**Software Tester Test**

**Time: 120 minutes**

***Notes*:**

* *Ask any questions you may have now. No questions will be permitted during the test.*
* *Please do not write on question papers*
* *Write all your answers on the answer sheet*
* *Do not use mobile phone*
* *1-45: 1 mark/each question*
* *45: 10 marks*

1. What is failure?
   1. Deviation from expected result to actual result
   2. Defect in the software.
   3. Error in the program code.
   4. Fault in the system

Answer: a

1. Which of the following statements are true?
2. Faults in program specifications are the most expensive to fix.
3. Faults in code are the most expensive to fix.
4. Faults in requirements are the most expensive to fix
5. Faults in designs are the most expensive to fix

Answer: c

1. According to the ISTQB Glossary, the word 'bug' is synonymous with which of the following words?
   1. Incident
   2. Defect
   3. Mistake
   4. Error

Answer: b

1. Majority of system errors occur in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phase
   1. Requirements Phase.
   2. Analysis and Design Phase
   3. Development Phase
   4. Testing Phase

Answer: a

1. Software quality is not relevant to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Correctness
   2. Usability
   3. Viability
   4. Reusability

Answer: c

1. Quality Assurance is the process by which product quality is compared with the application standards and the action taken when nonconformance is detected.
   1. A. True
   2. B. False

Answer: a

1. Enough testing has been performed when:
   1. Time runs out.
   2. The required level of confidence has been achieved.
   3. No more faults are found
   4. The users won’t find any serious faults

Answer: b

1. Exhaustive testing is possible?
   1. True
   2. False

Answer: b

1. What is exhaustive testing?
   1. When all tester are exhausted
   2. When all the planned tests have been executed
   3. Exercises all combinations of inputs and preconditions
   4. Impractical and impossible

Answer: c

1. Reviewing the test Basis is a part of which phase
   1. Test Analysis and Design
   2. Test Implementation and execution
   3. Test Closure Activities
   4. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

Answer: a

1. Software testing activities should start
   1. As soon as the code is written
   2. During the design stage
   3. When the requirements have been formally documented
   4. As soon as possible in the development life cycle

Answer: d

1. We split testing into distinct stages primarily because:
   1. Each test stage has a different purpose.
   2. It is easier to manage testing in stages.c.
   3. We can run different tests in different environments.
   4. The more stages we have, the better the testing

Answer: a

1. Which of the following combinations correctly describes a valid approach to component testing?

i) Functional testing of the component in isolation.

ii) Structure-based testing of t he code without recording incidents.

iii) Automated tests that are run until the component passes.

iv) Functional testing of the interfaces between modules.

* 1. i and ii.
  2. B. i, ii and iii
  3. C. iii.
  4. D. ii and iv

Answer: b

1. Link Testing is also called as:
   1. Component Integration testing
   2. Component System Testing
   3. Component Sub System Testing
   4. Maintenance testing

Answer: a

1. Why is incremental integration preferred over "big bang" integration?
   1. Because incremental integration has better early defects screening and isolation ability
   2. Because "big bang" integration is suit able only for real time applications
   3. Incremental integration is preferred over "Big Bang Integrat ion" only for "bottom up" development model
   4. Because incremental integration c an compensate for weak and inadequate component testing

Answer: a

1. We use the output of the requirement analysis, the requirement specification as t he input for writing:
   1. User Acceptance Test Cases
   2. Integration Level Test Cases
   3. Unit Level Test Cases
   4. Program specifications

Answer: a

1. Beta testing is performed at developing organization's site where as Alpha testing is performed by people at their own locations.
   1. True
   2. False

Answer: b

1. Which of the following is a type of non-functional testing?
   1. Usability testing.
   2. Statement Coverage.
   3. Dataflow testing.
   4. Cause-effect graphing

Answer: a

1. A software model that can’t be used in functional testing
   1. Process flow model
   2. State transaction model
   3. Menu structure model
   4. Plain language specification model

Answer: c

1. Regression testing mainly helps in
   1. Re-testing fixed defects
   2. Checking for side-effects of fixes
   3. Checking the core gaps
   4. Ensuring high level sanity

Answer: b

1. Which review is inexpensive?
   1. Informal Review
   2. Walkthrough
   3. Technical review
   4. Inspection

Answer: a

1. Who should have technical and Business background.
   1. Moderator
   2. Author
   3. Reviewer
   4. Recorder

Answer: c

1. What type of review requires formal entry and exit criteria, including metrics:
   1. walkthrough
   2. inspection
   3. management review
   4. post project review

Answer: b

1. Which review is inexpensive?
   1. Informal Review
   2. Walkthrough
   3. Technical review
   4. Inspection

Answer: a

1. Stochastic testing using statistical information or operational profiles uses the following method
   1. Heuristic testing approach
   2. Methodical testing approach
   3. Model based testing approach
   4. Process or standard compliant testing approach

Answer: c

1. Who are the persons involved in a Formal Review?

i. Manager

ii. Moderator

iii. Scribe / Recorder

iv. Assistant Manager

* 1. i, ii, iii, iv are true
  2. i, ii, iii are true and iv is false.
  3. ii, iii, iv are true and i is false.
  4. i, iv are true and ii, iii are false.

Answer: b

1. A series of probing questions about the completeness and attributes of an application system is called
   1. Checklist
   2. Checkpoint review
   3. Decision table
   4. Decision tree

Answer: a

1. What can static analysis NOT find?
   1. The use of a variable before it has been defined
   2. Unreachable ("dead") code
   3. Memory leaks
   4. Array bound violations

Answer: c

1. Which of the following statements about early test design are true and which are false?

1. Defects found during early test design are more expensive to fix  
2. Early test design can find defects  
3. Early test design can cause to the changes to the requirements  
4. Early test design can takes more effort

* 1. 1 and 3 are true. 2 and 4 are false.
  2. 2 is true. 1, 3 and 4 are false.
  3. 2 and 3 are true. 1 and 4 are false.
  4. 2, 3, and 4 are true. 1 is false

Answer: c

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ includes both Black box and White Box Testing features
   1. Gray Box Testing
   2. Hybrid Testing
   3. A. & B.
   4. None

Answer: a

1. Which of the following is NOT a black box technique?
   1. Equivalence partitioning
   2. State transition testing
   3. LCSAJ(Linear Code Sequence and Jump)
   4. Syntax testing
   5. Boundary value analysis

Answer: c

1. The specification: an integer field shall contain values from and including 1 to and including 12 (number of the month)

Which equivalence class partitioning is correct?

* 1. Less than 1, 1 through 12, larger than 12
  2. Less than 1, 1 through 11, larger than 12
  3. Less than 0, 1 through 12, larger than 12
  4. Less than 1, 1 through 11, and above

Answer: a

1. Equivalence testing divides the input domain into classes of data from which test cases can be derived to reduce t he total number of test cases that must be developed.
   1. True
   2. False

Answer: a

1. A wholesaler sells printer cartridges. The minimum order quantity is 5. There is a 20% discount for orders of 100 or more printer cartridges. You have been asked to prepare test cases using various values for the number of printer cartridges ordered.

Which of the following groups contain three test inputs that would be generated using Boundary Value Analysis?

* 1. 5, 6, 20
  2. 4, 5, 80
  3. 4, 5, 99
  4. 1, 20, 100

Answer: c

1. Boundary value testing:
   1. Is the same as equivalence partitioning tests?
   2. Test boundary conditions on, below and above the edges of input and output equivalence classes
   3. Tests combinations of input circumstances
   4. Is used in white box testing strategy

Answer: b

1. Equivalence partitioning consists of various activities:
   1. Ensure that test cases test each input and output equivalence class at least once
   2. Identify all input s and all outputs
   3. Identify equivalence classes for each input
   4. All of the above

Answer: a

1. Which of the following is a typical defect that state-based testing would identify?
   1. Improper handling of sequences of events
   2. Improper handling of combinations of conditions
   3. Improper handling of configuration combinations
   4. Improper handling of classes of inputs

Answer: a

1. Which of the following is NOT a white box technique?
   1. Statement testing
   2. Path testing
   3. Data flow testing
   4. State transition testing

Answer: d

1. Error guessing is best used
   1. As t he first approach to deriving test cases
   2. After more formal techniques have been applied
   3. By inexperienced testers
   4. After the system has gone live
   5. Only by end users

Answer: b

1. What is the smallest number of test cases required to Provide 100% branch coverage?

If(x>y) x=x+1;

else y=y+1;

while(x>y)

{

y=x\*y; x=x+1;

}

* 1. 1
  2. 2
  3. 3
  4. 4

Answer: b

1. Which of the following is a form of functional testing?
   1. Boundary value analysis
   2. Usability testing
   3. Performance testing
   4. Security testing

Answer: a

1. Which one of the following statements about system testing is NOT true?
   1. System tests are often performed by independent teams.
   2. Functional testing is used more than structural testing.
   3. Faults found during system tests can be very expensive to fix.
   4. End-users should be involved in system tests.

Answer: d

1. Which of the following is likely to benefit most from the use of test tools providing test capture and replay facilities?
   1. Regression testing
   2. Integration testing
   3. System testing
   4. User acceptance testing

Answer: a

1. Which of the following is false?
   1. Incidents should always be fixed.
   2. An incident occurs when expected and actual results differ.
   3. Incidents can be analysed to assist in test process improvement.
   4. An incident can be raised against documentation.

Answer: a

1. Static analysis is best described as:
   1. The analysis of batch programs.
   2. The reviewing of test plans.
   3. The analysis of program code.
   4. The use of black box testing.

Answer: c