

B : System is installed at user organization and user tests the system

C : Alpha testing is also called as factory acceptance testing

D : Alpha testing is performed by testers who are employees of organization

Q.no 41. The acceptance test engineer creates which document to communicate the deficiency in the acceptance to the supplier

A : Acceptance Caution Change

B : Acceptance Test Change

C : Acceptance Criteria Change

D : Acceptance Execute Change

Q.no 42. The number of defects in a particular software is given by which metric

A : Defect removal rate

B : Mean time to failure

C : Defect density

D : Coverage metrics

Q.no 43. Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA

A : inter process inspection

B : maintenance

C : quality planning

D : testing

Q.no 44. Three simple steps below refer 1 Analyze defects or errors to trace the root causes 2 Suggest preventive actions to eliminate the defect root causes 3 Implement the preventive actions

A : Defect Tracking

B : Defect Prevention

C : Defect Age

D : Defect Risks

Q.no 45. Which structured approach is not used in business driven or multi dimensional in a Six Sigma

A : Reducing process variability

B : Increasing customer satisfaction

C : Identifying Defects

D : Improving Processes

Q.no 46. Who identifies then documents and verifies that corrections have been made to the software

A : Managing director

B : Project manager

C : Project team

D : SQA group

Q.no 47. Defects can be detected and added to your Quality Center project by users during which of the testing process

A : Final stage

B : First stage

C : All stages but after first stage

D : All stage

Q.no 48. Whai is to be refer that often disappointing lack of improvement in software development productivity despite the application of powerful new development techniques and automated support like CASE tools.

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : personal software process model

D : open-source development model

Q.no 49. Which model uis used for identifying the organizational processes required to ensure software process quality

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : open-source development model

D : personal software process model

Q.no 50. Which is not true regarding Spiral Model

A : Risk analysis is involved in every cycle of development

B : Uses series of prototype for refining test execution plan

C : For any change we need to iterate the whole cycle

D : Only this model has the risk analysis phase

Q.no 51. 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

Q.no 52. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

A : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing

B : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing

C : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually

D : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data

Q.no 53. Which is not an important goal of a walk through

A : Knowledge transfer

B : Gather information

C : Discuss alternatives

D : Find defects

Q.no 54. What technique involves having an experienced evaluator apply a set of guidelines or principles in examining an interface

A : Experience Summary

B : Cognitive Walkthrough

C : Usability Test

D : Heuristic Evaluation

Q.no 55. Which object is within an Object Oriented System is used to design tests that have a high likelihood of uncovering plausible bugs

A : Fault based testing

B : Integration testing

C : Use based testing

D : Scenario based testing

Q.no 56. Select what is the primary objective of formal technical reviews to find during the process so that after the release of the software they do not become the defect

- A : fault
- B : error
- C : failure
- D : accuracy

Q.no 57. When you are recording the application, the test script is automatically generatedThe test script used in SilkTest is called

- A : Silk Test
- B : 4Test
- C : Test Suite
- D : Recording

Q.no 58. Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test

- A : To find faults in the software
- B : To assess whether the software is ready for release
- C : To demonstrate that the software doesn't work
- D : To prove that the software is correct

Q.no 59. The most important thing about early test design is that it

- A : makes test preparation easier.
- B : means inspections are not required.
- C : can prevent fault multiplication.
- D : will find all faults

Q.no 60. During which phase discrepancies are reported as defects

- A : Evaluating exit criteria and reporting
- B : Test closure activity
- C : Test implementation and execution

D : Test analysis and design

Answer for Question No 1. is c

Answer for Question No 2. is c

Answer for Question No 3. is a

Answer for Question No 4. is a

Answer for Question No 5. is d

Answer for Question No 6. is d

Answer for Question No 7. is a

Answer for Question No 8. is c

Answer for Question No 9. is b

Answer for Question No 10. is a

Answer for Question No 11. is a

Answer for Question No 12. is b

Answer for Question No 13. is a

Answer for Question No 14. is b

Answer for Question No 15. is b

Answer for Question No 16. is b

Answer for Question No 17. is c

Answer for Question No 18. is b

Answer for Question No 19. is b

Answer for Question No 20. is c

Answer for Question No 21. is d

Answer for Question No 22. is c

Answer for Question No 23. is c

Answer for Question No 24. is a

Answer for Question No 25. is b

Answer for Question No 26. is d

Answer for Question No 27. is b

Answer for Question No 28. is b

Answer for Question No 29. is a

Answer for Question No 30. is d

Answer for Question No 31. is a

Answer for Question No 32. is d

Answer for Question No 33. is a

Answer for Question No 34. is b

Answer for Question No 35. is d

Answer for Question No 36. is b

Answer for Question No 37. is a

Answer for Question No 38. is a

Answer for Question No 39. is b

Answer for Question No 40. is b

Answer for Question No 41. is c

Answer for Question No 42. is c

Answer for Question No 43. is c

Answer for Question No 44. is b

Answer for Question No 45. is c

Answer for Question No 46. is d

Answer for Question No 47. is d

Answer for Question No 48. is a

Answer for Question No 49. is b

Answer for Question No 50. is b

Answer for Question No 51. is b

Answer for Question No 52. is c

Answer for Question No 53. is d

Answer for Question No 54. is c

Answer for Question No 55. is a

Answer for Question No 56. is b

Answer for Question No 57. is b

Answer for Question No 58. is d

Answer for Question No 59. is d

Answer for Question No 60. is c

Seat No -

Total number of questions : 60

12144_SOFTWARE TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

N.B

- 1) All questions are Multiple Choice Questions having single correct option.
 - 2) Attempt any 50 questions out of 60.
 - 3) Use of calculator is allowed.
 - 4) Each question carries 1 Mark.
 - 5) Specially abled students are allowed 20 minutes extra for examination.
 - 6) Do not use pencils to darken answer.
 - 7) Use only black/blue ball point pen to darken the appropriate circle.
 - 8) No change will be allowed once the answer is marked on OMR Sheet.
 - 9) Rough work shall not be done on OMR sheet or on question paper.
 - 10) Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer.
-

Q.no 1. Requirement Engineering is not concern with

- A : Requirement Design
- B : Requirement Elicitation
- C : Requirement Analysis
- D : Requirement Documentation

Q.no 2. Which test language is usually used in Selenium?

- A : PHP
- B : Python
- C : JavaScript
- D : ASP DotNET

Q.no 3. How severely the bug is effecting the application is called as

A : Severity

B : Priority

C : Fixability

D : Traceability

Q.no 4. Which tests are designed to validate functional requirements without regard to the internal working of program

A : White box test

B : Control Structure Test

C : Black box test

D : Gray box test

Q.no 5. Which of the following type of testing is done without Planning and Documentation?

A : Retesting

B : Unit testing

C : Ad Hoc Testing

D : Regression Testing

Q.no 6. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

A : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data

B : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually

C : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing

D : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing

Q.no 7. Software Quality Metrics

A : Planning in the organization

B : Manage the the organization

C : Proper planning and execution in the organization

D : Measurement enables the organization

Q.no 8. Which of the following is the best approach for automation in the long term

- A : Train manual testers and start automation
- B : Enforce manual testers to start automation
- C : Associate with the developers to start automation
- D : Build a team with members having development skills

Q.no 9. What is defined as a set of development and quality assurance efforts performed to achieve a common goal, based on the release timeline

- A : Test Set
- B : Requirement
- C : Test Plan
- D : Cycle

Q.no 10. Black Box Testing is also known as

- A : Behavioral Testing
- B : Flow Testing
- C : Data Testing
- D : Control structure testing

Q.no 11. Faults are found most cost effectively in which test activity

- A : design
- B : Execution
- C : Planning
- D : Check Exit criteria completion

Q.no 12. Which techniques we called sometimes as a glass box testing

- A : White box testing
- B : Control structure testing
- C : Black box testing

D : Gray box testing

Q.no 13. Deferred status in bug life cycle means

A : Developer feels that the bug is not genuine

B : Bug is repeated twice or the two bugs mention the same concept of the bug

C : The bug is expected to be fixed in next releases

D : It is not bug at all

Q.no 14. Select the Browser which is supported by Selenium IDE

A : Google Chrome

B : Mozilla Firefox

C : Opera mini

D : Internet Explorer

Q.no 15. Equivalence Partitioning comes under which type of Testing

A : White Box Testing

B : Black Box Testing

C : Grey Box Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 16. During which activity tester decides if extra test cases are required or not

A : Test implementation and execution

B : Test planning and control

C : Test analysis and design

D : Evaluating exit criteria

Q.no 17. Boundary Value Analysis comes under which type of Testing

A : White Box Testing

B : Black Box Testing

C : Grey Box Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 18. What is Quality Assurance

A : It is the measurement of degree to which a product satisfies the need

B : Any systematic process used to ensure quality in the process

C : Process of identifying defects

D : It is a corrective tool

Q.no 19. Which steps refers to the set of tasks that ensures the software correctly implements a specific function

A : Verification

B : Validation

C : Modularity

D : Testing

Q.no 20. 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

Q.no 21. Component testing is performed by whom

A : Developer

B : Software Tester

C : Designer

D : End User

Q.no 22. Which one is best suitable example of Load Testing

A : Running multiple applications on a computer or server simultaneously

B : Referring many sites on the internet

C : Playing game with graphics

D : Printing a document using printer from remote computer

Q.no 23. Which of the following is not a part of defect management process

A : Defect reporting

B : Defect prevention

C : Requirement baselining

D : Procedure defect

Q.no 24. What is uality Control

A : maintaining standards

B : maintained and improved and reduce errors

C : focus on manufacturing

D : focus on designing

Q.no 25. Which of the following is not a SQA plan for a project

A : 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

Q.no 26. Defects can be detected and added to your Quality Center project by users during which of the testing process

A : Final stage

B : First stage

C : All stages but after first stage

D : All stage

Q.no 27. Regression testing should be tightly linked to the testing and be built from the successful test cases developed and used in

A : Retesting

B : Functional Testing

C : End to End Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 28. which black box technique divides the input domain into classes of data that are likely to exercise specific software function

A : Boundary value analysis

B : Graph based testing

C : Equivalence partitioning

D : loop testing

Q.no 29. Which level of software testing verify the functionality of software components and identify defect in them

A : Integration Testing

B : Acceptance Testing

C : Unit Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 30. Which structured approach is not used in business driven or multi dimensional in a Six Sigma

A : Reducing process variability

B : Increasing customer satisfaction

C : Identifying Defects

D : Improving Processes

Q.no 31. Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA

A : inter process inspection

B : maintenance

C : quality planning

D : testing

Q.no 32. Which is not true regarding Spiral Model

A : Risk analysis is involved in every cycle of development

B : Uses series of prototype for refining test execution plan

C : For any change we need to iterate the whole cycle

D : Only this model has the risk analysis phase

Q.no 33. Who identifies then documents and verifies that corrections have been made to the software

A : Managing director

B : Project manager

C : Project team

D : SQA group

Q.no 34. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Alpha Testing

A : Simulated environment is created at developers site and user tests the system

B : System is installed at user organization and user tests the system

C : Alpha testing is also called as factory acceptance testing

D : Alpha testing is performed by testers who are employees of organization

Q.no 35. Test cases are designed during

A : test recording

B : test planning

C : test configuration

D : test specification

Q.no 36. Which test case design technique is not appropriate for web application component level testing?

A : Equivalence Partitioning

B : Basis Path Testing

C : Boundary Value Analysis

D : Performance Testing

Q.no 37. Who leads a formal review process

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 38. Which of the following is not a prereq for automation testing

A : Ready Test Scripts

B : Ready Test Suite

C : Stable code and application

D : Skilled and experienced resources

Q.no 39. Who leads a walk through

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 40. Which is a formal review technique

A : Walk through

B : peer to peer review

C : Inspection

D : review

Q.no 41. Why will you do automation testing

A : It increases defect detection ratio

B : It improves the efficiency of testing

C : It reduces the cost of testing

D : It improves the quality of production code

Q.no 42. Which of the following is not a testable web application element?

A : Authentication

B : Encryption

C : Firewalls

D : Penetration

Q.no 43. Three simple steps below refer 1 Analyze defects or errors to trace the root causes 2 Suggest preventive actions to eliminate the defect root causes 3 Implement the preventive actions

A : Defect Tracking

B : Defect Prevention

C : Defect Age

D : Defect Risks

Q.no 44. What is involved in a system level test plan

A : Subsystem Verification and Validation

B : Development Testing

C : System Verification and Validation

D : Subsystem and System Testing

Q.no 45. Test plans are based on

A : Project Plan

B : Business Plan

C : Support Plan

D : Aanalysis Plan

Q.no 46. The number of defects in a particular software is given by which metric

A : Defect removal rate

B : Mean time to failure

C : Defect density

D : Coverage metrics

Q.no 47. Which model is used for identifying the organizational processes required to ensure software process quality

- A : system dynamics model
- B : capability maturity model
- C : open-source development model
- D : personal software process model

Q.no 48. Which model is a multi-staged process definition model intended to characterize and guide the engineering excellence or maturity of an organization software development process

- A : system dynamics model
- B : capability maturity model
- C : personal software process model
- D : open-source development model

Q.no 49. Entry criteria is determined during which phase

- A : Planning
- B : Follow up
- C : Preparation
- D : Review meeting

Q.no 50. The acceptance test engineer created which document to communicate the deficiency in the acceptance to the supplier

- A : Acceptance Caution Change
- B : Acceptance Test Change
- C : Acceptance Criteria Change
- D : Acceptance Execute Change

Q.no 51. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

- A : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing
- B : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing

C : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually

D : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data

Q.no 52. Which type is used for Firebug in Selenium

A : Inspecting Elements

B : Parallel Testing

C : Programming

D : Cross Browser Testing

Q.no 53. What types of errors are not done by Black Box Testing and can be uncovered by White Box Testing

A : Logic errors

B : Performance errors

C : Behavioral errors

D : Control Errors

Q.no 54. What technique involves having an experienced evaluator apply a set of guidelines or principles in examining an interface

A : Experience Summary

B : Cognitive Walkthrough

C : Usability Test

D : Heuristic Evaluation

Q.no 55. Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test

A : To find faults in the software

B : To assess whether the software is ready for release

C : To demonstrate that the software doesn't work

D : To prove that the software is correct

Q.no 56. When you are recording the application, the test script is automatically generated. The test script used in SilkTest is called

A : Silk Test

B : 4Test

C : Test Suite

D : Recording

Q.no 57. Select what is the primary objective of formal technical reviews to find during the process so that after the release of the software they do not become the defect

A : fault

B : error

C : failure

D : accuracy

Q.no 58. Which of these activities is not one of the recommended activity to be performed by independent SQA group

A : Prepare SQA plan for the project

B : review software engineering activities to verify process compliance

C : report any evidence of non compliance to senior manager

D : serve as the sole test team for any software produced

Q.no 59. Which object is within an Object Oriented System is used to design tests that have a high likelihood of uncovering plausible bugs

A : Fault based testing

B : Integration testing

C : Use based testing

D : Scenario based testing

Q.no 60. 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

Answer for Question No 1. is a

Answer for Question No 2. is c

Answer for Question No 3. is a

Answer for Question No 4. is c

Answer for Question No 5. is c

Answer for Question No 6. is b

Answer for Question No 7. is d

Answer for Question No 8. is d

Answer for Question No 9. is b

Answer for Question No 10. is a

Answer for Question No 11. is c

Answer for Question No 12. is a

Answer for Question No 13. is c

Answer for Question No 14. is b

Answer for Question No 15. is b

Answer for Question No 16. is c

Answer for Question No 17. is b

Answer for Question No 18. is b

Answer for Question No 19. is a

Answer for Question No 20. is b

Answer for Question No 21. is a

Answer for Question No 22. is a

Answer for Question No 23. is c

Answer for Question No 24. is b

Answer for Question No 25. is b

Answer for Question No 26. is d

Answer for Question No 27. is b

Answer for Question No 28. is c

Answer for Question No 29. is b

Answer for Question No 30. is c

Answer for Question No 31. is c

Answer for Question No 32. is b

Answer for Question No 33. is d

Answer for Question No 34. is b

Answer for Question No 35. is d

Answer for Question No 36. is d

Answer for Question No 37. is b

Answer for Question No 38. is a

Answer for Question No 39. is a

Answer for Question No 40. is c

Answer for Question No 41. is b

Answer for Question No 42. is d

Answer for Question No 43. is b

Answer for Question No 44. is d

Answer for Question No 45. is a

Answer for Question No 46. is c

Answer for Question No 47. is b

Answer for Question No 48. is b

Answer for Question No 49. is a

Answer for Question No 50. is c

Answer for Question No 51. is c

Answer for Question No 52. is a

Answer for Question No 53. is a

Answer for Question No 54. is c

Answer for Question No 55. is d

Answer for Question No 56. is b

Answer for Question No 57. is b

Answer for Question No 58. is d

Answer for Question No 59. is a

Answer for Question No 60. is b

Seat No -

Total number of questions : 60

12144_SOFTWARE TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

N.B

- 1) All questions are Multiple Choice Questions having single correct option.
- 2) Attempt any 50 questions out of 60.
- 3) Use of calculator is allowed.
- 4) Each question carries 1 Mark.
- 5) Specially abled students are allowed 20 minutes extra for examination.
- 6) Do not use pencils to darken answer.
- 7) Use only black/blue ball point pen to darken the appropriate circle.
- 8) No change will be allowed once the answer is marked on OMR Sheet.
- 9) Rough work shall not be done on OMR sheet or on question paper.
- 10) Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer.

Q.no 1. What is defined as a set of development and quality assurance efforts performed to achieve a common goal, based on the release timeline

A : Test Set

B : Requirement

C : Test Plan

D : Cycle

Q.no 2. What is Quality Control

A : maintaining standards

B : maintained and improved and reduce errors

C : focus on manufacturing

D : focus on designing

Q.no 3. Deferred status in bug life cycle means

- A : Developer feels that the bug is not genuine
- B : Bug is repeated twice or the two bugs mention the same concept of the bug
- C : The bug is expected to be fixed in next releases
- D : It is not bug at all

Q.no 4. Software Quality Metrics

- A : Planning in the organization
- B : Manage the the organization
- C : Proper planning and execution in the organization
- D : Measurement enables the organization

Q.no 5. Which of the following is largest bug producer

- A : code
- B : design
- C : analysis
- D : specification

Q.no 6. Which steps refers to the set of tasks that ensures the software correctly implements a specific function

- A : Verification
- B : Validation
- C : Modularity
- D : Testing

Q.no 7. Verification and Validation uses for

- A : Internal and External resources respectively
- B : Internal resources only
- C : External resources only
- D : External and Internal resources respectively

Q.no 8. Which one is best suitable example of Load Testing

- A : Running multiple applications on a computer or server simultaneously
- B : Referring many sites on the internet
- C : Playing game with graphics
- D : Printing a document using printer from remote computer

Q.no 9. Boundary Value Analysis comes under which type of Testing

- A : White Box Testing
- B : Black Box Testing
- C : Grey Box Testing
- D : Control structure testing

Q.no 10. Which of the following is not a SQA plan for a project

- A : 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

Q.no 11. Which test language is usually used in Selenium?

- A : PHP
- B : Python
- C : JavaScript
- D : ASP DotNET

Q.no 12. What is Quality Assurance

- A : It is the measurement of degree to which a product satisfies the need
- B : Any systematic process used to ensure quality in the process
- C : Process of identifying defects
- D : It is a corrective tool

Q.no 13. Select the operating system which is NOT supported by Selenium IDE.

A : Unix

B : Linux

C : Windows

D : Solaris

Q.no 14. Which of the following is not a part of defect management process

A : Defect reporting

B : Defect prevention

C : Requirement baselining

D : Procedure defect

Q.no 15. Which tests are designed to validate functional requirements without regard to the internal working of program

A : White box test

B : Control Structure Test

C : Black box test

D : Gray box test

Q.no 16. Requirement Engineering is not concern with

A : Requirement Design

B : Requirement Elicitation

C : Requirement Analysis

D : Requirement Documentation

Q.no 17. Black Box Testing is also known as

A : Behavioral Testing

B : Flow Testing

C : Data Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 18. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

- A : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data
- B : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually
- C : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing
- D : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing

Q.no 19. Which test cases are like a green light for the application and help to determine whether or not the application should go into production

- A : System
- B : Acceptance
- C : Critical
- D : Performance

Q.no 20. What is static analysis

- A : The analysis of batch programs
- B : The reviewing of test plans
- C : The analysis of program code
- D : The use of black box testing

Q.no 21. How severely the bug is effecting the application is called as

- A : Severity
- B : Priority
- C : Fixability
- D : Traceability

Q.no 22. Which of the following tools would be involved in the automation of regression test?

- A : Output comparator
- B : Boundary tester
- C : Data transfer

D : Capture or Playback

Q.no 23. Arrange software Test levels in proper order

A : It depends on nature of a project

B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing

C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing

D : Unit testing then Integration testign then System testing and Acceptance testing

Q.no 24. 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

Q.no 25. During which activity tester decides if extra test cases are required or not

A : Test implementation and execution

B : Test planning and control

C : Test analysis and design

D : Evaluating exit criteria

Q.no 26. The primary objective of formal technical reviews is to find what during the process so that they do not become defects after release of the software

A : errors

B : equivalent faults

C : failure cause

D : fault

Q.no 27. Regression testing should be tightly linked to the testing and be built from the successful test cases developed and used in

A : Retesting

B : Functional Testing

C : End to End Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 28. The number of defects in a particular software is given by which metric

A : Defect removal rate

B : Mean time to failure

C : Defect density

D : Coverage metrics

Q.no 29. Select the command in Selenium IDE used to open a page using the URL

A : OpenRecord

B : Open

C : OpenText

D : OpenTable

Q.no 30. Whai is to be refer that often disappointing lack of improvement in software development productivity despite the application of powerful new development techniques and automated support like CASE tools.

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : personal software process model

D : open-source development model

Q.no 31. Which test case design technique is not appropriate for web application component level testing?

A : Equivalence Partitioning

B : Basis Path Testing

C : Boundary Value Analysis

D : Performance Testing

Q.no 32. Which model is a multi-staged process definition model intended to characterize and guide the engineering excellence or maturity of an organization software development process

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : personal software process model

D : open-source development model

Q.no 33. which black box technique divides the input domain into classes of data that are likely to exercise specific software function

A : Boundary value analysis

B : Graph based testing

C : Equivalence partitioning

D : loop testing

Q.no 34. Which structured approach is not used in business driven or multi dimensional in a Six Sigma

A : Reducing process variability

B : Increasing customer satisfaction

C : Identifying Defects

D : Improving Processes

Q.no 35. Which level of software testing verify the functionality of software components and identify defect in them

A : Integration Testing

B : Acceptance Testing

C : Unit Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 36. Test cases are designed during

A : test recording

B : test planning

C : test configuration

D : test specification

Q.no 37. Which is a formal review technique

- A : Walk through
- B : peer to peer review
- C : Inspection
- D : review

Q.no 38. Three simple steps below refer 1 Analyze defects or errors to trace the root causes 2 Suggest preventive actions to eliminate the defect root causes 3 Implement the preventive actions

- A : Defect Tracking
- B : Defect Prevention
- C : Defect Age
- D : Defect Risks

Q.no 39. In which situations Regression Testing is not performed

- A : When project manager asks to perform
- B : When new functionality is introduced
- C : When database system is changed
- D : When system is installed on different hardware configuration than previously tested

Q.no 40. Which is not true regarding Spiral Model

- A : Risk analysis is involved in every cycle of development
- B : Uses series of prototype for refining test execution plan
- C : For any change we need to iterate the whole cycle
- D : Only this model has the risk analysis phase

Q.no 41. Who leads a formal review process

- A : Author
- B : Moderator
- C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 42. What is involved in a system level test plan

A : Subsystem Verification and Validation

B : Development Testing

C : System Verification and Validation

D : Subsystem and System Testing

Q.no 43. Entry criteria is determined during which phase

A : Planning

B : Follow up

C : Preparation

D : Review meeting

Q.no 44. The acceptance test engineer created which document to communicate the deficiency in the acceptance to the supplier

A : Acceptance Caution Change

B : Acceptance Test Change

C : Acceptance Criteria Change

D : Acceptance Execute Change

Q.no 45. Which of the following is not a method of Dynamic Testing

A : System Testing

B : Inspection

C : Unit Testing

D : UAT

Q.no 46. Which of the following is true of the V model

A : It states that modules are tested against user requirements

B : It only models the testing phase

C : It specifies the test techniques to be used

D : It includes the verification of designs.

Q.no 47. Why will you do automation testing

A : It increases defect detection ratio

B : It improves the efficiency of testing

C : It reduces the cost of testing

D : It improves the quality of production code

Q.no 48. Which of the following is not a prereq for automation testing

A : Ready Test Scripts

B : Ready Test Suite

C : Stable code and application

D : Skilled and experienced resources

Q.no 49. Defects can be detected and added to your Quality Center project by users during which of the testing process

A : Final stage

B : First stage

C : All stages but after first stage

D : All stage

Q.no 50. Which of the following is not a white box technique

A : State Transition Teting

B : Path testing

C : Statement testing

D : Data flow testing

Q.no 51. 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

Q.no 52. Which type of testing is done to ensure that whether your software works on different operating systems or not?

A : Interoperability Testing

B : Portability Testing

C : Usability Testing

D : Performance Testing

Q.no 53. Which white-box testing technique is firstly proposed by Tom McCabe

A : Equivalence Partitioning

B : Basis Path Testing

C : Boundary Value Analysis

D : Branch Coverage

Q.no 54. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

A : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing

B : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing

C : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually

D : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data

Q.no 55. Select what is the primary objective of formal technical reviews to find during the process so that after the release of the software they do not become the defect

A : fault

B : error

C : failure

D : accuracy

Q.no 56. During which phase discrepancies are reported as defects

A : Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

B : Test closure activity

C : Test implementation and execution

D : Test analysis and design

Q.no 57. What types of errors are not done by Black Box Testing and can be uncovered by White Box Testing

A : Logic errors

B : Performance errors

C : Behavioral errors

D : Control Errors

Q.no 58. In CMMI model the life cycle activities of requirements analysis design code and test are described in

A : Software Product Engineering

B : Software Quality Assurance

C : Software Subcontract Management

D : Software Quality Management

Q.no 59. Which object is within an Object Oriented System is used to design tests that have a high likelihood of uncovering plausible bugs

A : Fault based testing

B : Integration testing

C : Use based testing

D : Scenario based testing

Q.no 60. What is the normal order of activities in which traditional software testing is organised

A : integration testing then system testing then unit testing and validation testing

B : unit testing then validation testing then system testing and integration testing

C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing

D : validation testing then system testing then unit testing and integration testing

Answer for Question No 1. is b

Answer for Question No 2. is b

Answer for Question No 3. is c

Answer for Question No 4. is d

Answer for Question No 5. is c

Answer for Question No 6. is a

Answer for Question No 7. is a

Answer for Question No 8. is a

Answer for Question No 9. is b

Answer for Question No 10. is b

Answer for Question No 11. is c

Answer for Question No 12. is b

Answer for Question No 13. is a

Answer for Question No 14. is c

Answer for Question No 15. is c

Answer for Question No 16. is a

Answer for Question No 17. is a

Answer for Question No 18. is b

Answer for Question No 19. is b

Answer for Question No 20. is c

Answer for Question No 21. is a

Answer for Question No 22. is d

Answer for Question No 23. is a

Answer for Question No 24. is b

Answer for Question No 25. is c

Answer for Question No 26. is a

Answer for Question No 27. is b

Answer for Question No 28. is c

Answer for Question No 29. is b

Answer for Question No 30. is a

Answer for Question No 31. is d

Answer for Question No 32. is b

Answer for Question No 33. is c

Answer for Question No 34. is c

Answer for Question No 35. is b

Answer for Question No 36. is d

Answer for Question No 37. is c

Answer for Question No 38. is b

Answer for Question No 39. is a

Answer for Question No 40. is b

Answer for Question No 41. is b

Answer for Question No 42. is d

Answer for Question No 43. is a

Answer for Question No 44. is c

Answer for Question No 45. is b

Answer for Question No 46. is d

Answer for Question No 47. is b

Answer for Question No 48. is a

Answer for Question No 49. is d

Answer for Question No 50. is a

Answer for Question No 51. is b

Answer for Question No 52. is b

Answer for Question No 53. is b

Answer for Question No 54. is c

Answer for Question No 55. is b

Answer for Question No 56. is c

Answer for Question No 57. is a

Answer for Question No 58. is a

Answer for Question No 59. is a

Answer for Question No 60. is c

Total number of questions : 60

12144_SOFTWARE TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCES

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

N.B

- 1) All questions are Multiple Choice Questions having single correct option.
 - 2) Attempt any 50 questions out of 60.
 - 3) Use of calculator is allowed.
 - 4) Each question carries 1 Mark.
 - 5) Specially abled students are allowed 20 minutes extra for examination.
 - 6) Do not use pencils to darken answer.
 - 7) Use only black/blue ball point pen to darken the appropriate circle.
 - 8) No change will be allowed once the answer is marked on OMR Sheet.
 - 9) Rough work shall not be done on OMR sheet or on question paper.
 - 10) Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer.
-

Q.no 1. What is uality Control

A : maintaining standards

B : maintained and improved and reduce errors

C : focus on manufacturing

D : focus on designing

Q.no 2. Which of the following is largest bug producer

A : code

B : design

C : analysis

D : specification

Q.no 3. What is the objective of integration testing

A : To verify that system is functioning according to specified requirements

B : To verify that system meets user expectation and needs

C : To verify that system separately testable modules are functioning properly

D : To verify that interfaces between different parts of system

Q.no 4. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

A : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data

B : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually

C : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing

D : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing

Q.no 5. Component testing is performed by whom

A : Developer

B : Software Tester

C : Designer

D : End User

Q.no 6. Boundary Value Analysis comes under which type of Testing

A : White Box Testing

B : Black Box Testing

C : Grey Box Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 7. Verification and Validation uses for

A : Internal and External resources respectively

B : Internal resources only

C : External resources only

D : External and Internal resources respectively

Q.no 8. Equivalence Partitioning comes under which type of Testing

A : White Box Testing

B : Black Box Testing

C : Grey Box Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 9. Which of the following is the best approach for automation in the long term

A : Train manual testers and start automation

B : Enforce manual testers to start automation

C : Associate with the developers to start automation

D : Build a team with members having development skills

Q.no 10. Which steps refers to the set of tasks that ensures the software correctly implements a specific function

A : Verification

B : Validation

C : Modularity

D : Testing

Q.no 11. Software Quality Metrics

A : Planning in the organization

B : Manage the the organization

C : Proper planning and execution in the organization

D : Measurement enables the organization

Q.no 12. Requirement Engineering is not concern with

A : Requirement Design

B : Requirement Elicitation

C : Requirement Analysis

D : Requirement Documentation

Q.no 13. What is static analysis

- A : The analysis of batch programs
- B : The reviewing of test plans
- C : The analysis of program code
- D : The use of black box testing

Q.no 14. In a company if the test plan is not written according to the standards and the category of defect will it be classified into

- A : Process defect
- B : Product defect
- C : Procedure defect
- D : Proper defect

Q.no 15. How severely the bug is effecting the application is called as

- A : Severity
- B : Priority
- C : Fixability
- D : Traceability

Q.no 16. 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

Q.no 17. During which activity tester decides if extra test cases are required or not

- A : Test implementation and execution
- B : Test planning and control
- C : Test analysis and design

D : Evaluating exit criteria

Q.no 18. Which test cases are like a green light for the application and help to determine whether or not the application should go into production

A : System

B : Acceptance

C : Critical

D : Performance

Q.no 19. Which of the following is not a SQA plan for a project

A : 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

Q.no 20. What is defined as a set of development and quality assurance efforts performed to achieve a common goal, based on the release timeline

A : Test Set

B : Requirement

C : Test Plan

D : Cycle

Q.no 21. What is the order in which test levels are performed

A : Unit testing then Integration testing then System testing then and Acceptance testing

B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing

C : Unit testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing then System testing

D : It depends on nature of a project

Q.no 22. Select the Browser which is supported by Selenium IDE

A : Google Chrome

B : Mozilla Firefox

C : Opera mini

D : Internet Explorer

Q.no 23. Which techniques we called sometimes as a glass box testing

A : White box testing

B : Control structure testing

C : Black box testing

D : Gray box testing

Q.no 24. Which tests are designed to validate functional requirements without regard to the internal working of program

A : White box test

B : Control Structure Test

C : Black box test

D : Gray box test

Q.no 25. Which of the following tools would be involved in the automation of regression test?

A : Output comparator

B : Boundary tester

C : Data transfer

D : Capture or Playback

Q.no 26. Which structured approach is not used in business driven or multi dimensional in a Six Sigma

A : Reducing process variability

B : Increasing customer satisfaction

C : Identifying Defects

D : Improving Processes

Q.no 27. Which model is used for identifying the organizational processes required to ensure software process quality

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : open-source development model

D : personal software process model

Q.no 28. Entry criteria is determined during which phase

A : Planning

B : Follow up

C : Preparation

D : Review meeting

Q.no 29. Which is a formal review technique

A : Walk through

B : peer to peer review

C : Inspection

D : review

Q.no 30. Which of the following is not a white box technique

A : State Transition Teting

B : Path testing

C : Statement testing

D : Data flow testing

Q.no 31. Which test case design technique is not appropriate for web application component level testing?

A : Equivalence Partitioning

B : Basis Path Testing

C : Boundary Value Analysis

D : Performance Testing

Q.no 32. Select the language which is supported by The Selenium Web Driver

A : Perl

B : SQL

C : ASP

D : Cobol

Q.no 33. Which level of software testing verify the functionality of software components and identify defect in them

A : Integration Testing

B : Acceptance Testing

C : Unit Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 34. Which one of the following describes the major benefit of verification early in the life cycle

A : It allows the identification of changes in user requirements

B : It facilitates timely set up of the test environment

C : It reduces defect multiplication

D : It allows testers to become involved early in the project

Q.no 35. which black box technique divides the input domain into classes of data that are likely to exercise specific software function

A : Boundary value analysis

B : Graph based testing

C : Equivalence partitioning

D : loop testing

Q.no 36. Test plans are based on

A : Project Plan

B : Business Plan

C : Support Plan

D : Aanalysis Plan

Q.no 37. Select the command in Selenium IDE used to open a page using the URL

- A : OpenRecord
- B : Open
- C : OpenText
- D : OpenTable

Q.no 38. The number of defects in a particular software is given by which metric

- A : Defect removal rate
- B : Mean time to failure
- C : Defect density
- D : Coverage metrics

Q.no 39. Why will you do automation testing

- A : It increases defect detection ratio
- B : It improves the efficiency of testing
- C : It reduces the cost of testing
- D : It improves the quality of production code

Q.no 40. In which situations Regression Testing is not performed

- A : When project manager asks to perform
- B : When new functionality is introduced
- C : When database system is changed
- D : When system is installed on different hardware configuration than previously tested

Q.no 41. Which of the following is not a method of Dynamic Testing

- A : System Testing
- B : Inspection
- C : Unit Testing
- D : UAT

Q.no 42. Who identifies then documents and verifies that corrections have been made to the software

A : Managing director

B : Project manager

C : Project team

D : SQA group

Q.no 43. Test cases are designed during

A : test recording

B : test planning

C : test configuration

D : test specification

Q.no 44. What is involved in a system level test plan

A : Subsystem Verification and Validation

B : Development Testing

C : System Verification and Validation

D : Subsystem and System Testing

Q.no 45. Who leads a walk through

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 46. Which of the following is not a prereq for automation testing

A : Ready Test Scripts

B : Ready Test Suite

C : Stable code and application

D : Skilled and experienced resources

Q.no 47. Which of the following is true of the V model

- A : It states that modules are tested against user requirements
- B : It only models the testing phase
- C : It specifies the test techniques to be used
- D : It includes the verification of designs.

Q.no 48. Who leads a formal review process

- A : Author
- B : Moderator
- C : Reviewer
- D : Scribe

Q.no 49. Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA

- A : inter process inspection
- B : maintenance
- C : quality planning
- D : testing

Q.no 50. Which of the following is not a testable web application element?

- A : Authentication
- B : Encryption
- C : Firewalls
- D : Penetration

Q.no 51. Which of these activities is not one of the recommended activity to be performed by independent SQA group

- A : Prepare SQA plan for the project
- B : review software engineering activities to verify process compliance
- C : report any evidence of non compliance to senior manager
- D : serve as the sole test team for any software produced

Q.no 52. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

- A : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing
- B : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing
- C : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually
- D : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data

Q.no 53. Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test

- A : To find faults in the software
- B : To assess whether the software is ready for release
- C : To demonstrate that the software doesn't work
- D : To prove that the software is correct

Q.no 54. Which white-box testing technique is firstly proposed by Tom McCabe

- A : Equivalence Partitioning
- B : Basis Path Testing
- C : Boundary Value Analysis
- D : Branch Coverage

Q.no 55. What is the normal order of activities in which traditional software testing is organised

- A : integration testing then system testing then unit testing and validation testing
- B : unit testing then validation testing then system testing and integration testing
- C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing
- D : validation testing then system testing then unit testing and integration testing

Q.no 56. In CMMI model the life cycle activities of requirements analysis design code and test are described in

- A : Software Product Engineering
- B : Software Quality Assurance
- C : Software Subcontract Management

D : Software Quality Management

Q.no 57. What technique involves having an experienced evaluator apply a set of guidelines or principles in examining an interface

A : Experience Summary

B : Cognitive Walkthrough

C : Usability Test

D : Heuristic Evaluation

Q.no 58. The most important thing about early test design is that it

A : makes test preparation easier.

B : means inspections are not required.

C : can prevent fault multiplication.

D : will find all faults

Q.no 59. 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

Q.no 60. Which type is used for Firebug in Selenium

A : Inspecting Elements

B : Parallel Testing

C : Programming

D : Cross Browser Testing

Answer for Question No 1. is b

Answer for Question No 2. is c

Answer for Question No 3. is d

Answer for Question No 4. is b

Answer for Question No 5. is a

Answer for Question No 6. is b

Answer for Question No 7. is a

Answer for Question No 8. is b

Answer for Question No 9. is d

Answer for Question No 10. is a

Answer for Question No 11. is d

Answer for Question No 12. is a

Answer for Question No 13. is c

Answer for Question No 14. is a

Answer for Question No 15. is a

Answer for Question No 16. is b

Answer for Question No 17. is c

Answer for Question No 18. is b

Answer for Question No 19. is b

Answer for Question No 20. is b

Answer for Question No 21. is d

Answer for Question No 22. is b

Answer for Question No 23. is a

Answer for Question No 24. is c

Answer for Question No 25. is d

Answer for Question No 26. is c

Answer for Question No 27. is b

Answer for Question No 28. is a

Answer for Question No 29. is c

Answer for Question No 30. is a

Answer for Question No 31. is d

Answer for Question No 32. is a

Answer for Question No 33. is b

Answer for Question No 34. is c

Answer for Question No 35. is c

Answer for Question No 36. is a

Answer for Question No 37. is b

Answer for Question No 38. is c

Answer for Question No 39. is b

Answer for Question No 40. is a

Answer for Question No 41. is b

Answer for Question No 42. is d

Answer for Question No 43. is d

Answer for Question No 44. is d

Answer for Question No 45. is a

Answer for Question No 46. is a

Answer for Question No 47. is d

Answer for Question No 48. is b

Answer for Question No 49. is c

Answer for Question No 50. is d

Answer for Question No 51. is d

Answer for Question No 52. is c

Answer for Question No 53. is d

Answer for Question No 54. is b

Answer for Question No 55. is c

Answer for Question No 56. is a

Answer for Question No 57. is c

Answer for Question No 58. is d

Answer for Question No 59. is b

Answer for Question No 60. is a

Total number of questions : 60

12144_SOFTWARE TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCES

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

N.B

- 1) All questions are Multiple Choice Questions having single correct option.
 - 2) Attempt any 50 questions out of 60.
 - 3) Use of calculator is allowed.
 - 4) Each question carries 1 Mark.
 - 5) Specially abled students are allowed 20 minutes extra for examination.
 - 6) Do not use pencils to darken answer.
 - 7) Use only black/blue ball point pen to darken the appropriate circle.
 - 8) No change will be allowed once the answer is marked on OMR Sheet.
 - 9) Rough work shall not be done on OMR sheet or on question paper.
 - 10) Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer.
-

Q.no 1. Which techniques we called sometimes as a glass box testing

A : White box testing

B : Control structure testing

C : Black box testing

D : Gray box testing

Q.no 2. Black Box Testing is also known as

A : Behavioral Testing

B : Flow Testing

C : Data Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 3. Faults are found most cost effectively in which test activity

A : design

B : Execution

C : Planning

D : Check Exit criteria completion

Q.no 4. How severely the bug is effecting the application is called as

A : Severity

B : Priority

C : Fixability

D : Traceability

Q.no 5. Verification and Validation uses for

A : Internal and External resources respectively

B : Internal resources only

C : External resources only

D : External and Internal resources respectively

Q.no 6. 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

Q.no 7. Which of the following type of testing is done without Planning and Documentation?

A : Retesting

B : Unit testing

C : Ad Hoc Testing

D : Regression Testing

Q.no 8. Which test cases are like a green light for the application and help to determine whether or not the application should go into production

- A : System
- B : Acceptance
- C : Critical
- D : Performance

Q.no 9. During which activity tester decides if extra test cases are required or not

- A : Test implementation and execution
- B : Test planning and control
- C : Test analysis and design
- D : Evaluating exit criteria

Q.no 10. Which test language is usually used in Selenium?

- A : PHP
- B : Python
- C : JavaScript
- D : ASP DotNET

Q.no 11. Which tests are designed to validate functional requirements without regard to the internal working of program

- A : White box test
- B : Control Structure Test
- C : Black box test
- D : Gray box test

Q.no 12. Which of the following is not a SQA plan for a project

- A : 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

Q.no 13. Requirement Engineering is not concern with

A : Requirement Design

B : Requirement Elicitation

C : Requirement Analysis

D : Requirement Documentation

Q.no 14. Which of the following is largest bug producer

A : code

B : design

C : analysis

D : specification

Q.no 15. What is static analysis

A : The analysis of batch programs

B : The reviewing of test plans

C : The analysis of program code

D : The use of black box testing

Q.no 16. Deferred status in bug life cycle means

A : Developer feels that the bug is not genuine

B : Bug is repeated twice or the two bugs mention the same concept of the bug

C : The bug is expected to be fixed in next releases

D : It is not bug at all

Q.no 17. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

A : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data

B : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually

C : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing

D : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing

Q.no 18. Which steps refers to the set of tasks that ensures the software correctly implements a specific function

A : Verification

B : Validation

C : Modularity

D : Testing

Q.no 19. In a company if the test plan is not written according to the standards and the category of defect will it be classified into

A : Process defect

B : Product defect

C : Procedure defect

D : Proper defect

Q.no 20. What is uality Control

A : maintaining standards

B : maintained and improved and reduce errors

C : focus on manufacturing

D : focus on designing

Q.no 21. Component testing is performed by whom

A : Developer

B : Software Tester

C : Designer

D : End User

Q.no 22. Arrange software Test levels in proper order

A : It depends on nature of a project

B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing

C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing

D : Unit testing then Integration testign then System testing and Acceptance testing

Q.no 23. Which of the following is the best approach for automation in the long term

A : Train manual testers and start automation

B : Enforce manual testers to start automation

C : Associate with the developers to start automation

D : Build a team with members having development skills

Q.no 24. Which of the following tools would be involved in the automation of regression test?

A : Output comparator

B : Boundary tester

C : Data transfer

D : Capture or Playback

Q.no 25. Select the Browser which is supported by Selenium IDE

A : Google Chrome

B : Mozilla Firefox

C : Opera mini

D : Internet Explorer

Q.no 26. Test plans are based on

A : Project Plan

B : Business Plan

C : Support Plan

D : Aanalysis Plan

Q.no 27. The Selenium is refer as

A : Provides professional customer support

B : Test Reports are generated automatically

C : Comes with a built in object repository

D : Cannot access elements outside of the web application under test

Q.no 28. Which model is used for identifying the organizational processes required to ensure software process quality

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : open-source development model

D : personal software process model

Q.no 29. Test cases are designed during

A : test recording

B : test planning

C : test configuration

D : test specification

Q.no 30. The primary objective of formal technical reviews is to find what during the process so that they do not become defects after release of the software

A : errors

B : equivalent faults

C : failure cause

D : fault

Q.no 31. Which of the following is not a method of Dynamic Testing

A : System Testing

B : Inspection

C : Unit Testing

D : UAT

Q.no 32. Three simple steps below refer 1 Analyze defects or errors to trace the root causes 2 Suggest preventive actions to eliminate the defect root causes 3

Implement the preventive actions

A : Defect Tracking

B : Defect Prevention

C : Defect Age

D : Defect Risks

Q.no 33. Which of the following is not a testable web application element?

A : Authentication

B : Encryption

C : Firewalls

D : Penetration

Q.no 34. Which is a formal review technique

A : Walk through

B : peer to peer review

C : Inspection

D : review

Q.no 35. Who identifies then documents and verifies that corrections have been made to the software

A : Managing director

B : Project manager

C : Project team

D : SQA group

Q.no 36. Regression testing should be tightly linked to the testing and be built from the successful test cases developed and used in

A : Retesting

B : Functional Testing

C : End to End Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 37. Which model is a multi-staged process definition model intended to characterize and guide the engineering excellence or maturity of an organization software development process

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : personal software process model

D : open-source development model

Q.no 38. The number of defects in a particular software is given by which metric

A : Defect removal rate

B : Mean time to failure

C : Defect density

D : Coverage metrics

Q.no 39. Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA

A : inter process inspection

B : maintenance

C : quality planning

D : testing

Q.no 40. Which of the following is true of the V model

A : It states that modules are tested against user requirements

B : It only models the testing phase

C : It specifies the test techniques to be used

D : It includes the verification of designs.

Q.no 41. Who leads a formal review process

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 42. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Alpha Testing

A : Simulated environment is created at developers site and user tests the system

B : System is installed at user organization and user tests the system

C : Alpha testing is also called as factory acceptance testing

D : Alpha testing is performed by testers who are employees of organization

Q.no 43. The acceptance test engineer creates which document to communicate the deficiency in the acceptance to the supplier

A : Acceptance Caution Change

B : Acceptance Test Change

C : Acceptance Criteria Change

D : Acceptance Execute Change

Q.no 44. Select the language which is supported by The Selenium Web Driver

A : Perl

B : SQL

C : ASP

D : Cobol

Q.no 45. Which of the following is not a white box technique

A : State Transition Testing

B : Path testing

C : Statement testing

D : Data flow testing

Q.no 46. Why will you do automation testing

A : It increases defect detection ratio

B : It improves the efficiency of testing

C : It reduces the cost of testing

D : It improves the quality of production code

Q.no 47. Which one of the following describes the major benefit of verification early in the life cycle

A : It allows the identification of changes in user requirements

B : It facilitates timely set up of the test environment

C : It reduces defect multiplication

D : It allows testers to become involved early in the project

Q.no 48. Which is not true regarding Spiral Model

A : Risk analysis is involved in every cycle of development

B : Uses series of prototype for refining test execution plan

C : For any change we need to iterate the whole cycle

D : Only this model has the risk analysis phase

Q.no 49. Select the command in Selenium IDE used to open a page using the URL

A : OpenRecord

B : Open

C : OpenText

D : OpenTable

Q.no 50. Defects can be detected and added to your Quality Center project by users during which of the testing process

A : Final stage

B : First stage

C : All stages but after first stage

D : All stage

Q.no 51. When you are recording the application, the test script is automatically generatedThe test script used in SilkTest is called

A : Silk Test

B : 4Test

C : Test Suite

D : Recording

Q.no 52. In CMMI model the life cycle activities of requirements analysis design code and test are described in

A : Software Product Engineering

B : Software Quality Assurance

C : Software Subcontract Management

D : Software Quality Management

Q.no 53. What types of errors are not done by Black Box Testing and can be uncovered by White Box Testing

A : Logic errors

B : Performance errors

C : Behavioral errors

D : Control Errors

Q.no 54. What technique involves having an experienced evaluator apply a set of guidelines or principles in examining an interface

A : Experience Summary

B : Cognitive Walkthrough

C : Usability Test

D : Heuristic Evaluation

Q.no 55. A logical collection of test cases which naturally work together is called as

A : Test procedure

B : Test log

C : Test Suite

D : Test data

Q.no 56. Which object is within an Object Oriented System is used to design tests that have a high likelihood of uncovering plausible bugs

- A : Fault based testing
- B : Integration testing
- C : Use based testing
- D : Scenario based testing

Q.no 57. Which type of testing is done to ensure that whether your software works on different operating systems or not?

- A : Interoperability Testing
- B : Portability Testing
- C : Usability Testing
- D : Performance Testing

Q.no 58. Which of these activities is not one of the recommended activity to be performed by independent SQA group

- A : Prepare SQA plan for the project
- B : review software engineering activities to verify process compliance
- C : report any evidence of non compliance to senior manager
- D : serve as the sole test team for any software produced

Q.no 59. Select what is the primary objective of formal technical reviews to find during the process so that after the release of the software they do not become the defect

- A : fault
- B : error
- C : failure
- D : accuracy

Q.no 60. 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

Answer for Question No 1. is a

Answer for Question No 2. is a

Answer for Question No 3. is c

Answer for Question No 4. is a

Answer for Question No 5. is a

Answer for Question No 6. is b

Answer for Question No 7. is c

Answer for Question No 8. is b

Answer for Question No 9. is c

Answer for Question No 10. is c

Answer for Question No 11. is c

Answer for Question No 12. is b

Answer for Question No 13. is a

Answer for Question No 14. is c

Answer for Question No 15. is c

Answer for Question No 16. is c

Answer for Question No 17. is b

Answer for Question No 18. is a

Answer for Question No 19. is a

Answer for Question No 20. is b

Answer for Question No 21. is a

Answer for Question No 22. is a

Answer for Question No 23. is d

Answer for Question No 24. is d

Answer for Question No 25. is b

Answer for Question No 26. is a

Answer for Question No 27. is d

Answer for Question No 28. is b

Answer for Question No 29. is d

Answer for Question No 30. is a

Answer for Question No 31. is b

Answer for Question No 32. is b

Answer for Question No 33. is d

Answer for Question No 34. is c

Answer for Question No 35. is d

Answer for Question No 36. is b

Answer for Question No 37. is b

Answer for Question No 38. is c

Answer for Question No 39. is c

Answer for Question No 40. is d

Answer for Question No 41. is b

Answer for Question No 42. is b

Answer for Question No 43. is c

Answer for Question No 44. is a

Answer for Question No 45. is a

Answer for Question No 46. is b

Answer for Question No 47. is c

Answer for Question No 48. is b

Answer for Question No 49. is b

Answer for Question No 50. is d

Answer for Question No 51. is b

Answer for Question No 52. is a

Answer for Question No 53. is a

Answer for Question No 54. is c

Answer for Question No 55. is c

Answer for Question No 56. is a

Answer for Question No 57. is b

Answer for Question No 58. is d

Answer for Question No 59. is b

Answer for Question No 60. is b

Seat No -

Total number of questions : 60

12144_SOFTWARE TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCES

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

N.B

- 1) All questions are Multiple Choice Questions having single correct option.
 - 2) Attempt any 50 questions out of 60.
 - 3) Use of calculator is allowed.
 - 4) Each question carries 1 Mark.
 - 5) Specially abled students are allowed 20 minutes extra for examination.
 - 6) Do not use pencils to darken answer.
 - 7) Use only black/blue ball point pen to darken the appropriate circle.
 - 8) No change will be allowed once the answer is marked on OMR Sheet.
 - 9) Rough work shall not be done on OMR sheet or on question paper.
 - 10) Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer.
-

Q.no 1. Requirement Engineering is not concern with

- A : Requirement Design
- B : Requirement Elicitation
- C : Requirement Analysis
- D : Requirement Documentation

Q.no 2. Boundary Value Analysis comes under which type of Testing

- A : White Box Testing
- B : Black Box Testing
- C : Grey Box Testing
- D : Control structure testing

Q.no 3. What is static analysis

A : The analysis of batch programs

B : The reviewing of test plans

C : The analysis of program code

D : The use of black box testing

Q.no 4. Equivalence Partitioning comes under which type of Testing

A : White Box Testing

B : Black Box Testing

C : Grey Box Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 5. Verification and Validation uses for

A : Internal and External resources respectively

B : Internal resources only

C : External resources only

D : External and Internal resources respectively

Q.no 6. Which of the following is the best approach for automation in the long term

A : Train manual testers and start automation

B : Enforce manual testers to start automation

C : Associate with the developers to start automation

D : Build a team with members having development skills

Q.no 7. Which of the following is largest bug producer

A : code

B : design

C : analysis

D : specification

Q.no 8. Deferred status in bug life cycle means

A : Developer feels that the bug is not genuine

B : Bug is repeated twice or the two bugs mention the same concept of the bug

C : The bug is expected to be fixed in next releases

D : It is not bug at all

Q.no 9. 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

Q.no 10. Which of the following is not a part of defect management process

A : Defect reporting

B : Defect prevention

C : Requirement baselining

D : Procedure defect

Q.no 11. What is quality Control

A : maintaining standards

B : maintained and improved and reduce errors

C : focus on manufacturing

D : focus on designing

Q.no 12. Which techniques we called sometimes as a glass box testing

A : White box testing

B : Control structure testing

C : Black box testing

D : Gray box testing

Q.no 13. Component testing is performed by whom

A : Developer

B : Software Tester

C : Designer

D : End User

Q.no 14. Select the Browser which is supported by Selenium IDE

A : Google Chrome

B : Mozilla Firefox

C : Opera mini

D : Internet Explorer

Q.no 15. Select the operating system which is NOT supported by Selenium IDE.

A : Unix

B : Linux

C : Windows

D : Solaris

Q.no 16. Which steps refers to the set of tasks that ensures the software correctly implements a specific function

A : Verification

B : Validation

C : Modularity

D : Testing

Q.no 17. What is the order in which test levels are performed

A : Unit testing then Integration testing then System testing then and Acceptance testing

B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing

C : Unit testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing then System testing

D : It depends on nature of a project

Q.no 18. Which test language is usually used in Selenium?

- A : PHP
- B : Python
- C : JavaScript
- D : ASP DotNET

Q.no 19. During which activity tester decides if extra test cases are required or not

- A : Test implementation and execution
- B : Test planning and control
- C : Test analysis and design
- D : Evaluating exit criteria

Q.no 20. Which of the following type of testing is done without Planning and Documentation?

- A : Retesting
- B : Unit testing
- C : Ad Hoc Testing
- D : Regression Testing

Q.no 21. Arrange software Test levels in proper order

- A : It depends on nature of a project
- B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing
- C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing
- D : Unit testing then Integration testign then System testing and Acceptance testing

Q.no 22. Which of the following tools would be involved in the automation of regression test?

- A : Output comparator
- B : Boundary tester
- C : Data transfer

D : Capture or Playback

Q.no 23. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

A : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data

B : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually

C : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing

D : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing

Q.no 24. Which tests are designed to validate functional requirements without regard to the internal working of program

A : White box test

B : Control Structure Test

C : Black box test

D : Gray box test

Q.no 25. Which test cases are like a green light for the application and help to determine whether or not the application should go into production

A : System

B : Acceptance

C : Critical

D : Performance

Q.no 26. Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA

A : inter process inspection

B : maintenance

C : quality planning

D : testing

Q.no 27. Who leads a formal review process

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 28. Which of the following is not a white box technique

A : State Transition Teting

B : Path testing

C : Statement testing

D : Data flow testing

Q.no 29. Which is not true regarding Spiral Model

A : Risk analysis is involved in every cycle of development

B : Uses series of prototype for refining test execution plan

C : For any change we need to iterate the whole cycle

D : Only this model has the risk analysis phase

Q.no 30. Why will you do automation testing

A : It increases defect detection ratio

B : It improves the efficiency of testing

C : It reduces the cost of testing

D : It improves the quality of production code

Q.no 31. Which level of software testing verify the functionality of software components and identify defect in them

A : Integration Testing

B : Acceptance Testing

C : Unit Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 32. Regression testing should be tightly linked to the testing and be built from the successful test cases developed and used in

A : Retesting

B : Functional Testing

C : End to End Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 33. What is involved in a system level test plan

A : Subsystem Verification and Validation

B : Development Testing

C : System Verification and Validation

D : Subsystem and System Testing

Q.no 34. which black box technique divides the input domain into classes of data that are likely to exercise specific software function

A : Boundary value analysis

B : Graph based testing

C : Equivalence partitioning

D : loop testing

Q.no 35. Which of the following is not a method of Dynamic Testing

A : System Testing

B : Inspection

C : Unit Testing

D : UAT

Q.no 36. Which is a formal review technique

A : Walk through

B : peer to peer review

C : Inspection

D : review

Q.no 37. Which structured approach is not used in business driven or multi dimensional in a Six Sigma

A : Reducing process variability

B : Increasing customer satisfaction

C : Identifying Defects

D : Improving Processes

Q.no 38. Entry criteria is determined during which phase

A : Planning

B : Follow up

C : Preparation

D : Review meeting

Q.no 39. Which model uis used for identifying the organizational processes required to ensure software process quality

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : open-source development model

D : personal software process model

Q.no 40. Test cases are designed during

A : test recording

B : test planning

C : test configuration

D : test specification

Q.no 41. The primary objective of formal technical reviews is to find what during the process so that they do not become defects after release of the software

A : errors

B : equivalent faults

C : failure cause

D : fault

Q.no 42. The Selenium is refer as

- A : Provides professional customer support
- B : Test Reports are generated automatically
- C : Comes with a built in object repository
- D : Cannot access elements outside of the web application under test

Q.no 43. Which model is a multi-staged process definition model intended to characterize and guide the engineering excellence or maturity of an organization software development process

- A : system dynamics model
- B : capability maturity model
- C : personal software process model
- D : open-source development model

Q.no 44. Which test case design technique is not appropriate for web application component level testing?

- A : Equivalence Partitioning
- B : Basis Path Testing
- C : Boundary Value Analysis
- D : Performance Testing

Q.no 45. Test plans are based on

- A : Project Plan
- B : Business Plan
- C : Support Plan
- D : Aanalysis Plan

Q.no 46. Which of the following is not a prereq for automation testing

- A : Ready Test Scripts
- B : Ready Test Suite
- C : Stable code and application

D : Skilled and experienced resources

Q.no 47. Which of the following is not a testable web application element?

A : Authentication

B : Encryption

C : Firewalls

D : Penetration

Q.no 48. The acceptance test engineer created which document to communicate the deficiency in the acceptance to the supplier

A : Acceptance Caution Change

B : Acceptance Test Change

C : Acceptance Criteria Change

D : Acceptance Execute Change

Q.no 49. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Alpha Testing

A : Simulated environment is created at developers site and user tests the system

B : System is installed at user organization and user tests the system

C : Alpha testing is also called as factory acceptance testing

D : Alpha testing is performed by testers who are employees of organization

Q.no 50. Select the language which is supported by The Selenium Web Driver

A : Perl

B : SQL

C : ASP

D : Cobol

Q.no 51. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

A : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing

B : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing

C : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually

D : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data

Q.no 52. The most important thing about early test design is that it

A : makes test preparation easier.

B : means inspections are not required.

C : can prevent fault multiplication.

D : will find all faults

Q.no 53. Which type of testing is done to ensure that whether your software works on different operating systems or not?

A : Interoperability Testing

B : Portability Testing

C : Usability Testing

D : Performance Testing

Q.no 54. What is the normal order of activities in which traditional software testing is organised

A : integration testing then system testing then unit testing and validation testing

B : unit testing then validation testing then system testing and integration testing

C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing

D : validation testing then system testing then unit testing and integration testing

Q.no 55. Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test

A : To find faults in the software

B : To assess whether the software is ready for release

C : To demonstrate that the software doesn't work

D : To prove that the software is correct

Q.no 56. Which object is within an Object Oriented System is used to design tests that have a high likelihood of uncovering plausible bugs

A : Fault based testing

B : Integration testing

C : Use based testing

D : Scenario based testing

Q.no 57. Which white-box testing technique is firstly proposed by Tom McCabe

A : Equivalence Partitioning

B : Basis Path Testing

C : Boundary Value Analysis

D : Branch Coverage

Q.no 58. What types of errors are not done by Black Box Testing and can be uncovered by White Box Testing

A : Logic errors

B : Performance errors

C : Behavioral errors

D : Control Errors

Q.no 59. What technique involves having an experienced evaluator apply a set of guidelines or principles in examining an interface

A : Experience Summary

B : Cognitive Walkthrough

C : Usability Test

D : Heuristic Evaluation

Q.no 60. Select what is the primary objective of formal technical reviews to find during the process so that after the release of the software they do not become the defect

A : fault

B : error

C : failure

D : accuracy

Answer for Question No 1. is a

Answer for Question No 2. is b

Answer for Question No 3. is c

Answer for Question No 4. is b

Answer for Question No 5. is a

Answer for Question No 6. is d

Answer for Question No 7. is c

Answer for Question No 8. is c

Answer for Question No 9. is b

Answer for Question No 10. is c

Answer for Question No 11. is b

Answer for Question No 12. is a

Answer for Question No 13. is a

Answer for Question No 14. is b

Answer for Question No 15. is a

Answer for Question No 16. is a

Answer for Question No 17. is d

Answer for Question No 18. is c

Answer for Question No 19. is c

Answer for Question No 20. is c

Answer for Question No 21. is a

Answer for Question No 22. is d

Answer for Question No 23. is b

Answer for Question No 24. is c

Answer for Question No 25. is b

Answer for Question No 26. is c

Answer for Question No 27. is b

Answer for Question No 28. is a

Answer for Question No 29. is b

Answer for Question No 30. is b

Answer for Question No 31. is b

Answer for Question No 32. is b

Answer for Question No 33. is d

Answer for Question No 34. is c

Answer for Question No 35. is b

Answer for Question No 36. is c

Answer for Question No 37. is c

Answer for Question No 38. is a

Answer for Question No 39. is b

Answer for Question No 40. is d

Answer for Question No 41. is a

Answer for Question No 42. is d

Answer for Question No 43. is b

Answer for Question No 44. is d

Answer for Question No 45. is a

Answer for Question No 46. is a

Answer for Question No 47. is d

Answer for Question No 48. is c

Answer for Question No 49. is b

Answer for Question No 50. is a

Answer for Question No 51. is c

Answer for Question No 52. is d

Answer for Question No 53. is b

Answer for Question No 54. is c

Answer for Question No 55. is d

Answer for Question No 56. is a

Answer for Question No 57. is b

Answer for Question No 58. is a

Answer for Question No 59. is c

Answer for Question No 60. is b

Seat No -

Total number of questions : 60

12144_SOFTWARE TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

N.B

- 1) All questions are Multiple Choice Questions having single correct option.
- 2) Attempt any 50 questions out of 60.
- 3) Use of calculator is allowed.
- 4) Each question carries 1 Mark.
- 5) Specially abled students are allowed 20 minutes extra for examination.
- 6) Do not use pencils to darken answer.
- 7) Use only black/blue ball point pen to darken the appropriate circle.
- 8) No change will be allowed once the answer is marked on OMR Sheet.
- 9) Rough work shall not be done on OMR sheet or on question paper.
- 10) Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer.

Q.no 1. Which tests are designed to validate functional requirements without regard to the internal working of program

A : White box test

B : Control Structure Test

C : Black box test

D : Gray box test

Q.no 2. Requirement Engineering is not concern with

A : Requirement Design

B : Requirement Elicitation

C : Requirement Analysis

D : Requirement Documentation

Q.no 3. Faults are found most cost effectively in which test activity

- A : design
- B : Execution
- C : Planning
- D : Check Exit criteria completion

Q.no 4. Which steps refers to the set of tasks that ensures the software correctly implements a specific function

- A : Verification
- B : Validation
- C : Modularity
- D : Testing

Q.no 5. What is uality Control

- A : maintaining standards
- B : maintained and improved and reduce errors
- C : focus on manufacturing
- D : focus on designing

Q.no 6. What is defined as a set of development and quality assurance efforts performed to achieve a common goal, based on the release timeline

- A : Test Set
- B : Requirement
- C : Test Plan
- D : Cycle

Q.no 7. What is the order in which test levels are performed

- A : Unit testing then Integration testing then System testing then and Acceptance testing
- B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing
- C : Unit testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing then System testing

D : It depends on nature of a project

Q.no 8. In a company if the test plan is not written according to the standards and the category of defect will it be classified into

A : Process defect

B : Product defect

C : Procedure defect

D : Proper defect

Q.no 9. Which of the following type of testing is done without Planning and Documentation?

A : Retesting

B : Unit testing

C : Ad Hoc Testing

D : Regression Testing

Q.no 10. Which of the following is the best approach for automation in the long term

A : Train manual testers and start automation

B : Enforce manual testers to start automation

C : Associate with the developers to start automation

D : Build a team with members having development skills

Q.no 11. Which test language is usually used in Selenium?

A : PHP

B : Python

C : JavaScript

D : ASP DotNET

Q.no 12. Which techniques we called sometimes as a glass box testing

A : White box testing

B : Control structure testing

C : Black box testing

D : Gray box testing

Q.no 13. Which of the following is largest bug producer

A : code

B : design

C : analysis

D : specification

Q.no 14. Which test cases are like a green light for the application and help to determine whether or not the application should go into production

A : System

B : Acceptance

C : Critical

D : Performance

Q.no 15. Equivalence Partitioning comes under which type of Testing

A : White Box Testing

B : Black Box Testing

C : Grey Box Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 16. Boundary Value Analysis comes under which type of Testing

A : White Box Testing

B : Black Box Testing

C : Grey Box Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 17. Arrange software Test levels in proper order

A : It depends on nature of a project

B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing

C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing

D : Unit testing then Integration testign then System testing and Acceptance testing

Q.no 18. Deferred status in bug life cycle means

A : Developer feels that the bug is not genuine

B : Bug is repeated twice or the two bugs mention the same concept of the bug

C : The bug is expected to be fixed in next releases

D : It is not bug at all

Q.no 19. Which of the following is not a part of defect management process

A : Defect reporting

B : Defect prevention

C : Requirement baselining

D : Procedure defect

Q.no 20. Black Box Testing is also known as

A : Behavioral Testing

B : Flow Testing

C : Data Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 21. Software Quality Metrics

A : Planning in the organization

B : Manage the the organization

C : Proper planning and execution in the organization

D : Measurement enables the organization

Q.no 22. Component testing is performed by whom

A : Developer

B : Software Tester

C : Designer

D : End User

Q.no 23. Select the Browser which is supported by Selenium IDE

A : Google Chrome

B : Mozilla Firefox

C : Opera mini

D : Internet Explorer

Q.no 24. Which of the following tools would be involved in the automation of regression test?

A : Output comparator

B : Boundary tester

C : Data transfer

D : Capture or Playback

Q.no 25. What is static analysis

A : The analysis of batch programs

B : The reviewing of test plans

C : The analysis of program code

D : The use of black box testing

Q.no 26. Which test case design technique is not appropriate for web application component level testing?

A : Equivalence Partitioning

B : Basis Path Testing

C : Boundary Value Analysis

D : Performance Testing

Q.no 27. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Alpha Testing

A : Simulated environment is created at developers site and user tests the system

B : System is installed at user organization and user tests the system

C : Alpha testing is also called as factory acceptance testing

D : Alpha testing is performed by testers who are employees of organization

Q.no 28. Which model is a multi-staged process definition model intended to characterize and guide the engineering excellence or maturity of an organization software development process

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : personal software process model

D : open-source development model

Q.no 29. Which of the following is true of the V model

A : It states that modules are tested against user requirements

B : It only models the testing phase

C : It specifies the test techniques to be used

D : It includes the verification of designs.

Q.no 30. What is involved in a system level test plan

A : Subsystem Verification and Validation

B : Development Testing

C : System Verification and Validation

D : Subsystem and System Testing

Q.no 31. Who identifies then documents and verifies that corrections have been made to the software

A : Managing director

B : Project manager

C : Project team

D : SQA group

Q.no 32. Which one of the following describes the major benefit of verification early in the life cycle

A : It allows the identification of changes in user requirements

B : It facilitates timely set up of the test environment

C : It reduces defect multiplication

D : It allows testers to become involved early in the project

Q.no 33. The number of defects in a particular software is given by which metric

A : Defect removal rate

B : Mean time to failure

C : Defect density

D : Coverage metrics

Q.no 34. Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA

A : inter process inspection

B : maintenance

C : quality planning

D : testing

Q.no 35. Defects can be detected and added to your Quality Center project by users during which of the testing process

A : Final stage

B : First stage

C : All stages but after first stage

D : All stage

Q.no 36. Three simple steps below refer 1 Analyze defects or errors to trace the root causes 2 Suggest preventive actions to eliminate the defect root causes 3 Implement the preventive actions

A : Defect Tracking

B : Defect Prevention

C : Defect Age

D : Defect Risks

Q.no 37. Entry criteria is determined during which phase

A : Planning

B : Follow up

C : Preparation

D : Review meeting

Q.no 38. The acceptance test engineer created which document to communicate the deficiency in the acceptance to the supplier

A : Acceptance Caution Change

B : Acceptance Test Change

C : Acceptance Criteria Change

D : Acceptance Execute Change

Q.no 39. Which model uis used for identifying the organizational processes required to ensure software process quality

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : open-source development model

D : personal software process model

Q.no 40. Which of the following is not a method of Dynamic Testing

A : System Testing

B : Inspection

C : Unit Testing

D : UAT

Q.no 41. Whai is to be refer that often disappointing lack of improvement in software development productivity despite the application of powerful new development techniques and automated support like CASE tools.

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : personal software process model

D : open-source development model

Q.no 42. Who leads a walk through

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 43. Which of the following is not a white box technique

A : State Transition Teting

B : Path testing

C : Statement testing

D : Data flow testing

Q.no 44. In which situations Regression Testing is not performed

A : When project manger asks to perform

B : When new functionality is introduced

C : When database system is changed

D : When system is installed on different hardware configuration than previously tested

Q.no 45. Test cases are designed during

A : test recording

B : test planning

C : test configuration

D : test specification

Q.no 46. The primary objective of formal technical reviews is to find what during the process so that they do not become defects after release of the software

- A : errors
- B : equivalent faults
- C : failure cause
- D : fault

Q.no 47. Which is not true regarding Spiral Model

- A : Risk analysis is involved in every cycle of development
- B : Uses series of prototype for refining test execution plan
- C : For any change we need to iterate the whole cycle
- D : Only this model has the risk analysis phase

Q.no 48. Select the language which is supported by The Selenium Web Driver

- A : Perl
- B : SQL
- C : ASP
- D : Cobol

Q.no 49. Which of the following is not a testable web application element?

- A : Authentication
- B : Encryption
- C : Firewalls
- D : Penetration

Q.no 50. Which of the following is not a prereq for automation testing

- A : Ready Test Scripts
- B : Ready Test Suite
- C : Stable code and application
- D : Skilled and experienced resources

Q.no 51. Which is not an important goal of a walk through

- A : Knowledge transfer
- B : Gather information
- C : Discuss alternatives
- D : Find defects

Q.no 52. What is the normal order of activities in which traditional software testing is organised

- A : integration testing then system testing then unit testing and validation testing
- B : unit testing then validation testing then system testing and integration testing
- C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing
- D : validation testing then system testing then unit testing and integration testing

Q.no 53. What technique involves having an experienced evaluator apply a set of guidelines or principles in examining an interface

- A : Experience Summary
- B : Cognitive Walkthrough
- C : Usability Test
- D : Heuristic Evaluation

Q.no 54. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

- A : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing
- B : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing
- C : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually
- D : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data

Q.no 55. What types of errors are not done by Black Box Testing and can be uncovered by White Box Testing

- A : Logic errors
- B : Performance errors
- C : Behavioral errors

D : Control Errors

Q.no 56. Select what is the primary objective of formal technical reviews to find during the process so that after the release of the software they do not become the defect

A : fault

B : error

C : failure

D : accuracy

Q.no 57. The most important thing about early test design is that it

A : makes test preparation easier.

B : means inspections are not required.

C : can prevent fault multiplication.

D : will find all faults

Q.no 58. Which of these activities is not one of the recommended activity to be performed by independent SQA group

A : Prepare SQApian for the project

B : review software engineering activities to verify process compliance

C : report any evidence of non compliance to senior manager

D : serve as the sole test team for any software produced

Q.no 59. During which phase discrepancies are reported as defects

A : Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

B : Test closure activity

C : Test implementation and execution

D : Test analysis and design

Q.no 60. Which type of testing is done to ensure that whether your software works on different operating systems or not?

A : Interoperability Testing

B : Portability Testing

C : Usability Testing

D : Performance Testing

Answer for Question No 1. is c

Answer for Question No 2. is a

Answer for Question No 3. is c

Answer for Question No 4. is a

Answer for Question No 5. is b

Answer for Question No 6. is b

Answer for Question No 7. is d

Answer for Question No 8. is a

Answer for Question No 9. is c

Answer for Question No 10. is d

Answer for Question No 11. is c

Answer for Question No 12. is a

Answer for Question No 13. is c

Answer for Question No 14. is b

Answer for Question No 15. is b

Answer for Question No 16. is b

Answer for Question No 17. is a

Answer for Question No 18. is c

Answer for Question No 19. is c

Answer for Question No 20. is a

Answer for Question No 21. is d

Answer for Question No 22. is a

Answer for Question No 23. is b

Answer for Question No 24. is d

Answer for Question No 25. is c

Answer for Question No 26. is d

Answer for Question No 27. is b

Answer for Question No 28. is b

Answer for Question No 29. is d

Answer for Question No 30. is d

Answer for Question No 31. is d

Answer for Question No 32. is c

Answer for Question No 33. is c

Answer for Question No 34. is c

Answer for Question No 35. is d

Answer for Question No 36. is b

Answer for Question No 37. is a

Answer for Question No 38. is c

Answer for Question No 39. is b

Answer for Question No 40. is b

Answer for Question No 41. is a

Answer for Question No 42. is a

Answer for Question No 43. is a

Answer for Question No 44. is a

Answer for Question No 45. is d

Answer for Question No 46. is a

Answer for Question No 47. is b

Answer for Question No 48. is a

Answer for Question No 49. is d

Answer for Question No 50. is a

Answer for Question No 51. is d

Answer for Question No 52. is c

Answer for Question No 53. is c

Answer for Question No 54. is c

Answer for Question No 55. is a

Answer for Question No 56. is b

Answer for Question No 57. is d

Answer for Question No 58. is d

Answer for Question No 59. is c

Answer for Question No 60. is b

Total number of questions : 60

12144_SOFTWARE TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

N.B

- 1) All questions are Multiple Choice Questions having single correct option.
 - 2) Attempt any 50 questions out of 60.
 - 3) Use of calculator is allowed.
 - 4) Each question carries 1 Mark.
 - 5) Specially abled students are allowed 20 minutes extra for examination.
 - 6) Do not use pencils to darken answer.
 - 7) Use only black/blue ball point pen to darken the appropriate circle.
 - 8) No change will be allowed once the answer is marked on OMR Sheet.
 - 9) Rough work shall not be done on OMR sheet or on question paper.
 - 10) Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer.
-

Q.no 1. Which test language is usually used in Selenium?

A : PHP

B : Python

C : JavaScript

D : ASP DotNET

Q.no 2. Which one is best suitable example of Load Testing

A : Running multiple applications on a computer or server simultaneously

B : Referring many sites on the internet

C : Playing game with graphics

D : Printing a document using printer from remote computer

Q.no 3. In a company if the test plan is not written according to the standards and the category of defect will it be classified into

A : Process defect

B : Product defect

C : Procedure defect

D : Proper defect

Q.no 4. Which of the following is not a SQA plan for a project

A : 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

Q.no 5. Software Quality Metrics

A : Planning in the organization

B : Manage the the organization

C : Proper planning and execution in the organization

D : Measurement enables the organization

Q.no 6. What is static analysis

A : The analysis of batch programs

B : The reviewing of test plans

C : The analysis of program code

D : The use of black box testing

Q.no 7. Black Box Testing is also known as

A : Behavioral Testing

B : Flow Testing

C : Data Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 8. Which of the following is largest bug producer

- A : code
- B : design
- C : analysis
- D : specification

Q.no 9. Which techniques we called sometimes as a glass box testing

- A : White box testing
- B : Control structure testing
- C : Black box testing
- D : Gray box testing

Q.no 10. Boundary Value Analysis comes under which type of Testing

- A : White Box Testing
- B : Black Box Testing
- C : Grey Box Testing
- D : Control structure testing

Q.no 11. What is the objective of integration testing

- A : To verify that system is functioning according to specified requirements
- B : To verify that system meets user expectation and needs
- C : To verify that system separately testable modules are functioning properly
- D : To verify that interfaces between different parts of system

Q.no 12. Which of the following tools would be involved in the automation of regression test?

- A : Output comparator
- B : Boundary tester
- C : Data transfer
- D : Capture or Playback

Q.no 13. What is defined as a set of development and quality assurance efforts performed to achieve a common goal, based on the release timeline

- A : Test Set
- B : Requirement
- C : Test Plan
- D : Cycle

Q.no 14. Which tests are designed to validate functional requirements without regard to the internal working of program

- A : White box test
- B : Control Structure Test
- C : Black box test
- D : Gray box test

Q.no 15. Component testing is performed by whom

- A : Developer
- B : Software Tester
- C : Designer
- D : End User

Q.no 16. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

- A : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data
- B : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually
- C : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing
- D : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing

Q.no 17. Faults are found most cost effectively in which test activity

- A : design
- B : Execution
- C : Planning

D : Check Exit criteria completion

Q.no 18. Verification and Validation uses for

A : Internal and External resources respectively

B : Internal resources only

C : External resources only

D : External and Internal resources respectively

Q.no 19. Equivalence Partitioning comes under which type of Testing

A : White Box Testing

B : Black Box Testing

C : Grey Box Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 20. During which activity tester decides if extra test cases are required or not

A : Test implementation and execution

B : Test planning and control

C : Test analysis and design

D : Evaluating exit criteria

Q.no 21. 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

Q.no 22. Select the operating system which is NOT supported by Selenium IDE.

A : Unix

B : Linux

C : Windows

D : Solaris

Q.no 23. Select the Browser which is supported by Selenium IDE

A : Google Chrome

B : Mozilla Firefox

C : Opera mini

D : Internet Explorer

Q.no 24. What is uality Control

A : maintaining standards

B : maintained and improved and reduce errors

C : focus on manufacturing

D : focus on designing

Q.no 25. Arrange software Test levels in proper order

A : It depends on nature of a project

B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing

C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing

D : Unit testing then Integration testign then System testing and Acceptance testing

Q.no 26. Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA

A : inter process inspection

B : maintenance

C : quality planning

D : testing

Q.no 27. Which one of the following describes the major benefit of verification early in the life cycle

A : It allows the identification of changes in user requirements

B : It facilitates timely set up of the test environment

C : It reduces defect multiplication

D : It allows testers to become involved early in the project

Q.no 28. Test plans are based on

A : Project Plan

B : Business Plan

C : Support Plan

D : Aanalysis Plan

Q.no 29. In which situations Regression Testing is not performed

A : When project manger asks to perform

B : When new functionality is introduced

C : When database system is changed

D : When system is installed on different hardware configuration than previously tested

Q.no 30. The Selenium is refer as

A : Provides professional customer support

B : Test Reports are generated automatically

C : Comes with a built in object repository

D : Cannot access elements outside of the web application under test

Q.no 31. Three simple steps below refer 1 Analyze defects or errors to trace the root causes 2 Suggest preventive actions to eliminate the defect root causes 3 Implement the preventive actions

A : Defect Tracking

B : Defect Prevention

C : Defect Age

D : Defect Risks

Q.no 32. The number of defects in a particular software is given by which metric

A : Defect removal rate

B : Mean time to failure

C : Defect density

D : Coverage metrics

Q.no 33. Which of the following is not a white box technique

A : State Transition Teting

B : Path testing

C : Statement testing

D : Data flow testing

Q.no 34. Which of the following is true of the V model

A : It states that modules are tested against user requirements

B : It only models the testing phase

C : It specifies the test techniques to be used

D : It includes the verification of designs.

Q.no 35. which black box techquice divides the input domain into classes of data that are likely to exercise specific software function

A : Boundary value analysis

B : Graph based testing

C : Equivalence partitioning

D : loop testing

Q.no 36. Which of the following is not a prereq for automation testing

A : Ready Test Scripts

B : Ready Test Suite

C : Stable code and application

D : Skilled and experienced resources

Q.no 37. Who leads a formal review process

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 38. The primary objective of formal technical reviews is to find what during the process so that they do not become defects after release of the software

A : errors

B : equivalent faults

C : failure cause

D : fault

Q.no 39. Whai is to be refer that often disappointing lack of improvement in software development productivity despite the application of powerful new development techniques and automated support like CASE tools.

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : personal software process model

D : open-source development model

Q.no 40. The acceptance test engineer created which document to communicate the deficiency in the acceptance to the supplier

A : Acceptance Caution Change

B : Acceptance Test Change

C : Acceptance Criteria Change

D : Acceptance Execute Change

Q.no 41. Which is a formal review technique

A : Walk through

B : peer to peer review

C : Inspection

D : review

Q.no 42. Defects can be detected and added to your Quality Center project by users during which of the testing process

A : Final stage

B : First stage

C : All stages but after first stage

D : All stage

Q.no 43. Which level of software testing verify the functionality of software components and identify defect in them

A : Integration Testing

B : Acceptance Testing

C : Unit Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 44. Which structured approach is not used in business driven or multi dimensional in a Six Sigma

A : Reducing process variability

B : Increasing customer satisfaction

C : Identifying Defects

D : Improving Processes

Q.no 45. Which of the following is not a method of Dynamic Testing

A : System Testing

B : Inspection

C : Unit Testing

D : UAT

Q.no 46. Select the language which is supported by The Selenium Web Driver

A : Perl

B : SQL

C : ASP

D : Cobol

Q.no 47. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Alpha Testing

- A : Simulated environment is created at developers site and user tests the system
- B : System is installed at user organization and user tests the system
- C : Alpha testing is also called as factory acceptance testing
- D : Alpha testing is performed by testers who are employees of organization

Q.no 48. Which of the following is not a testable web application element?

- A : Authentication
- B : Encryption
- C : Firewalls
- D : Penetration

Q.no 49. Who leads a walk through

- A : Author
- B : Moderator
- C : Reviewer
- D : Scribe

Q.no 50. Which model is a multi-staged process definition model intended to characterize and guide the engineering excellence or maturity of an organization software development process

- A : system dynamics model
- B : capability maturity model
- C : personal software process model
- D : open-source development model

Q.no 51. What is the normal order of activities in which traditional software testing is organised

- A : integration testing then system testing then unit testing and validation testing
- B : unit testing then validation testing then system testing and integration testing
- C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing

D : validation testing then system testing then unit testing and integration testing

Q.no 52. Select what is the primary objective of formal technical reviews to find during the process so that after the release of the software they do not become the defect

A : fault

B : error

C : failure

D : accuracy

Q.no 53. Which object is within an Object Oriented System is used to design tests that have a high likelihood of uncovering plausible bugs

A : Fault based testing

B : Integration testing

C : Use based testing

D : Scenario based testing

Q.no 54. When you are recording the application, the test script is automatically generatedThe test script used in SilkTest is called

A : Silk Test

B : 4Test

C : Test Suite

D : Recording

Q.no 55. A logical collection of test cases which naturally work together is called as

A : Test procedure

B : Test log

C : Test Suite

D : Test data

Q.no 56. 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

Q.no 57. The most important thing about early test design is that it

A : makes test preparation easier.

B : means inspections are not required.

C : can prevent fault multiplication.

D : will find all faults

Q.no 58. During which phase discrepancies are reported as defects

A : Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

B : Test closure activity

C : Test implementation and execution

D : Test analysis and design

Q.no 59. Which type is used for Firebug in Selenium

A : Inspecting Elements

B : Parallel Testing

C : Programming

D : Cross Browser Testing

Q.no 60. What technique involves having an experienced evaluator apply a set of guidelines or principles in examining an interface

A : Experience Summary

B : Cognitive Walkthrough

C : Usability Test

D : Heuristic Evaluation

Answer for Question No 1. is c

Answer for Question No 2. is a

Answer for Question No 3. is a

Answer for Question No 4. is b

Answer for Question No 5. is d

Answer for Question No 6. is c

Answer for Question No 7. is a

Answer for Question No 8. is c

Answer for Question No 9. is a

Answer for Question No 10. is b

Answer for Question No 11. is d

Answer for Question No 12. is d

Answer for Question No 13. is b

Answer for Question No 14. is c

Answer for Question No 15. is a

Answer for Question No 16. is b

Answer for Question No 17. is c

Answer for Question No 18. is a

Answer for Question No 19. is b

Answer for Question No 20. is c

Answer for Question No 21. is b

Answer for Question No 22. is a

Answer for Question No 23. is b

Answer for Question No 24. is b

Answer for Question No 25. is a

Answer for Question No 26. is c

Answer for Question No 27. is c

Answer for Question No 28. is a

Answer for Question No 29. is a

Answer for Question No 30. is d

Answer for Question No 31. is b

Answer for Question No 32. is c

Answer for Question No 33. is a

Answer for Question No 34. is d

Answer for Question No 35. is c

Answer for Question No 36. is a

Answer for Question No 37. is b

Answer for Question No 38. is a

Answer for Question No 39. is a

Answer for Question No 40. is c

Answer for Question No 41. is c

Answer for Question No 42. is d

Answer for Question No 43. is b

Answer for Question No 44. is c

Answer for Question No 45. is b

Answer for Question No 46. is a

Answer for Question No 47. is b

Answer for Question No 48. is d

Answer for Question No 49. is a

Answer for Question No 50. is b

Answer for Question No 51. is c

Answer for Question No 52. is b

Answer for Question No 53. is a

Answer for Question No 54. is b

Answer for Question No 55. is c

Answer for Question No 56. is b

Answer for Question No 57. is d

Answer for Question No 58. is c

Answer for Question No 59. is a

Answer for Question No 60. is c

Total number of questions : 60

12144_SOFTWARE TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCES

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

N.B

- 1) All questions are Multiple Choice Questions having single correct option.
- 2) Attempt any 50 questions out of 60.
- 3) Use of calculator is allowed.
- 4) Each question carries 1 Mark.
- 5) Specially abled students are allowed 20 minutes extra for examination.
- 6) Do not use pencils to darken answer.
- 7) Use only black/blue ball point pen to darken the appropriate circle.
- 8) No change will be allowed once the answer is marked on OMR Sheet.
- 9) Rough work shall not be done on OMR sheet or on question paper.
- 10) Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer.

Q.no 1. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

- A : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data
- B : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually
- C : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing
- D : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing

Q.no 2. Select the Browser which is supported by Selenium IDE

- A : Google Chrome
- B : Mozilla Firefox
- C : Opera mini
- D : Internet Explorer

Q.no 3. Which of the following type of testing is done without Planning and Documentation?

- A : Retesting
- B : Unit testing
- C : Ad Hoc Testing
- D : Regression Testing

Q.no 4. During which activity tester decides if extra test cases are required or not

- A : Test implementation and execution
- B : Test planning and control
- C : Test analysis and design
- D : Evaluating exit criteria

Q.no 5. Software Quality Metrics

- A : Planning in the organization
- B : Manage the the organization
- C : Proper planning and execution in the organization
- D : Measurement enables the organization

Q.no 6. Which one is best suitable example of Load Testing

- A : Running multiple applications on a computer or server simultaneously
- B : Referring many sites on the internet
- C : playing game with graphics
- D : Printing a document using printer from remote computer

Q.no 7. Arrange software Test levels in proper order

- A : It depends on nature of a project
- B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing
- C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing
- D : Unit testing then Integration testing then System testing and Acceptance testing

Q.no 8. Which test cases are like a green light for the application and help to determine whether or not the application should go into production

- A : System
- B : Acceptance
- C : Critical
- D : Performance

Q.no 9. What is the order in which test levels are performed

- A : Unit testing then Integration testing then System testing then and Acceptance testing
- B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing
- C : Unit testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing then System testing
- D : It depends on nature of a project

Q.no 10. What is Quality Assurance

- A : It is the measurement of degree to which a product satisfies the need
- B : Any systematic process used to ensure quality in the process
- C : Process of identifying defects
- D : It is a corrective tool

Q.no 11. Which of the following is largest bug producer

- A : code
- B : design
- C : analysis
- D : specification

Q.no 12. Which steps refers to the set of tasks that ensures the software correctly implements a specific function

- A : Verification
- B : Validation
- C : Modularity

D : Testing

Q.no 13. How severely the bug is effecting the application is called as

A : Severity

B : Priority

C : Fixability

D : Traceability

Q.no 14. What is defined as a set of development and quality assurance efforts performed to achieve a common goal, based on the release timeline

A : Test Set

B : Requirement

C : Test Plan

D : Cycle

Q.no 15. Which test language is usually used in Selenium?

A : PHP

B : Python

C : JavaScript

D : ASP DotNET

Q.no 16. What is the objective of integration testing

A : To verify that system is functioning according to specified requirements

B : To verify that system meets user expectation and needs

C : To verify that system separately testable modules are functioning properly

D : To verify that interfaces between different parts of system

Q.no 17. Which of the following tools would be involved in the automation of regression test?

A : Output comparator

B : Boundary tester

C : Data transfer

D : Capture or Playback

Q.no 18. Component testing is performed by whom

A : Developer

B : Software Tester

C : Designer

D : End User

Q.no 19. Faults are found most cost effectively in which test activity

A : design

B : Execution

C : Planning

D : Check Exit criteria completion

Q.no 20. Equivalence Partitioning comes under which type of Testing

A : White Box Testing

B : Black Box Testing

C : Grey Box Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 21. Which tests are designed to validate functional requirements without regard to the internal working of program

A : White box test

B : Control Structure Test

C : Black box test

D : Gray box test

Q.no 22. 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

Q.no 23. Which techniques we called sometimes as a glass box testing

A : White box testing

B : Control structure testing

C : Black box testing

D : Gray box testing

Q.no 24. Which of the following is the best approach for automation in the long term

A : Train manual testers and start automation

B : Enforce manual testers to start automation

C : Associate with the developers to start automation

D : Build a team with members having development skills

Q.no 25. What is static analysis

A : The analysis of batch programs

B : The reviewing of test plans

C : The analysis of program code

D : The use of black box testing

Q.no 26. Which model is a multi-staged process definition model intended to characterize and guide the engineering excellence or maturity of an organization software development process

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : personal software process model

D : open-source development model

Q.no 27. Which level of software testing verify the functionality of software components and identify defect in them

A : Integration Testing

B : Acceptance Testing

C : Unit Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 28. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Alpha Testing

A : Simulated environment is created at developers site and user tests the system

B : System is installed at user organization and user tests the system

C : Alpha testing is also called as factory acceptance testing

D : Alpha testing is performed by testers who are employees of organization

Q.no 29. Which of the following is not a testable web application element?

A : Authentication

B : Encryption

C : Firewalls

D : Penetration

Q.no 30. Entry criteria is determined during which phase

A : Planning

B : Follow up

C : Preparation

D : Review meeting

Q.no 31. Regression testing should be tightly linked to the testing and be built from the successful test cases developed and used in

A : Retesting

B : Functional Testing

C : End to End Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 32. In which situations Regression Testing is not performed

A : When project manager asks to perform

B : When new functionality is introduced

C : When database system is changed

D : When system is installed on different hardware configuration than previously tested

Q.no 33. Defects can be detected and added to your Quality Center project by users during which of the testing process

A : Final stage

B : First stage

C : All stages but after first stage

D : All stage

Q.no 34. Why will you do automation testing

A : It increases defect detection ratio

B : It improves the efficiency of testing

C : It reduces the cost of testing

D : It improves the quality of production code

Q.no 35. The acceptance test engineer created which document to communicate the deficiency in the acceptance to the supplier

A : Acceptance Caution Change

B : Acceptance Test Change

C : Acceptance Criteria Change

D : Acceptance Execute Change

Q.no 36. Select the command in Selenium IDE used to open a page using the URL

A : OpenRecord

B : Open

C : OpenText

D : OpenTable

Q.no 37. The primary objective of formal technical reviews is to find what during the process so that they do not become defects after release of the software

- A : errors
- B : equivalent faults
- C : failure cause
- D : fault

Q.no 38. Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA

- A : inter process inspection
- B : maintenance
- C : quality planning
- D : testing

Q.no 39. Who leads a walk through

- A : Author
- B : Moderator
- C : Reviewer
- D : Scribe

Q.no 40. Three simple steps below refer 1 Analyze defects or errors to trace the root causes 2 Suggest preventive actions to eliminate the defect root causes 3 Implement the preventive actions

- A : Defect Tracking
- B : Defect Prevention
- C : Defect Age
- D : Defect Risks

Q.no 41. Which of the following is true of the V model

- A : It states that modules are tested against user requirements
- B : It only models the testing phase
- C : It specifies the test techniques to be used

D : It includes the verification of designs.

Q.no 42. Whai is to be refer that often disappointing lack of improvement in software development productivity despite the application of powerful new development techniques and automated support like CASE tools.

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : personal software process model

D : open-source development model

Q.no 43. What is involved in a system level test plan

A : Subsystem Verification and Validation

B : Development Testing

C : System Verification and Validation

D : Subsystem and System Testing

Q.no 44. Which is not true regarding Spiral Model

A : Risk analysis is involved in every cycle of development

B : Uses series of prototype for refining test execution plan

C : For any change we need to iterate the whole cycle

D : Only this model has the risk analysis phase

Q.no 45. The number of defects in a particular software is given by which metric

A : Defect removal rate

B : Mean time to failure

C : Defect density

D : Coverage metrics

Q.no 46. Which is a formal review technique

A : Walk through

B : peer to peer review

C : Inspection

D : review

Q.no 47. Who identifies then documents and verifies that corrections have been made to the software

A : Managing director

B : Project manager

C : Project team

D : SQA group

Q.no 48. Which of the following is not a method of Dynamic Testing

A : System Testing

B : Inspection

C : Unit Testing

D : UAT

Q.no 49. Select the language which is supported by The Selenium Web Driver

A : Perl

B : SQL

C : ASP

D : Cobol

Q.no 50. Which model uis used for identifying the organizational processes required to ensure software process quality

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : open-source development model

D : personal software process model

Q.no 51. Which type is used for Firebug in Selenium

A : Inspecting Elements

B : Parallel Testing

C : Programming

D : Cross Browser Testing

Q.no 52. What is the normal order of activities in which traditional software testing is organised

A : integration testing then system testing then unit testing and validation testing

B : unit testing then validation testing then system testing and integration testing

C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing

D : validation testing then system testing then unit testing and integration testing

Q.no 53. Which object is within an Object Oriented System is used to design tests that have a high likelihood of uncovering plausible bugs

A : Fault based testing

B : Integration testing

C : Use based testing

D : Scenario based testing

Q.no 54. 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

Q.no 55. Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test

A : To find faults in the software

B : To assess whether the software is ready for release

C : To demonstrate that the software doesn't work

D : To prove that the software is correct

Q.no 56. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

A : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing

B : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing

C : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually

D : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data

Q.no 57. Which of these activities is not one of the recommended activity to be performed by independent SQA group

A : Prepare SQApian for the project

B : review software engineering activities to verify process compliance

C : report any evidence of non compliance to senior manager

D : serve as the sole test team for any software produced

Q.no 58. Select what is the primary objective of formal technical reviews to find during the process so that after the release of the software they do not become the defect

A : fault

B : error

C : failure

D : accuracy

Q.no 59. Which type of testing is done to ensure that whether your software works on different operating systems or not?

A : Interoperability Testing

B : Portability Testing

C : Usability Testing

D : Performance Testing

Q.no 60. Which is not an important goal of a walk through

A : Knowledge transfer

B : Gather information

C : Discuss alternatives

D : Find defects

Answer for Question No 1. is b

Answer for Question No 2. is b

Answer for Question No 3. is c

Answer for Question No 4. is c

Answer for Question No 5. is d

Answer for Question No 6. is a

Answer for Question No 7. is a

Answer for Question No 8. is b

Answer for Question No 9. is d

Answer for Question No 10. is b

Answer for Question No 11. is c

Answer for Question No 12. is a

Answer for Question No 13. is a

Answer for Question No 14. is b

Answer for Question No 15. is c

Answer for Question No 16. is d

Answer for Question No 17. is d

Answer for Question No 18. is a

Answer for Question No 19. is c

Answer for Question No 20. is b

Answer for Question No 21. is c

Answer for Question No 22. is b

Answer for Question No 23. is a

Answer for Question No 24. is d

Answer for Question No 25. is c

Answer for Question No 26. is b

Answer for Question No 27. is b

Answer for Question No 28. is b

Answer for Question No 29. is d

Answer for Question No 30. is a

Answer for Question No 31. is b

Answer for Question No 32. is a

Answer for Question No 33. is d

Answer for Question No 34. is b

Answer for Question No 35. is c

Answer for Question No 36. is b

Answer for Question No 37. is a

Answer for Question No 38. is c

Answer for Question No 39. is a

Answer for Question No 40. is b

Answer for Question No 41. is d

Answer for Question No 42. is a

Answer for Question No 43. is d

Answer for Question No 44. is b

Answer for Question No 45. is c

Answer for Question No 46. is c

Answer for Question No 47. is d

Answer for Question No 48. is b

Answer for Question No 49. is a

Answer for Question No 50. is b

Answer for Question No 51. is a

Answer for Question No 52. is c

Answer for Question No 53. is a

Answer for Question No 54. is b

Answer for Question No 55. is d

Answer for Question No 56. is c

Answer for Question No 57. is d

Answer for Question No 58. is b

Answer for Question No 59. is b

Answer for Question No 60. is d

Total number of questions : 60

12144_SOFTWARE TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCES

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

N.B

- 1) All questions are Multiple Choice Questions having single correct option.
 - 2) Attempt any 50 questions out of 60.
 - 3) Use of calculator is allowed.
 - 4) Each question carries 1 Mark.
 - 5) Specially abled students are allowed 20 minutes extra for examination.
 - 6) Do not use pencils to darken answer.
 - 7) Use only black/blue ball point pen to darken the appropriate circle.
 - 8) No change will be allowed once the answer is marked on OMR Sheet.
 - 9) Rough work shall not be done on OMR sheet or on question paper.
 - 10) Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer.
-

Q.no 1. Deferred status in bug life cycle means

A : Developer feels that the bug is not genuine

B : Bug is repeated twice or the two bugs mention the same concept of the bug

C : The bug is expected to be fixed in next releases

D : It is not bug at all

Q.no 2. Which of the following is largest bug producer

A : code

B : design

C : analysis

D : specification

Q.no 3. What is the order in which test levels are performed

A : Unit testing then Integration testing then System testing then and Acceptance testing

B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing

C : Unit testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing then System testing

D : It depends on nature of a project

Q.no 4. What is Quality Assurance

A : It is the measurement of degree to which a product satisfies the need

B : Any systematic process used to ensure quality in the process

C : Process of identifying defects

D : It is a corrective tool

Q.no 5. In a company if the test plan is not written according to the standards and the category of defect will it be classified into

A : Process defect

B : Product defect

C : Procedure defect

D : Proper defect

Q.no 6. Which one is best suitable example of Load Testing

A : Running multiple applications on a computer or server simultaneously

B : Referring many sites on the internet

C : Playing game with graphics

D : Printing a document using printer from remote computer

Q.no 7. Faults are found most cost effectively in which test activity

A : design

B : Execution

C : Planning

D : Check Exit criteria completion

Q.no 8. Equivalence Partitioning comes under which type of Testing

- A : White Box Testing
- B : Black Box Testing
- C : Grey Box Testing
- D : Control structure testing

Q.no 9. Arrange software Test levels in proper order

- A : It depends on nature of a project
- B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing
- C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing
- D : Unit testing then Integration testign then System testing and Acceptance testing

Q.no 10. Component testing is performed by whom

- A : Developer
- B : Software Tester
- C : Designer
- D : End User

Q.no 11. Which of the following type of testing is done without Planning and Documentation?

- A : Retesting
- B : Unit testing
- C : Ad Hoc Testing
- D : Regression Testing

Q.no 12. Which steps refers to the set of tasks that ensures the software correctly implements a specific function

- A : Verification
- B : Validation
- C : Modularity

D : Testing

Q.no 13. 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

Q.no 14. Which tests are designed to validate functional requirements without regard to the internal working of program

A : White box test

B : Control Structure Test

C : Black box test

D : Gray box test

Q.no 15. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

A : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data

B : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually

C : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing

D : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing

Q.no 16. Boundary Value Analysis comes under which type of Testing

A : White Box Testing

B : Black Box Testing

C : Grey Box Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 17. Which of the following tools would be involved in the automation of regression test?

A : Output comparator

B : Boundary tester

C : Data transfer

D : Capture or Playback

Q.no 18. Which test cases are like a green light for the application and help to determine whether or not the application should go into production

A : System

B : Acceptance

C : Critical

D : Performance

Q.no 19. Black Box Testing is also known as

A : Behavioral Testing

B : Flow Testing

C : Data Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 20. Which techniques we called sometimes as a glass box testing

A : White box testing

B : Control structure testing

C : Black box testing

D : Gray box testing

Q.no 21. What is uality Control

A : maintaining standards

B : maintained and improved and reduce errors

C : focus on manufacturing

D : focus on designing

Q.no 22. Requirement Engineering is not concern with

A : Requirement Design

B : Requirement Elicitation

C : Requirement Analysis

D : Requirement Documentation

Q.no 23. Which of the following is not a SQA plan for a project

A : 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

Q.no 24. Select the Browser which is supported by Selenium IDE

A : Google Chrome

B : Mozilla Firefox

C : Opera mini

D : Internet Explorer

Q.no 25. What is the objective of integration testing

A : To verify that system is functioning according to specified requirements

B : To verify that system meets user expectation and needs

C : To verify that system separately testable modules are functioning properly

D : To verify that interfaces between different parts of system

Q.no 26. Which of the following is not a prereq for automation testing

A : Ready Test Scripts

B : Ready Test Suite

C : Stable code and application

D : Skilled and experienced resources

Q.no 27. Which is not true regarding Spiral Model

A : Risk analysis is involved in every cycle of development

B : Uses series of prototype for refining test execution plan

C : For any change we need to iterate the whole cycle

D : Only this model has the risk analysis phase

Q.no 28. which black box technique divides the input domain into classes of data that are likely to exercise specific software function

A : Boundary value analysis

B : Graph based testing

C : Equivalence partitioning

D : loop testing

Q.no 29. Who leads a walk through

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 30. Which test case design technique is not appropriate for web application component level testing?

A : Equivalence Partitioning

B : Basis Path Testing

C : Boundary Value Analysis

D : Performance Testing

Q.no 31. Which of the following is true of the V model

A : It states that modules are tested against user requirements

B : It only models the testing phase

C : It specifies the test techniques to be used

D : It includes the verification of designs.

Q.no 32. Entry criteria is determined during which phase

A : Planning

B : Follow up

C : Preparation

D : Review meeting

Q.no 33. Select the language which is supported by The Selenium Web Driver

A : Perl

B : SQL

C : ASP

D : Cobol

Q.no 34. Which model uis used for identifying the organizational processes required to ensure software process quality

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : open-source development model

D : personal software process model

Q.no 35. Regression testing should be tightly linked to the testing and be built from the successful test cases developed and used in

A : Retesting

B : Functional Testing

C : End to End Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 36. Whai is to be refer that often disappointing lack of improvement in software development productivity despite the application of powerful new development techniques and automated support like CASE tools.

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : personal software process model

D : open-source development model

Q.no 37. The primary objective of formal technical reviews is to find what during the process so that they do not become defects after release of the software

- A : errors
- B : equivalent faults
- C : failure cause
- D : fault

Q.no 38. Test cases are designed during

- A : test recording
- B : test planning
- C : test configuration
- D : test specification

Q.no 39. The Selenium is refer as

- A : Provides professional customer support
- B : Test Reports are generated automatically
- C : Comes with a built in object repository
- D : Cannot access elements outside of the web application under test

Q.no 40. Which level of software testing verify the functionality of software components and identify defect in them

- A : Integration Testing
- B : Acceptance Testing
- C : Unit Testing
- D : System Testing

Q.no 41. Test plans are based on

- A : Project Plan
- B : Business Plan
- C : Support Plan

D : Aanalysis Plan

Q.no 42. What is involved in a system level test plan

A : Subsystem Verification and Validation

B : Development Testing

C : System Verification and Validation

D : Subsystem and System Testing

Q.no 43. Who leads a formal review process

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 44. Which of the following is not a white box technique

A : State Transition Teting

B : Path testing

C : Statement testing

D : Data flow testing

Q.no 45. In which situations Regression Testing is not performed

A : When project manger asks to perform

B : When new functionality is introduced

C : When database system is changed

D : When system is installed on different hardware configuration than previously tested

Q.no 46. The number of defects in a particular software is given by which metric

A : Defect removal rate

B : Mean time to failure

C : Defect density

D : Coverage metrics

Q.no 47. Defects can be detected and added to your Quality Center project by users during which of the testing process

A : Final stage

B : First stage

C : All stages but after first stage

D : All stage

Q.no 48. Who identifies then documents and verifies that corrections have been made to the software

A : Managing director

B : Project manager

C : Project team

D : SQA group

Q.no 49. Which one of the following describes the major benefit of verification early in the life cycle

A : It allows the identification of changes in user requirements

B : It facilitates timely set up of the test environment

C : It reduces defect multiplication

D : It allows testers to become involved early in the project

Q.no 50. Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA

A : inter process inspection

B : maintenance

C : quality planning

D : testing

Q.no 51. When you are recording the application, the test script is automatically generateThe test script used in SilkTest is called

A : Silk Test

B : 4Test

C : Test Suite

D : Recording

Q.no 52. Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test

A : To find faults in the software

B : To assess whether the software is ready for release

C : To demonstrate that the software doesn't work

D : To prove that the software is correct

Q.no 53. In CMMI model the life cycle activities of requirements analysis design code and test are described in

A : Software Product Engineering

B : Software Quality Assurance

C : Software Subcontract Management

D : Software Quality Management

Q.no 54. Select what is the primary objective of formal technical reviews to find during the process so that after the release of the software they do not become the defect

A : fault

B : error

C : failure

D : accuracy

Q.no 55. Which type of testing is done to ensure that whether your software works on different operating systems or not?

A : Interoperability Testing

B : Portability Testing

C : Usability Testing

D : Performance Testing

Q.no 56. 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

Q.no 57. A logical collection of test cases which naturally work together is called as

- A : Test procedure
- B : Test log
- C : Test Suite
- D : Test data

Q.no 58. Which white-box testing technique is firstly proposed by Tom McCabe

- A : Equivalence Partitioning
- B : Basis Path Testing
- C : Boundary Value Analysis
- D : Branch Coverage

Q.no 59. Which is not an important goal of a walk through

- A : Knowledge transfer
- B : Gather information
- C : Discuss alternatives
- D : Find defects

Q.no 60. What is the normal order of activities in which traditional software testing is organised

- A : integration testing then system testing then unit testing and validation testing
- B : unit testing then validation testing then system testing and integration testing
- C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing

D : validation testing then system testing then unit testing and integration testing

Answer for Question No 1. is c

Answer for Question No 2. is c

Answer for Question No 3. is d

Answer for Question No 4. is b

Answer for Question No 5. is a

Answer for Question No 6. is a

Answer for Question No 7. is c

Answer for Question No 8. is b

Answer for Question No 9. is a

Answer for Question No 10. is a

Answer for Question No 11. is c

Answer for Question No 12. is a

Answer for Question No 13. is b

Answer for Question No 14. is c

Answer for Question No 15. is b

Answer for Question No 16. is b

Answer for Question No 17. is d

Answer for Question No 18. is b

Answer for Question No 19. is a

Answer for Question No 20. is a

Answer for Question No 21. is b

Answer for Question No 22. is a

Answer for Question No 23. is b

Answer for Question No 24. is b

Answer for Question No 25. is d

Answer for Question No 26. is a

Answer for Question No 27. is b

Answer for Question No 28. is c

Answer for Question No 29. is a

Answer for Question No 30. is d

Answer for Question No 31. is d

Answer for Question No 32. is a

Answer for Question No 33. is a

Answer for Question No 34. is b

Answer for Question No 35. is b

Answer for Question No 36. is a

Answer for Question No 37. is a

Answer for Question No 38. is d

Answer for Question No 39. is d

Answer for Question No 40. is b

Answer for Question No 41. is a

Answer for Question No 42. is d

Answer for Question No 43. is b

Answer for Question No 44. is a

Answer for Question No 45. is a

Answer for Question No 46. is c

Answer for Question No 47. is d

Answer for Question No 48. is d

Answer for Question No 49. is c

Answer for Question No 50. is c

Answer for Question No 51. is b

Answer for Question No 52. is d

Answer for Question No 53. is a

Answer for Question No 54. is b

Answer for Question No 55. is b

Answer for Question No 56. is b

Answer for Question No 57. is c

Answer for Question No 58. is b

Answer for Question No 59. is d

Answer for Question No 60. is c

Total number of questions : 60

12144_SOFTWARE TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCES

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

N.B

- 1) All questions are Multiple Choice Questions having single correct option.
 - 2) Attempt any 50 questions out of 60.
 - 3) Use of calculator is allowed.
 - 4) Each question carries 1 Mark.
 - 5) Specially abled students are allowed 20 minutes extra for examination.
 - 6) Do not use pencils to darken answer.
 - 7) Use only black/blue ball point pen to darken the appropriate circle.
 - 8) No change will be allowed once the answer is marked on OMR Sheet.
 - 9) Rough work shall not be done on OMR sheet or on question paper.
 - 10) Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer.
-

Q.no 1. Arrange software Test levels in proper order

A : It depends on nature of a project

B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing

C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing

D : Unit testing then Integration testign then System testing and Acceptance testing

Q.no 2. Select the Browser which is supported by Selenium IDE

A : Google Chrome

B : Mozilla Firefox

C : Opera mini

D : Internet Explorer

Q.no 3. Verification and Validation uses for

A : Internal and External resources respectively

B : Internal resources only

C : External resources only

D : External and Internal resources respectively

Q.no 4. Requirement Engineering is not concern with

A : Requirement Design

B : Requirement Elicitation

C : Requirement Analysis

D : Requirement Documentation

Q.no 5. Which of the following is the best approach for automation in the long term

A : Train manual testers and start automation

B : Enforce manual testers to start automation

C : Associate with the developers to start automation

D : Build a team with members having development skills

Q.no 6. During which activity tester decides if extra test cases are required or not

A : Test implementation and execution

B : Test planning and control

C : Test analysis and design

D : Evaluating exit criteria

Q.no 7. Which one is best suitable example of Load Testing

A : Running multiple applications on a computer or server simultaneously

B : Referring many sites on the internet

C : Playing game with graphics

D : Printing a document using printer from remote computer

Q.no 8. Equivalence Partitioning comes under which type of Testing

A : White Box Testing

B : Black Box Testing

C : Grey Box Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 9. What is the order in which test levels are performed

A : Unit testing then Integration testing then System testing then and Acceptance testing

B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing

C : Unit testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing then System testing

D : It depends on nature of a project

Q.no 10. Deferred status in bug life cycle means

A : Developer feels that the bug is not genuine

B : Bug is repeated twice or the two bugs mention the same concept of the bug

C : The bug is expected to be fixed in next releases

D : It is not bug at all

Q.no 11. Software Quality Metrics

A : Planning in the organization

B : Manage the the organization

C : Proper planning and execution in the organization

D : Measurement enables the organization

Q.no 12. How severely the bug is effecting the application is called as

A : Severity

B : Priority

C : Fixability

D : Traceability

Q.no 13. What is Quality Assurance

A : It is the measurement of degree to which a product satisfies the need

B : Any systematic process used to ensure quality in the process

C : Process of identifying defects

D : It is a corrective tool

Q.no 14. What is the objective of integration testing

A : To verify that system is functioning according to specified requirements

B : To verify that system meets user expectation and needs

C : To verify that system separately testable modules are functioning properly

D : To verify that interfaces between different parts of system

Q.no 15. Black Box Testing is also known as

A : Behavioral Testing

B : Flow Testing

C : Data Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 16. What is uality Control

A : maintaining standards

B : maintained and improved and reduce errors

C : focus on manufacturing

D : focus on designing

Q.no 17. What is defined as a set of development and quality assurance efforts performed to achieve a common goal, based on the release timeline

A : Test Set

B : Requirement

C : Test Plan

D : Cycle

Q.no 18. Faults are found most cost effectively in which test activity

A : design

B : Execution

C : Planning

D : Check Exit criteria completion

Q.no 19. Which of the following tools would be involved in the automation of regression test?

A : Output comparator

B : Boundary tester

C : Data transfer

D : Capture or Playback

Q.no 20. Which techniques we called sometimes as a glass box testing

A : White box testing

B : Control structure testing

C : Black box testing

D : Gray box testing

Q.no 21. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

A : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data

B : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually

C : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing

D : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing

Q.no 22. Component testing is performed by whom

A : Developer

B : Software Tester

C : Designer

D : End User

Q.no 23. Which test language is usually used in Selenium?

A : PHP

B : Python

C : JavaScript

D : ASP DotNET

Q.no 24. Boundary Value Analysis comes under which type of Testing

A : White Box Testing

B : Black Box Testing

C : Grey Box Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 25. Select the operating system which is NOT supported by Selenium IDE.

A : Unix

B : Linux

C : Windows

D : Solaris

Q.no 26. The Selenium is refer as

A : Provides professional customer support

B : Test Reports are generated automatically

C : Comes with a built in object repository

D : Cannot access elements outside of the web application under test

Q.no 27. Which of the following is not a testable web application element?

A : Authentication

B : Encryption

C : Firewalls

D : Penetration

Q.no 28. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Alpha Testing

A : Simulated environment is created at developers site and user tests the system

B : System is installed at user organization and user tests the system

C : Alpha testing is also called as factory acceptance testing

D : Alpha testing is performed by testers who are employees of organization

Q.no 29. The acceptance test engineer creates which document to communicate the deficiency in the acceptance to the supplier

A : Acceptance Caution Change

B : Acceptance Test Change

C : Acceptance Criteria Change

D : Acceptance Execute Change

Q.no 30. Who identifies then documents and verifies that corrections have been made to the software

A : Managing director

B : Project manager

C : Project team

D : SQA group

Q.no 31. Which level of software testing verify the functionality of software components and identify defect in them

A : Integration Testing

B : Acceptance Testing

C : Unit Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 32. Which of the following is true of the V model

A : It states that modules are tested against user requirements

B : It only models the testing phase

C : It specifies the test techniques to be used

D : It includes the verification of designs.

Q.no 33. Test cases are designed during

A : test recording

B : test planning

C : test configuration

D : test specification

Q.no 34. Which model is used for identifying the organizational processes required to ensure software process quality

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : open-source development model

D : personal software process model

Q.no 35. Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA

A : inter process inspection

B : maintenance

C : quality planning

D : testing

Q.no 36. Which one of the following describes the major benefit of verification early in the life cycle

A : It allows the identification of changes in user requirements

B : It facilitates timely set up of the test environment

C : It reduces defect multiplication

D : It allows testers to become involved early in the project

Q.no 37. Regression testing should be tightly linked to the testing and be built from the successful test cases developed and used in

A : Retesting

B : Functional Testing

C : End to End Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 38. which black box technique divides the input domain into classes of data that are likely to exercise specific software function

A : Boundary value analysis

B : Graph based testing

C : Equivalence partitioning

D : loop testing

Q.no 39. Which of the following is not a white box technique

A : State Transition Testing

B : Path testing

C : Statement testing

D : Data flow testing

Q.no 40. Which model is a multi-staged process definition model intended to characterize and guide the engineering excellence or maturity of an organization software development process

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : personal software process model

D : open-source development model

Q.no 41. Entry criteria is determined during which phase

A : Planning

B : Follow up

C : Preparation

D : Review meeting

Q.no 42. Which is a formal review technique

A : Walk through

B : peer to peer review

C : Inspection

D : review

Q.no 43. Defects can be detected and added to your Quality Center project by users during which of the testing process

A : Final stage

B : First stage

C : All stages but after first stage

D : All stage

Q.no 44. Select the command in Selenium IDE used to open a page using the URL

A : OpenRecord

B : Open

C : OpenText

D : OpenTable

Q.no 45. Which of the following is not a prereq for automation testing

A : Ready Test Scripts

B : Ready Test Suite

C : Stable code and application

D : Skilled and experienced resources

Q.no 46. Whai is to be refer that often disappointing lack of improvement in software development productivity despite the application of powerful new development techniques and automated support like CASE tools.

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : personal software process model

D : open-source development model

Q.no 47. In which situations Regression Testing is not performed

A : When project manger asks to perform

B : When new functionality is introduced

C : When database system is changed

D : When system is installed on different hardware configuration than previously tested

Q.no 48. Which is not true regarding Spiral Model

A : Risk analysis is involved in every cycle of development

B : Uses series of prototype for refining test execution plan

C : For any change we need to iterate the whole cycle

D : Only this model has the risk analysis phase

Q.no 49. Which structured approach is not used in business driven or multi dimensional in a Six Sigma

A : Reducing process variability

B : Increasing customer satisfaction

C : Identifying Defects

D : Improving Processes

Q.no 50. Which test case design technique is not appropriate for web application component level testing?

A : Equivalence Partitioning

B : Basis Path Testing

C : Boundary Value Analysis

D : Performance Testing

Q.no 51. In CMMI model the life cycle activities of requirements analysis design code and test are described in

A : Software Product Engineering

B : Software Quality Assurance

C : Software Subcontract Management

D : Software Quality Management

Q.no 52. The most important thing about early test design is that it

- A : makes test preparation easier.
- B : means inspections are not required.
- C : can prevent fault multiplication.
- D : will find all faults

Q.no 53. When you are recording the application, the test script is automatically generatedThe test script used in SilkTest is called

- A : Silk Test
- B : 4Test
- C : Test Suite
- D : Recording

Q.no 54. Which white-box testing technique is firstly proposed by Tom McCabe

- A : Equivalence Partitioning
- B : Basis Path Testing
- C : Boundary Value Analysis
- D : Branch Coverage

Q.no 55. Which is not an important goal of a walk through

- A : Knowledge transfer
- B : Gather information
- C : Discuss alternatives
- D : Find defects

Q.no 56. What types of errors are not done by Black Box Testing and can be uncovered by White Box Testing

- A : Logic errors
- B : Performance errors
- C : Behavioral errors

D : Control Errors

Q.no 57. What is the normal order of activities in which traditional software testing is organised

A : integration testing then system testing then unit testing and validation testing

B : unit testing then validation testing then system testing and integration testing

C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing

D : validation testing then system testing then unit testing and integration testing

Q.no 58. What technique involves having an experienced evaluator apply a set of guidelines or principles in examining an interface

A : Experience Summary

B : Cognitive Walkthrough

C : Usability Test

D : Heuristic Evaluation

Q.no 59. Select what is the primary objective of formal technical reviews to find during the process so that after the release of the software they do not become the defect

A : fault

B : error

C : failure

D : accuracy

Q.no 60. During which phase discrepancies are reported as defects

A : Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

B : Test closure activity

C : Test implementation and execution

D : Test analysis and design

Answer for Question No 1. is a

Answer for Question No 2. is b

Answer for Question No 3. is a

Answer for Question No 4. is a

Answer for Question No 5. is d

Answer for Question No 6. is c

Answer for Question No 7. is a

Answer for Question No 8. is b

Answer for Question No 9. is d

Answer for Question No 10. is c

Answer for Question No 11. is d

Answer for Question No 12. is a

Answer for Question No 13. is b

Answer for Question No 14. is d

Answer for Question No 15. is a

Answer for Question No 16. is b

Answer for Question No 17. is b

Answer for Question No 18. is c

Answer for Question No 19. is d

Answer for Question No 20. is a

Answer for Question No 21. is b

Answer for Question No 22. is a

Answer for Question No 23. is c

Answer for Question No 24. is b

Answer for Question No 25. is a

Answer for Question No 26. is d

Answer for Question No 27. is d

Answer for Question No 28. is b

Answer for Question No 29. is c

Answer for Question No 30. is d

Answer for Question No 31. is b

Answer for Question No 32. is d

Answer for Question No 33. is d

Answer for Question No 34. is b

Answer for Question No 35. is c

Answer for Question No 36. is c

Answer for Question No 37. is b

Answer for Question No 38. is c

Answer for Question No 39. is a

Answer for Question No 40. is b

Answer for Question No 41. is a

Answer for Question No 42. is c

Answer for Question No 43. is d

Answer for Question No 44. is b

Answer for Question No 45. is a

Answer for Question No 46. is a

Answer for Question No 47. is a

Answer for Question No 48. is b

Answer for Question No 49. is c

Answer for Question No 50. is d

Answer for Question No 51. is a

Answer for Question No 52. is d

Answer for Question No 53. is b

Answer for Question No 54. is b

Answer for Question No 55. is d

Answer for Question No 56. is a

Answer for Question No 57. is c

Answer for Question No 58. is c

Answer for Question No 59. is b

Answer for Question No 60. is c

Seat No -

Total number of questions : 60

12144_SOFTWARE TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

N.B

- 1) All questions are Multiple Choice Questions having single correct option.
- 2) Attempt any 50 questions out of 60.
- 3) Use of calculator is allowed.
- 4) Each question carries 1 Mark.
- 5) Specially abled students are allowed 20 minutes extra for examination.
- 6) Do not use pencils to darken answer.
- 7) Use only black/blue ball point pen to darken the appropriate circle.
- 8) No change will be allowed once the answer is marked on OMR Sheet.
- 9) Rough work shall not be done on OMR sheet or on question paper.
- 10) Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer.

Q.no 1. Which of the following type of testing is done without Planning and Documentation?

A : Retesting

B : Unit testing

C : Ad Hoc Testing

D : Regression Testing

Q.no 2. What is static analysis

A : The analysis of batch programs

B : The reviewing of test plans

C : The analysis of program code

D : The use of black box testing

Q.no 3. Which test language is usually used in Selenium?

- A : PHP
- B : Python
- C : JavaScript
- D : ASP DotNET

Q.no 4. What is the objective of integration testing

- A : To verify that system is functioning according to specified requirements
- B : To verify that system meets user expectation and needs
- C : To verify that system separately testable modules are functioning properly
- D : To verify that interfaces between different parts of system

Q.no 5. Verification and Validation uses for

- A : Internal and External resources respectively
- B : Internal resources only
- C : External resources only
- D : External and Internal resources respectively

Q.no 6. Select the Browser which is supported by Selenium IDE

- A : Google Chrome
- B : Mozilla Firefox
- C : Opera mini
- D : Internet Explorer

Q.no 7. During which activity tester decides if extra test cases are required or not

- A : Test implementation and execution
- B : Test planning and control
- C : Test analysis and design
- D : Evaluating exit criteria

Q.no 8. Which one is best suitable example of Load Testing

- A : Running multiple applications on a computer or server simultaneously
- B : Referring many sites on the internet
- C : Playing game with graphics
- D : Printing a document using printer from remote computer

Q.no 9. What is Quality Assurance

- A : It is the measurement of degree to which a product satisfies the need
- B : Any systematic process used to ensure quality in the process
- C : Process of identifying defects
- D : It is a corrective tool

Q.no 10. Equivalence Partitioning comes under which type of Testing

- A : White Box Testing
- B : Black Box Testing
- C : Grey Box Testing
- D : Control structure testing

Q.no 11. Which test cases are like a green light for the application and help to determine whether or not the application should go into production

- A : System
- B : Acceptance
- C : Critical
- D : Performance

Q.no 12. Component testing is performed by whom

- A : Developer
- B : Software Tester
- C : Designer
- D : End User

Q.no 13. 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

Q.no 14. Black Box Testing is also known as

- A : Behavioral Testing
- B : Flow Testing
- C : Data Testing
- D : Control structure testing

Q.no 15. What is uality Control

- A : maintaining standards
- B : maintained and improved and reduce errors
- C : focus on manufacturing
- D : focus on designing

Q.no 16. Which of the following is not a part of defect management process

- A : Defect reporting
- B : Defect prevention
- C : Requirement baselining
- D : Procedure defect

Q.no 17. Which of the following tools would be involved in the automation of regression test?

- A : Output comparator
- B : Boundary tester
- C : Data transfer
- D : Capture or Playback

Q.no 18. Which of the following is the best approach for automation in the long term

- A : Train manual testers and start automation
- B : Enforce manual testers to start automation
- C : Associate with the developers to start automation
- D : Build a team with members having development skills

Q.no 19. Which tests are designed to validate functional requirements without regard to the internal working of program

- A : White box test
- B : Control Structure Test
- C : Black box test
- D : Gray box test

Q.no 20. How severely the bug is effecting the application is called as

- A : Severity
- B : Priority
- C : Fixability
- D : Traceability

Q.no 21. Requirement Engineering is not concern with

- A : Requirement Design
- B : Requirement Elicitation
- C : Requirement Analysis
- D : Requirement Documentation

Q.no 22. Which of the following is largest bug producer

- A : code
- B : design
- C : analysis

D : specification

Q.no 23. Which of the following is not a SQA plan for a project

A : 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

Q.no 24. Deferred status in bug life cycle means

A : Developer feels that the bug is not genuine

B : Bug is repeated twice or the two bugs mention the same concept of the bug

C : The bug is expected to be fixed in next releases

D : It is not bug at all

Q.no 25. What is the order in which test levels are performed

A : Unit testing then Integration testing then System testing then and Acceptance testing

B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing

C : Unit testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing then System testing

D : It depends on nature of a project

Q.no 26. The acceptance test engineer created which document to communicate the deficiency in the acceptance to the supplier

A : Acceptance Caution Change

B : Acceptance Test Change

C : Acceptance Criteria Change

D : Acceptance Execute Change

Q.no 27. Which of the following is true of the V model

A : It states that modules are tested against user requirements

B : It only models the testing phase

C : It specifies the test techniques to be used

D : It includes the verification of designs.

Q.no 28. Which level of software testing verify the functionality of software components and identify defect in them

A : Integration Testing

B : Acceptance Testing

C : Unit Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 29. Which is not true regarding Spiral Model

A : Risk analysis is involved in every cycle of development

B : Uses series of prototype for refining test execution plan

C : For any change we need to iterate the whole cycle

D : Only this model has the risk analysis phase

Q.no 30. which black box technique divides the input domain into classes of data that are likely to exercise specific software function

A : Boundary value analysis

B : Graph based testing

C : Equivalence partitioning

D : loop testing

Q.no 31. Regression testing should be tightly linked to the testing and be built from the successful test cases developed and used in

A : Retesting

B : Functional Testing

C : End to End Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 32. Which is a formal review technique

A : Walk through

B : peer to peer review

C : Inspection

D : review

Q.no 33. Which model is used for identifying the organizational processes required to ensure software process quality

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : open-source development model

D : personal software process model

Q.no 34. Why will you do automation testing

A : It increases defect detection ratio

B : It improves the efficiency of testing

C : It reduces the cost of testing

D : It improves the quality of production code

Q.no 35. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Alpha Testing

A : Simulated environment is created at developer's site and user tests the system

B : System is installed at user organization and user tests the system

C : Alpha testing is also called as factory acceptance testing

D : Alpha testing is performed by testers who are employees of organization

Q.no 36. Which of the following is not a method of Dynamic Testing

A : System Testing

B : Inspection

C : Unit Testing

D : UAT

Q.no 37. What is involved in a system level test plan

A : Subsystem Verification and Validation

B : Development Testing

C : System Verification and Validation

D : Subsystem and System Testing

Q.no 38. The primary objective of formal technical reviews is to find what during the process so that they do not become defects after release of the software

A : errors

B : equivalent faults

C : failure cause

D : fault

Q.no 39. Which of the following is not a white box technique

A : State Transition Teting

B : Path testing

C : Statement testing

D : Data flow testing

Q.no 40. Which one of the following describes the major benefit of verification early in the life cycle

A : It allows the identification of changes in user requirements

B : It facilitates timely set up of the test environment

C : It reduces defect multiplication

D : It allows testers to become involved early in the project

Q.no 41. Who identifies then documents and verifies that corrections have been made to the software

A : Managing director

B : Project manager

C : Project team

D : SQA group

Q.no 42. Defects can be detected and added to your Quality Center project by users during which of the testing process

- A : Final stage
- B : First stage
- C : All stages but after first stage
- D : All stage

Q.no 43. The Selenium is refer as

- A : Provides professional customer support
- B : Test Reports are generated automatically
- C : Comes with a built in object repository
- D : Cannot access elements outside of the web application under test

Q.no 44. In which situations Regression Testing is not performed

- A : When project manger asks to perform
- B : When new functionality is introduced
- C : When database system is changed
- D : When system is installed on different hardware configuration than previously tested

Q.no 45. Whai is to be refer that often disappointing lack of improvement in software development productivity despite the application of powerful new development techniques and automated support like CASE tools.

- A : system dynamics model
- B : capability maturity model
- C : personal software process model
- D : open-source development model

Q.no 46. Which of the following is not a testable web application element?

- A : Authentication
- B : Encryption

C : Firewalls

D : Penetration

Q.no 47. The number of defects in a particular software is given by which metric

A : Defect removal rate

B : Mean time to failure

C : Defect density

D : Coverage metrics

Q.no 48. Who leads a formal review process

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 49. Test cases are designed during

A : test recording

B : test planning

C : test configuration

D : test specification

Q.no 50. Test plans are based on

A : Project Plan

B : Business Plan

C : Support Plan

D : Aanalysis Plan

Q.no 51. During which phase discrepancies are reported as defects

A : Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

B : Test closure activity

C : Test implementation and execution

D : Test analysis and design

Q.no 52. Which type of testing is done to ensure that whether your software works on different operating systems or not?

A : Interoperability Testing

B : Portability Testing

C : Usability Testing

D : Performance Testing

Q.no 53. What is the normal order of activities in which traditional software testing is organised

A : integration testing then system testing then unit testing and validation testing

B : unit testing then validation testing then system testing and integration testing

C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing

D : validation testing then system testing then unit testing and integration testing

Q.no 54. Which of these activities is not one of the recommended activity to be performed by independent SQA group

A : Prepare SQApian for the project

B : review software engineering activities to verify process compliance

C : report any evidence of non compliance to senior manager

D : serve as the sole test team for any software produced

Q.no 55. The most important thing about early test design is that it

A : makes test preparation easier.

B : means inspections are not required.

C : can prevent fault multiplication.

D : will find all faults

Q.no 56. Which is not an important goal of a walk through

A : Knowledge transfer

B : Gather information

C : Discuss alternatives

D : Find defects

Q.no 57. In CMMI model the life cycle activities of requirements analysis design code and test are described in

A : Software Product Engineering

B : Software Quality Assurance

C : Software Subcontract Management

D : Software Quality Management

Q.no 58. Select what is the primary objective of formal technical reviews to find during the process so that after the release of the software they do not become the defect

A : fault

B : error

C : failure

D : accuracy

Q.no 59. 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

Q.no 60. Which type is used for Firebug in Selenium

A : Inspecting Elements

B : Parallel Testing

C : Programming

D : Cross Browser Testing

Answer for Question No 1. is c

Answer for Question No 2. is c

Answer for Question No 3. is c

Answer for Question No 4. is d

Answer for Question No 5. is a

Answer for Question No 6. is b

Answer for Question No 7. is c

Answer for Question No 8. is a

Answer for Question No 9. is b

Answer for Question No 10. is b

Answer for Question No 11. is b

Answer for Question No 12. is a

Answer for Question No 13. is b

Answer for Question No 14. is a

Answer for Question No 15. is b

Answer for Question No 16. is c

Answer for Question No 17. is d

Answer for Question No 18. is d

Answer for Question No 19. is c

Answer for Question No 20. is a

Answer for Question No 21. is a

Answer for Question No 22. is c

Answer for Question No 23. is b

Answer for Question No 24. is c

Answer for Question No 25. is d

Answer for Question No 26. is c

Answer for Question No 27. is d

Answer for Question No 28. is b

Answer for Question No 29. is b

Answer for Question No 30. is c

Answer for Question No 31. is b

Answer for Question No 32. is c

Answer for Question No 33. is b

Answer for Question No 34. is b

Answer for Question No 35. is b

Answer for Question No 36. is b

Answer for Question No 37. is d

Answer for Question No 38. is a

Answer for Question No 39. is a

Answer for Question No 40. is c

Answer for Question No 41. is d

Answer for Question No 42. is d

Answer for Question No 43. is d

Answer for Question No 44. is a

Answer for Question No 45. is a

Answer for Question No 46. is d

Answer for Question No 47. is c

Answer for Question No 48. is b

Answer for Question No 49. is d

Answer for Question No 50. is a

Answer for Question No 51. is c

Answer for Question No 52. is b

Answer for Question No 53. is c

Answer for Question No 54. is d

Answer for Question No 55. is d

Answer for Question No 56. is d

Answer for Question No 57. is a

Answer for Question No 58. is b

Answer for Question No 59. is b

Answer for Question No 60. is a

Total number of questions : 60

12144_SOFTWARE TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCES

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

N.B

- 1) All questions are Multiple Choice Questions having single correct option.
 - 2) Attempt any 50 questions out of 60.
 - 3) Use of calculator is allowed.
 - 4) Each question carries 1 Mark.
 - 5) Specially abled students are allowed 20 minutes extra for examination.
 - 6) Do not use pencils to darken answer.
 - 7) Use only black/blue ball point pen to darken the appropriate circle.
 - 8) No change will be allowed once the answer is marked on OMR Sheet.
 - 9) Rough work shall not be done on OMR sheet or on question paper.
 - 10) Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer.
-

Q.no 1. Which of the following is not a part of defect management process

- A : Defect reporting
- B : Defect prevention
- C : Requirement baselining
- D : Procedure defect

Q.no 2. Which of the following is not a SQA plan for a project

- A : 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

Q.no 3. Arrange software Test levels in proper order

A : It depends on nature of a project

B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing

C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing

D : Unit testing then Integration testign then System testing and Acceptance testing

Q.no 4. Select the operating system which is NOT supported by Selenium IDE.

A : Unix

B : Linux

C : Windows

D : Solaris

Q.no 5. In a company if the test plan is not written according to the standards and the category of defect will it be classified into

A : Process defect

B : Product defect

C : Procedure defect

D : Proper defect

Q.no 6. What is the objective of integration testing

A : To verify that system is functioning according to specified requirements

B : To verify that system meets user expectation and needs

C : To verify that system separately testable modules are functioning properly

D : To verify that interfaces between different parts of system

Q.no 7. Which test language is usually used in Selenium?

A : PHP

B : Python

C : JavaScript

D : ASP DotNET

Q.no 8. Which steps refers to the set of tasks that ensures the software correctly implements a specific function

A : Verification

B : Validation

C : Modularity

D : Testing

Q.no 9. What is uality Control

A : maintaining standards

B : maintained and improved and reduce errors

C : focus on manufacturing

D : focus on designing

Q.no 10. Deferred status in bug life cycle means

A : Developer feels that the bug is not genuine

B : Bug is repeated twice or the two bugs mention the same concept of the bug

C : The bug is expected to be fixed in next releases

D : It is not bug at all

Q.no 11. Which test cases are like a green light for the application and help to determine whether or not the application should go into production

A : System

B : Acceptance

C : Critical

D : Performance

Q.no 12. Select the Browser which is supported by Selenium IDE

A : Google Chrome

B : Mozilla Firefox

C : Opera mini

D : Internet Explorer

Q.no 13. What is Quality Assurance

A : It is the measurement of degree to which a product satisfies the need

B : Any systematic process used to ensure quality in the process

C : Process of identifying defects

D : It is a corrective tool

Q.no 14. Software Quality Metrics

A : Planning in the organization

B : Manage the the organization

C : Proper planning and execution in the organization

D : Measurement enables the organization

Q.no 15. What is static analysis

A : The analysis of batch programs

B : The reviewing of test plans

C : The analysis of program code

D : The use of black box testing

Q.no 16. Component testing is performed by whom

A : Developer

B : Software Tester

C : Designer

D : End User

Q.no 17. How severely the bug is effecting the application is called as

A : Severity

B : Priority

C : Fixability

D : Traceability

Q.no 18. What is defined as a set of development and quality assurance efforts performed to achieve a common goal, based on the release timeline

A : Test Set

B : Requirement

C : Test Plan

D : Cycle

Q.no 19. Faults are found most cost effectively in which test activity

A : design

B : Execution

C : Planning

D : Check Exit criteria completion

Q.no 20. What is the order in which test levels are performed

A : Unit testing then Integration testing then System testing then and Acceptance testing

B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing

C : Unit testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing then System testing

D : It depends on nature of a project

Q.no 21. Requirement Engineering is not concern with

A : Requirement Design

B : Requirement Elicitation

C : Requirement Analysis

D : Requirement Documentation

Q.no 22. Boundary Value Analysis comes under which type of Testing

A : White Box Testing

B : Black Box Testing

C : Grey Box Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 23. During which activity tester decides if extra test cases are required or not

A : Test implementation and execution

B : Test planning and control

C : Test analysis and design

D : Evaluating exit criteria

Q.no 24. Verification and Validation uses for

A : Internal and External resources respectively

B : Internal resources only

C : External resources only

D : External and Internal resources respectively

Q.no 25. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

A : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data

B : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually

C : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing

D : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing

Q.no 26. Who leads a formal review process

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 27. Three simple steps below refer 1 Analyze defects or errors to trace the root causes 2 Suggest preventive actions to eliminate the defect root causes 3 Implement the preventive actions

A : Defect Tracking

A : Defect Prevention

C : Defect Age

D : Defect Risks

Q.no 28. Who leads a walk through

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 29. Which of the following is not a testable web application element?

A : Authentication

B : Encryption

C : Firewalls

D : Penetration

Q.no 30. Why will you do automation testing

A : It increases defect detection ratio

B : It improves the efficiency of testing

C : It reduces the cost of testing

D : It improves the quality of production code

Q.no 31. Which of the following is true of the V model

A : It states that modules are tested against user requirements

B : It only models the testing phase

C : It specifies the test techniques to be used

D : It includes the verification of designs.

Q.no 32. The number of defects in a particular software is given by which metric

A : Defect removal rate

B : Mean time to failure

C : Defect density

D : Coverage metrics

Q.no 33. The Selenium is refer as

A : Provides professional customer support

B : Test Reports are generated automatically

C : Comes with a built in object repository

D : Cannot access elements outside of the web application under test

Q.no 34. Which of the following is not a white box technique

A : State Transition Teting

B : Path testing

C : Statement testing

D : Data flow testing

Q.no 35. Test plans are based on

A : Project Plan

B : Business Plan

C : Support Plan

D : Aanalysis Plan

Q.no 36. Select the language which is supported by The Selenium Web Driver

A : Perl

B : SQL

C : ASP

D : Cobol

Q.no 37. Which model uis used for identifying the organizational processes required to ensure software process quality

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : open-source development model

D : personal software process model

Q.no 38. What is involved in a system level test plan

A : Subsystem Verification and Validation

B : Development Testing

C : System Verification and Validation

D : Subsystem and System Testing

Q.no 39. Which level of software testing verify the functionality of software components and identify defect in them

A : Integration Testing

B : Acceptance Testing

C : Unit Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 40. Regression testing should be tightly linked to the testing and be built from the successful test cases developed and used in

A : Retesting

B : Functional Testing

C : End to End Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 41. The acceptance test engineer created which document to communicate the deficiency in the acceptance to the supplier

A : Acceptance Caution Change

B : Acceptance Test Change

C : Acceptance Criteria Change

D : Acceptance Execute Change

Q.no 42. Entry criteria is determined during which phase

A : Planning

B : Follow up

C : Preparation

D : Review meeting

Q.no 43. which black box technique divides the input domain into classes of data that are likely to exercise specific software function

A : Boundary value analysis

B : Graph based testing

C : Equivalence partitioning

D : loop testing

Q.no 44. Select the command in Selenium IDE used to open a page using the URL

A : OpenRecord

B : Open

C : OpenText

D : OpenTable

Q.no 45. Which is not true regarding Spiral Model

A : Risk analysis is involved in every cycle of development

B : Uses series of prototype for refining test execution plan

C : For any change we need to iterate the whole cycle

D : Only this model has the risk analysis phase

Q.no 46. Test cases are designed during

A : test recording

B : test planning

C : test configuration

D : test specification

Q.no 47. Which is a formal review technique

A : Walk through

B : peer to peer review

C : Inspection

D : review

Q.no 48. Defects can be detected and added to your Quality Center project by users during which of the testing process

A : Final stage

B : First stage

C : All stages but after first stage

D : All stage

Q.no 49. Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA

A : inter process inspection

B : maintenance

C : quality planning

D : testing

Q.no 50. Whai is to be refer that often disappointing lack of improvement in software development productivity despite the application of powerful new development techniques and automated support like CASE tools.

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : personal software process model

D : open-source development model

Q.no 51. A logical collection of test cases which naturally work together is called as

A : Test procedure

B : Test log

C : Test Suite

D : Test data

Q.no 52. The most important thing about early test design is that it

A : makes test preparation easier.

B : means inspections are not required.

C : can prevent fault multiplication.

D : will find all faults

Q.no 53. Which type of testing is done to ensure that whether your software works on different operating systems or not?

A : Interoperability Testing

B : Portability Testing

C : Usability Testing

D : Performance Testing

Q.no 54. Select what is the primary objective of formal technical reviews to find during the process so that after the release of the software they do not become the defect

A : fault

B : error

C : failure

D : accuracy

Q.no 55. 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

Q.no 56. In CMMI model the life cycle activities of requirements analysis design code and test are described in

A : Software Product Engineering

B : Software Quality Assurance

C : Software Subcontract Management

D : Software Quality Management

Q.no 57. During which phase discrepancies are reported as defects

A : Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

B : Test closure activity

C : Test implementation and execution

D : Test analysis and design

Q.no 58. What technique involves having an experienced evaluator apply a set of guidelines or principles in examining an interface

A : Experience Summary

B : Cognitive Walkthrough

C : Usability Test

D : Heuristic Evaluation

Q.no 59. Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test

A : To find faults in the software

B : To assess whether the software is ready for release

C : To demonstrate that the software doesn't work

D : To prove that the software is correct

Q.no 60. Which white-box testing technique is firstly proposed by Tom McCabe

A : Equivalence Partitioning

B : Basis Path Testing

C : Boundary Value Analysis

D : Branch Coverage

Answer for Question No 1. is c

Answer for Question No 2. is b

Answer for Question No 3. is a

Answer for Question No 4. is a

Answer for Question No 5. is a

Answer for Question No 6. is d

Answer for Question No 7. is c

Answer for Question No 8. is a

Answer for Question No 9. is b

Answer for Question No 10. is c

Answer for Question No 11. is b

Answer for Question No 12. is b

Answer for Question No 13. is b

Answer for Question No 14. is d

Answer for Question No 15. is c

Answer for Question No 16. is a

Answer for Question No 17. is a

Answer for Question No 18. is b

Answer for Question No 19. is c

Answer for Question No 20. is d

Answer for Question No 21. is a

Answer for Question No 22. is b

Answer for Question No 23. is c

Answer for Question No 24. is a

Answer for Question No 25. is b

Answer for Question No 26. is b

Answer for Question No 27. is b

Answer for Question No 28. is a

Answer for Question No 29. is d

Answer for Question No 30. is b

Answer for Question No 31. is d

Answer for Question No 32. is c

Answer for Question No 33. is d

Answer for Question No 34. is a

Answer for Question No 35. is a

Answer for Question No 36. is a

Answer for Question No 37. is b

Answer for Question No 38. is d

Answer for Question No 39. is b

Answer for Question No 40. is b

Answer for Question No 41. is c

Answer for Question No 42. is a

Answer for Question No 43. is c

Answer for Question No 44. is b

Answer for Question No 45. is b

Answer for Question No 46. is d

Answer for Question No 47. is c

Answer for Question No 48. is d

Answer for Question No 49. is c

Answer for Question No 50. is a

Answer for Question No 51. is c

Answer for Question No 52. is d

Answer for Question No 53. is b

Answer for Question No 54. is b

Answer for Question No 55. is b

Answer for Question No 56. is a

Answer for Question No 57. is c

Answer for Question No 58. is c

Answer for Question No 59. is d

Answer for Question No 60. is b

Seat No -

Total number of questions : 60

12144_SOFTWARE TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCES

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

N.B

- 1) All questions are Multiple Choice Questions having single correct option.
- 2) Attempt any 50 questions out of 60.
- 3) Use of calculator is allowed.
- 4) Each question carries 1 Mark.
- 5) Specially abled students are allowed 20 minutes extra for examination.
- 6) Do not use pencils to darken answer.
- 7) Use only black/blue ball point pen to darken the appropriate circle.
- 8) No change will be allowed once the answer is marked on OMR Sheet.
- 9) Rough work shall not be done on OMR sheet or on question paper.
- 10) Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer.

Q.no 1. Boundary Value Analysis comes under which type of Testing

- A : White Box Testing
- B : Black Box Testing
- C : Grey Box Testing
- D : Control structure testing

Q.no 2. During which activity tester decides if extra test cases are required or not

- A : Test implementation and execution
- B : Test planning and control
- C : Test analysis and design
- D : Evaluating exit criteria

Q.no 3. Black Box Testing is also known as

A : Behavioral Testing

B : Flow Testing

C : Data Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 4. What is static analysis

A : The analysis of batch programs

B : The reviewing of test plans

C : The analysis of program code

D : The use of black box testing

Q.no 5. Which of the following is the best approach for automation in the long term

A : Train manual testers and start automation

B : Enforce manual testers to start automation

C : Associate with the developers to start automation

D : Build a team with members having development skills

Q.no 6. Which of the following tools would be involved in the automation of regression test?

A : Output comparator

B : Boundary tester

C : Data transfer

D : Capture or Playback

Q.no 7. Which of the following is not a SQA plan for a project

A : 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

Q.no 8. Which steps refers to the set of tasks that ensures the software correctly implements a specific function

A : Verification

B : Validation

C : Modularity

D : Testing

Q.no 9. In a company if the test plan is not written according to the standards and the category of defect will it be classified into

A : Process defect

B : Product defect

C : Procedure defect

D : Proper defect

Q.no 10. Arrange software Test levels in proper order

A : It depends on nature of a project

B : Unit testing then System testing then Integration testing then Acceptance testing

C : unit testing then integration testing then validation testing and system testing

D : Unit testing then Integration testign then System testing and Acceptance testing

Q.no 11. Which test cases are like a green light for the application and help to determine whether or not the application should go into production

A : System

B : Acceptance

C : Critical

D : Performance

Q.no 12. Which one is best suitable example of Load Testing

A : Running multiple applications on a computer or server simultaneously

B : Refering many sites on the internet

C : playing game with graphics

D : Printing a document using printer from remote computer

Q.no 13. Select the Browser which is supported by Selenium IDE

A : Google Chrome

B : Mozilla Firefox

C : Opera mini

D : Internet Explorer

Q.no 14. Which test language is usually used in Selenium?

A : PHP

B : Python

C : JavaScript

D : ASP DotNET

Q.no 15. Faults are found most cost effectively in which test activity

A : design

B : Execution

C : Planning

D : Check Exit criteria completion

Q.no 16. Which techniques we called sometimes as a glass box testing

A : White box testing

B : Control structure testing

C : Black box testing

D : Gray box testing

Q.no 17. Verification and Validation uses for

A : Internal and External resources respectively

B : Internal resources only

C : External resources only

D : External and Internal resources respectively

Q.no 18. Deferred status in bug life cycle means

A : Developer feels that the bug is not genuine

B : Bug is repeated twice or the two bugs mention the same concept of the bug

C : The bug is expected to be fixed in next releases

D : It is not bug at all

Q.no 19. 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

Q.no 20. What is the objective of integration testing

A : To verify that system is functioning according to specified requirements

B : To verify that system meets user expectation and needs

C : To verify that system separately testable modules are functioning properly

D : To verify that interfaces between different parts of system

Q.no 21. Equivalence Partitioning comes under which type of Testing

A : White Box Testing

B : Black Box Testing

C : Grey Box Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 22. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

A : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data

B : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually

C : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing

D : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing

Q.no 23. How severely the bug is effecting the application is called as

A : Severity

B : Priority

C : Fixability

D : Traceability

Q.no 24. Which tests are designed to validate functional requirements without regard to the internal working of program

A : White box test

B : Control Structure Test

C : Black box test

D : Gray box test

Q.no 25. What is uality Control

A : maintaining standards

B : maintained and improved and reduce errors

C : focus on manufacturing

D : focus on designing

Q.no 26. Which model uis used for identifying the organizational processes required to ensure software process quality

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : open-source development model

D : personal software process model

Q.no 27. Three simple steps below refer 1 Analyze defects or errors to trace the root causes 2 Suggest preventive actions to eliminate the defect root causes 3 Implement the preventive actions

A : Defect Tracking

B : Defect Prevention

C : Defect Age

D : Defect Risks

Q.no 28. Which of the following is not a prereq for automation testing

A : Ready Test Scripts

B : Ready Test Suite

C : Stable code and application

D : Skilled and experienced resources

Q.no 29. Which of the following is not a method of Dynamic Testing

A : System Testing

B : Inspection

C : Unit Testing

D : UAT

Q.no 30. The primary objective of formal technical reviews is to find what during the process so that they do not become defects after release of the software

A : errors

B : equivalent faults

C : failure cause

D : fault

Q.no 31. which black box technique divides the input domain into classes of data that are likely to exercise specific software function

A : Boundary value analysis

B : Graph based testing

C : Equivalence partitioning

D : loop testing

Q.no 32. Which test case design technique is not appropriate for web application component level testing?

A : Equivalence Partitioning

B : Basis Path Testing

C : Boundary Value Analysis

D : Performance Testing

Q.no 33. Why will you do automation testing

A : It increases defect detection ratio

B : It improves the efficiency of testing

C : It reduces the cost of testing

D : It improves the quality of production code

Q.no 34. Which structured approach is not used in business driven or multi dimensional in a Six Sigma

A : Reducing process variability

B : Increasing customer satisfaction

C : Identifying Defects

D : Improving Processes

Q.no 35. What is involved in a system level test plan

A : Subsystem Verification and Validation

B : Development Testing

C : System Verification and Validation

D : Subsystem and System Testing

Q.no 36. Who leads a formal review process

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 37. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Alpha Testing

A : Simulated environment is created at developers site and user tests the system

B : System is installed at user organization and user tests the system

C : Alpha testing is also called as factory acceptance testing

D : Alpha testing is performed by testers who are employees of organization

Q.no 38. Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA

A : inter process inspection

B : maintenance

C : quality planning

D : testing

Q.no 39. Test cases are designed during

A : test recording

B : test planning

C : test configuration

D : test specification

Q.no 40. Defects can be detected and added to your Quality Center project by users during which of the testing process

A : Final stage

B : First stage

C : All stages but after first stage

D : All stage

Q.no 41. Test plans are based on

A : Project Plan

B : Business Plan

C : Support Plan

D : Analysis Plan

Q.no 42. Whai is to be refer that often disappointing lack of improvement in software development productivity despite the application of powerful new development techniques and automated support like CASE tools.

- A : system dynamics model
- B : capability maturity model
- C : personal software process model
- D : open-source development model

Q.no 43. Which level of software testing verify the functionality of software components and identify defect in them

- A : Integration Testing
- B : Acceptance Testing
- C : Unit Testing
- D : System Testing

Q.no 44. Which of the following is not a testable web application element?

- A : Authentication
- B : Encryption
- C : Firewalls
- D : Penetration

Q.no 45. Entry criteria is determined during which phase

- A : Planning
- B : Follow up
- C : Preparation
- D : Review meeting

Q.no 46. Which model is a multi-staged process definition model intended to characterize and guide the engineering excellence or maturity of an organization software development process

- A : system dynamics model
- B : capability maturity model

C : personal software process model

D : open-source development model

Q.no 47. Who identifies then documents and verifies that corrections have been made to the software

A : Managing director

B : Project manager

C : Project team

D : SQA group

Q.no 48. Select the command in Selenium IDE used to open a page using the URL

A : OpenRecord

B : Open

C : OpenText

D : OpenTable

Q.no 49. The Selenium is refer as

A : Provides professional customer support

B : Test Reports are generated automatically

C : Comes with a built in object repository

D : Cannot access elements outside of the web application under test

Q.no 50. Who leads a walk through

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 51. Which white-box testing technique is firstly proposed by Tom McCabe

A : Equivalence Partitioning

B : Basis Path Testing

C : Boundary Value Analysis

D : Branch Coverage

Q.no 52. Select what is the primary objective of formal technical reviews to find during the process so that after the release of the software they do not become the defect

A : fault

B : error

C : failure

D : accuracy

Q.no 53. Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test

A : To find faults in the software

B : To assess whether the software is ready for release

C : To demonstrate that the software doesn't work

D : To prove that the software is correct

Q.no 54. Which of these activities is not one of the recommended activity to be performed by independent SQA group

A : Prepare SQA plan for the project

B : review software engineering activities to verify process compliance

C : report any evidence of non compliance to senior manager

D : serve as the sole test team for any software produced

Q.no 55. A logical collection of test cases which naturally work together is called as

A : Test procedure

B : Test log

C : Test Suite

D : Test data

Q.no 56. What technique involves having an experienced evaluator apply a set of guidelines or principles in examining an interface

A : Experience Summary

B : Cognitive Walkthrough

C : Usability Test

D : Heuristic Evaluation

Q.no 57. During which phase discrepancies are reported as defects

A : Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

B : Test closure activity

C : Test implementation and execution

D : Test analysis and design

Q.no 58. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

A : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing

B : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing

C : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually

D : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data

Q.no 59. Which type of testing is done to ensure that whether your software works on different operating systems or not?

A : Interoperability Testing

B : Portability Testing

C : Usability Testing

D : Performance Testing

Q.no 60. In CMMI model the life cycle activities of requirements analysis design code and test are described in

A : Software Product Engineering

B : Software Quality Assurance

C : Software Subcontract Management

D : Software Quality Management

Answer for Question No 1. is b

Answer for Question No 2. is c

Answer for Question No 3. is a

Answer for Question No 4. is c

Answer for Question No 5. is d

Answer for Question No 6. is d

Answer for Question No 7. is b

Answer for Question No 8. is a

Answer for Question No 9. is a

Answer for Question No 10. is a

Answer for Question No 11. is b

Answer for Question No 12. is a

Answer for Question No 13. is b

Answer for Question No 14. is c

Answer for Question No 15. is c

Answer for Question No 16. is a

Answer for Question No 17. is a

Answer for Question No 18. is c

Answer for Question No 19. is b

Answer for Question No 20. is d

Answer for Question No 21. is b

Answer for Question No 22. is b

Answer for Question No 23. is a

Answer for Question No 24. is c

Answer for Question No 25. is b

Answer for Question No 26. is b

Answer for Question No 27. is b

Answer for Question No 28. is a

Answer for Question No 29. is b

Answer for Question No 30. is a

Answer for Question No 31. is c

Answer for Question No 32. is d

Answer for Question No 33. is b

Answer for Question No 34. is c

Answer for Question No 35. is d

Answer for Question No 36. is b

Answer for Question No 37. is b

Answer for Question No 38. is c

Answer for Question No 39. is d

Answer for Question No 40. is d

Answer for Question No 41. is a

Answer for Question No 42. is a

Answer for Question No 43. is b

Answer for Question No 44. is d

Answer for Question No 45. is a

Answer for Question No 46. is b

Answer for Question No 47. is d

Answer for Question No 48. is b

Answer for Question No 49. is d

Answer for Question No 50. is a

Answer for Question No 51. is b

Answer for Question No 52. is b

Answer for Question No 53. is d

Answer for Question No 54. is d

Answer for Question No 55. is c

Answer for Question No 56. is c

Answer for Question No 57. is c

Answer for Question No 58. is c

Answer for Question No 59. is b

Answer for Question No 60. is a

Total number of questions : 60

12144_SOFTWARE TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

N.B

- 1) All questions are Multiple Choice Questions having single correct option.
 - 2) Attempt any 50 questions out of 60.
 - 3) Use of calculator is allowed.
 - 4) Each question carries 1 Mark.
 - 5) Specially abled students are allowed 20 minutes extra for examination.
 - 6) Do not use pencils to darken answer.
 - 7) Use only black/blue ball point pen to darken the appropriate circle.
 - 8) No change will be allowed once the answer is marked on OMR Sheet.
 - 9) Rough work shall not be done on OMR sheet or on question paper.
 - 10) Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer.
-

Q.no 1. What is static analysis

- A : The analysis of batch programs
- B : The reviewing of test plans
- C : The analysis of program code
- D : The use of black box testing

Q.no 2. 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

Q.no 3. Which test cases are like a green light for the application and help to determine whether or not the application should go into production

- A : System
- B : Acceptance
- C : Critical
- D : Performance

Q.no 4. Which techniques we called sometimes as a glass box testing

- A : White box testing
- B : Control structure testing
- C : Black box testing
- D : Gray box testing

Q.no 5. Which of the following is not a valid reason for automating a test case

- A : The test will need to be executed once but with a large set of data
- B : The test gives intermittent results and impossible to test manually
- C : The test will help in saving time for doing exploratory testing
- D : The test is important for the business and typical use case for testing

Q.no 6. Faults are found most cost effectively in which test activity

- A : design
- B : Execution
- C : Planning
- D : Check Exit criteria completion

Q.no 7. Which of the following is not a SQA plan for a project

- A : 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

Q.no 8. During which activity tester decides if extra test cases are required or not

A : Test implementation and execution

B : Test planning and control

C : Test analysis and design

D : Evaluating exit criteria

Q.no 9. What is defined as a set of development and quality assurance efforts performed to achieve a common goal, based on the release timeline

A : Test Set

B : Requirement

C : Test Plan

D : Cycle

Q.no 10. Which steps refers to the set of tasks that ensures the software correctly implements a specific function

A : Verification

B : Validation

C : Modularity

D : Testing

Q.no 11. How severely the bug is effecting the application is called as

A : Severity

B : Priority

C : Fixability

D : Traceability

Q.no 12. Component testing is performed by whom

A : Developer

B : Software Tester

C : Designer

D : End User

Q.no 13. Software Quality Metrics

A : Planning in the organization

B : Manage the the organization

C : Proper planning and execution in the organization

D : Measurement enables the organization

Q.no 14. Which test language is usually used in Selenium?

A : PHP

B : Python

C : JavaScript

D : ASP DotNET

Q.no 15. Select the Browser which is supported by Selenium IDE

A : Google Chrome

B : Mozilla Firefox

C : Opera mini

D : Internet Explorer

Q.no 16. Which of the following is largest bug producer

A : code

B : design

C : analysis

D : specification

Q.no 17. Which one is best suitable example of Load Testing

A : Running multiple applications on a computer or server simultaneously

B : Referring many sites on the internet

C : playing game with graphics

D : Printing a document using printer from remote computer

Q.no 18. Verification and Validation uses for

A : Internal and External resources respectively

B : Internal resources only

C : External resources only

D : External and Internal resources respectively

Q.no 19. Black Box Testing is also known as

A : Behavioral Testing

B : Flow Testing

C : Data Testing

D : Control structure testing

Q.no 20. Which of the following is not a part of defect management process

A : Defect reporting

B : Defect prevention

C : Requirement baselining

D : Procedure defect

Q.no 21. Which of the following tools would be involved in the automation of regression test?

A : Output comparator

B : Boundary tester

C : Data transfer

D : Capture or Playback

Q.no 22. What is Quality Assurance

A : It is the measurement of degree to which a product satisfies the need

B : Any systematic process used to ensure quality in the process

C : Process of identifying defects

D : It is a corrective tool

Q.no 23. Which of the following type of testing is done without Planning and Documentation?

A : Retesting

B : Unit testing

C : Ad Hoc Testing

D : Regression Testing

Q.no 24. Deferred status in bug life cycle means

A : Developer feels that the bug is not genuine

B : Bug is repeated twice or the two bugs mention the same concept of the bug

C : The bug is expected to be fixed in next releases

D : It is not bug at all

Q.no 25. In a company if the test plan is not written according to the standards and the category of defect will it be classified into

A : Process defect

B : Product defect

C : Procedure defect

D : Proper defect

Q.no 26. Which is not true regarding Spiral Model

A : Risk analysis is involved in every cycle of development

B : Uses series of prototype for refining test execution plan

C : For any change we need to iterate the whole cycle

D : Only this model has the risk analysis phase

Q.no 27. Three simple steps below refer 1 Analyze defects or errors to trace the root causes 2 Suggest preventive actions to eliminate the defect root causes 3 Implement the preventive actions

A : Defect Tracking

B : Defect Prevention

C : Defect Age

D : Defect Risks

Q.no 28. Who leads a formal review process

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 29. The Selenium is refer as

A : Provides professional customer support

B : Test Reports are generated automatically

C : Comes with a built in object repository

D : Cannot access elements outside of the web application under test

Q.no 30. Which of the following is not a testable web application element?

A : Authentication

B : Encryption

C : Firewalls

D : Penetration

Q.no 31. The acceptance test engineer created which document to communicate the deficiency in the acceptance to the supplier

A : Acceptance Caution Change

B : Acceptance Test Change

C : Acceptance Criteria Change

D : Acceptance Execute Change

Q.no 32. which black box technique divides the input domain into classes of data that are likely to exercise specific software function

A : Boundary value analysis

B : Graph based testing

C : Equivalence partitioning

D : loop testing

Q.no 33. Entry criteria is determined during which phase

A : Planning

B : Follow up

C : Preparation

D : Review meeting

Q.no 34. Select the language which is supported by The Selenium Web Driver

A : Perl

B : SQL

C : ASP

D : Cobol

Q.no 35. Which of the following is not a prereq for automation testing

A : Ready Test Scripts

B : Ready Test Suite

C : Stable code and application

D : Skilled and experienced resources

Q.no 36. In which situations Regression Testing is not performed

A : When project manger asks to perform

B : When new functionality is introduced

C : When database system is changed

D : When system is installed on different hardware configuration than previously tested

Q.no 37. Test cases are designed during

A : test recording

B : test planning

C : test configuration

D : test specification

Q.no 38. Which model is a multi-staged process definition model intended to characterize and guide the engineering excellence or maturity of an organization software development process

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : personal software process model

D : open-source development model

Q.no 39. The primary objective of formal technical reviews is to find what during the process so that they do not become defects after release of the software

A : errors

B : equivalent faults

C : failure cause

D : fault

Q.no 40. Which of the following is true of the V model

A : It states that modules are tested against user requirements

B : It only models the testing phase

C : It specifies the test techniques to be used

D : It includes the verification of designs.

Q.no 41. Whai is to be refer that often disappointing lack of improvement in software development productivity despite the application of powerful new development techniques and automated support like CASE tools.

A : system dynamics model

B : capability maturity model

C : personal software process model

D : open-source development model

Q.no 42. Which of the following is not a white box technique

A : State Transition Teting

B : Path testing

C : Statement testing

D : Data flow testing

Q.no 43. Who leads a walk through

A : Author

B : Moderator

C : Reviewer

D : Scribe

Q.no 44. Regression testing should be tightly linked to the testing and be built from the successful test cases developed and used in

A : Retesting

B : Functional Testing

C : End to End Testing

D : System Testing

Q.no 45. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Alpha Testing

A : Simulated environment is created at developers site and user tests the system

B : System is installed at user organization and user tests the system

C : Alpha testing is also called as factory acceptance testing

D : Alpha testing is performed by tetsers who are employees of organization

Q.no 46. Defects can be detected and added to your Quality Center project by users during which of the testing process

A : Final stage

B : First stage

C : All stages but after first stage

D : All stage

Q.no 47. Which of the following is not a method of Dynamic Testing

A : System Testing

B : Inspection

C : Unit Testing

D : UAT

Q.no 48. Which is a formal review technique

A : Walk through

B : peer to peer review

C : Inspection

D : review

Q.no 49. Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA

A : inter process inspection

B : maintenance

C : quality planning

D : testing

Q.no 50. Which test case design technique is not appropriate for web application component level testing?

A : Equivalence Partitioning

B : Basis Path Testing

C : Boundary Value Analysis

D : Performance Testing

Q.no 51. What types of errors are not done by Black Box Testing and can be uncovered by White Box Testing

A : Logic errors

B : Performance errors

C : Behavioral errors

D : Control Errors

Q.no 52. During which phase discrepancies are reported as defects

A : Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

B : Test closure activity

C : Test implementation and execution

D : Test analysis and design

Q.no 53. Which white-box testing technique is firstly proposed by Tom McCabe

A : Equivalence Partitioning

B : Basis Path Testing

C : Boundary Value Analysis

D : Branch Coverage

Q.no 54. Select what is the primary objective of formal technical reviews to find during the process so that after the release of the software they do not become the defect

A : fault

B : error

C : failure

D : accuracy

Q.no 55. Which is not an important goal of a walk through

A : Knowledge transfer

B : Gather information

C : Discuss alternatives

D : Find defects

Q.no 56. Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test

A : To find faults in the software

B : To assess whether the software is ready for release

C : To demonstrate that the software doesn't work

D : To prove that the software is correct

Q.no 57. Which of these activities is not one of the recommended activity to be performed by independent SQA group

A : Prepare SQA plan for the project

B : review software engineering activities to verify process compliance

C : report any evidence of non compliance to senior manager

D : serve as the sole test team for any software produced

Q.no 58. When you are recording the application, the test script is automatically generatedThe test script used in SilkTest is called

A : Silk Test

B : 4Test

C : Test Suite

D : Recording

Q.no 59. Which object is within an Object Oriented System is used to design tests that have a high likelihood of uncovering plausible bugs

A : Fault based testing

B : Integration testing

C : Use based testing

D : Scenario based testing

Q.no 60. Which type is used for Firebug in Selenium

A : Inspecting Elements

B : Parallel Testing

C : Programming

D : Cross Browser Testing

Answer for Question No 1. is c

Answer for Question No 2. is b

Answer for Question No 3. is b

Answer for Question No 4. is a

Answer for Question No 5. is b

Answer for Question No 6. is c

Answer for Question No 7. is b

Answer for Question No 8. is c

Answer for Question No 9. is b

Answer for Question No 10. is a

Answer for Question No 11. is a

Answer for Question No 12. is a

Answer for Question No 13. is d

Answer for Question No 14. is c

Answer for Question No 15. is b

Answer for Question No 16. is c

Answer for Question No 17. is a

Answer for Question No 18. is a

Answer for Question No 19. is a

Answer for Question No 20. is c

Answer for Question No 21. is d

Answer for Question No 22. is b

Answer for Question No 23. is c

Answer for Question No 24. is c

Answer for Question No 25. is a

Answer for Question No 26. is b

Answer for Question No 27. is b

Answer for Question No 28. is b

Answer for Question No 29. is d

Answer for Question No 30. is d

Answer for Question No 31. is c

Answer for Question No 32. is c

Answer for Question No 33. is a

Answer for Question No 34. is a

Answer for Question No 35. is a

Answer for Question No 36. is a

Answer for Question No 37. is d

Answer for Question No 38. is b

Answer for Question No 39. is a

Answer for Question No 40. is d

Answer for Question No 41. is a

Answer for Question No 42. is a

Answer for Question No 43. is a

Answer for Question No 44. is b

Answer for Question No 45. is b

Answer for Question No 46. is d

Answer for Question No 47. is b

Answer for Question No 48. is c

Answer for Question No 49. is c

Answer for Question No 50. is d

Answer for Question No 51. is a

Answer for Question No 52. is c

Answer for Question No 53. is b

Answer for Question No 54. is b

Answer for Question No 55. is d

Answer for Question No 56. is d

Answer for Question No 57. is d

Answer for Question No 58. is b

Answer for Question No 59. is a

Answer for Question No 60. is a
