**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. The cost of fixing a fault:

A. Is not important   
B. Increases the later a fault is found   
C. Decreases the later a fault is found   
D. Can never be determined

Answer: B

1. A manifestation of an ‘error’ in software is:

A. An Error  
B. A Fault

C. A Failure  
D. An Action

Answer: B

1. A error is:

A. Found in the software; the result of an error.   
B. Departure from specified behavior.   
C. Deviation of the software from its expected delivery or service.   
D. A human action that produces an incorrect result

Answer: D

1. A fault is:

A. Found in the software; the result of an error.   
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Answer: A

1. Increasing the quality of the software, by better development methods, will affect the time needed for testing (the test phases) by:

A. Reducing test time

B. No change

C. Increasing test time

D. Can’t say

Answer: A

1. When software reliability measures are used to determine when to stop testing, the best types of test cases to use are those that

A. Exercise system functions in proportion to t he frequency they will be used in the released product

B. Push the system beyond its designed operation limits and are likely to make the system fail

C. Exercise unusual and obscure scenarios that may not have been considered in design

D. Exercise the most complicated and the most error-prone portions of the system

Answer: A

1. Which of the following encourages objective testing?

A. Unit Testing.  
B. System Testing.  
C. Independent Testing.  
D. Destructive Testing

Answer: C

1. An exhaustive test suit would include:

A. All combination of input values and preconditions.

B. All combination of input values and output values.

C. All pairs of input values and preconditions.

D. All states and state transitions.

Answer: A

1. Which of the following is the most likely reason a user might be included in test execution?
2. Their application domain knowledge
3. Their technical expertise
4. Their testing expertise
5. Their management expertise

Answer: A

1. When reporting faults found to developers, testers should be:

A. As polite, constructive and helpful as possible

B. Firm about insisting that a bug is not a "feature" if it should be fixed

C. Diplomatic, sensitive to the way they may react to criticism

D. All of the above

Answer: D

1. In practice, which Life Cycle model may have more, fewer or different levels of development and testing, depending on the project and the software product. For example, there may be component integration testing after component testing, and system integration testing after system testing.

A. Water Fall Model

B.V-Model  
C. Spiral Model

D. RAD Model

Answer: B

1. Verification can be termed as 'Are we building the product right?"

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

1. Preparing and automating test cases before coding is called

A. Test first approach

B. Test-driven development

C. Both A. & B.

D. None of the above

Answer: C

1. Which of the following is not the integration strategy?

A. Design based

B. Big-bang

C. Bottom-up

D. Top-down

Answer: A

1. Which of the following is NOT part of system testing?

A. Business process-based testing

B. Performance, load and stress testing

C. Requirements-based testing

D. Usability testing

E. Top-down integration testing

Answer: E

1. Beta testing is:   
   A. Performed by customers at their own site   
   B. Performed by customers at the software developer's site   
   C. Performed by an Independent Test Team   
   D. Performed as early as possible in the lifecycle

Answer: A

1. Which of the following is a test type?

A. Component testing  
B. Acceptance testing  
C. System testing  
D. Functional testing

Answer: D

1. Reliability, usability, efficiency are

A. Functional characteristics

B. Non functional characteristics

C. Both A. & B.

D. None of the above

Answer: B

1. Which test may not mimic real world situations?

A. Functional testing

B. Structural Testing

C. All of the above

D. None of the above

Answer: B

1. Which of the following is an example of testing as part of the requirements specification phase of a project?
2. A requirements review meeting
3. A business analyst eliciting requirements
4. A database administrator designing a table
5. A test results report showing requirements coverage

Answer: A

1. Cost of the reviews will not include.

A. Review process itself

B. Metrics analysis

C. Tool support.

D. Process improvement.

Answer: C

1. An important benefit of code inspections is that they:

A. Enable the code to be tested before the execution environment is ready.

B. Can be performed by the person who wrote the code.

C. Can be performed by inexperienced staff.

D. Are cheap to perform.

Answer: A

1. Which is not a type of review?

A. Walkthrough  
B. Inspection  
C. Management approval  
D. Informal review

Answer: C

1. Reviews, static analysis and dynamic testing have the same objective

A. Identifying defects.

B. Fixing defects.

C. A. and B

D. None of the above

Answer: A

1. Which of the following is true about Formal Review or Inspection:-

i. Led by Trained Moderator (not the author).

ii. No Pre Meeting Preparations

iii. Formal Follow up process.

iv. Main Objective is to find defects

A. ii is true and i, iii, iv are false

B. i, iii, iv are true and ii is false

C. i, iii, iv are false and ii is true

D. iii is true and i, ii, iv are false

Answer: B

1. The Planning phase of a formal review includes the following:

A. Explaining the objectives

B. Selecting the personnel, allocating roles.

C. Follow up

D. Individual Meeting preparations

Answer: B

1. Inspections can find all the following except

A. Variables not defined in the code

B. Spelling and grammar faults in the documents

C. Requirements that have been omitted from the design documents

D. How much of the code has been covered

Answer: D

1. Static analysis tools are typically used by

A. Testers

B. Developers

C. Testers & Developers

D. None

Answer: B

1. Cyclomatic complexity is used to calculate

A. Number of independent paths in t he basis set of a program

B. Number of binary decisions + 1

C. Number bound for the number of tests that must be conducted to ensure that all statements have been executed at least once

D. Number of branches and decisions

Answer: B

1. White Box Testing

A. Same as glass box testing

B. Same as clear box testing

C. Both A. and B.

D. None of the above.

Answer: A

1. Assume postal rates for ‘light letters’ are:

$0.25 up to 10 grams  
$0.35 up to 50 grams  
$0.45 up to 75 grams  
$0.55 up to 100 grams

Which test inputs (in grams) would be selected using boundary value analysis?

a) 0, 9, 19, 49, 50, 74, 75, 99, 100  
b) 10, 50, 75, 100, 250, 1000  
c) 0, 1, 10, 11, 50, 51, 75, 76, 100, 101  
d) 25, 26, 35, 36, 45, 46, 55, 56

Answer: C

1. One of the fields on a form contains a text box which accepts alpha numeric values. Identify the Valid Equivalence class

A. BOOK

B. Book

C. Boo01k

D. book

Answer: C

1. A defect management system shall keep track of the status of every defect registered and enforce the rules about changing these states. If your task is to test the status tracking, which method would be best?

A. Logic-based testing

B. Use-case-based testing

C. State transition testing

D. Equivalence Partitioning testing

Answer: C

1. Which of the following is a valid collection of equivalence classes for the following problem: An integer field shall contain values from and including 1 to and including 15

A. Less than 1, 1 through 15, more than 15

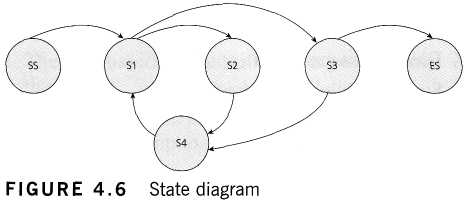
B. Negative numbers, 1 through 15, above 15

C. Less than 1, 1 through 14, more than 15

D. Less than 0, 1 through 14, 15 and more

Answer: A

1. Given the state diagram in Figure 4.6, which test case is the minimum series of valid transitions to cover every state?



A. S S - S1 -S 2-S 4 -S 1- S3 -E S

B. SS-S 1 - S 2- S3- S 4-ES

C. SS-S 1 - S 2- S4- S 1-S 3 - S 4- S1-S 3- ES

D. S S - S1 -S 4-S 2 -S 1- S3 -E S

Answer: A

1. Which of the following is a typical defect that boundary value analysis would identify?
2. Improper handling of sequences of events
3. Improper handling of combinations of conditions
4. Improper handling of large and small values
5. Improper handling of classes of inputs

Answer: C

1. Assume you are a test analyst working on a banking project to upgrade an existing automated teller machine system to allow customers to obtain cash advances from supported credit cards.

When the user first inserts a valid credit card type, the system considers the user to be in the unauthenticated state. Prior to requesting a cash advance, though, the user must enter the authenticated state. The user authenticates by entering the proper PIN.

When authenticating the user, the system should allow the user to enter their PIN up to three times before failing the authentication and rejecting the card. On the first and second try, the system should prompt the user to reenter the PIN.

Suppose you are concerned that, depending on the exact number of invalid PINs entered, the system might behave improperly. Which of the following test design techniques is specifically targeted at such failures?

1. Equivalence partitioning extended by boundary value analysis
2. Pairwise testing with orthogonal arrays
3. State-based testing using N-1 switch coverage
4. Classification tree testing using two-factor authentication

Answer: C

1. Error guessing:

A. Supplements formal test design techniques.

B. Can only be used in component, integration and system testing.

C. Is only performed in user acceptance testing.

D. Is not repeatable and should not be used.

Answer: A

1. Consider the following:

Pick up and read the newspaper

Look at what is on television

If there is a program that you are interested in watching then switch the the television on and watch the program Otherwise

Continue reading the newspaper

If there is a crossword in the newspaper then try and complete the crossword

A. SC = 1 and DC = 1

B. SC = 1 and DC = 2

C. SC = 1 and DC = 3

D. SC = 2 and DC = 2

E. SC = 2 and DC = 3

Answer: E

1. What type of testing is done to supplement the rigorous testing?

A. Regression testing.

B. Integration testing.

C. Error Guessing

D. System testing.

Answer: C

1. 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.

Answer: C

1. Which of the following is false?

A. In a system two different failures may have different severities.

B. A system is necessarily more reliable after debugging for the removal of a fault.

C. A fault need not affect the reliability of a system.

D. Undetected errors may lead to faults and eventually to incorrect behavior.

Answer: B

1. Alpha testing is:

A. Post-release testing by end user representatives at the developer’s site.

B. The first testing that is performed.

C. Pre-release testing by end user representatives at the developer’s site.

D. Pre-release testing by end user representatives at their sites.

Answer: C

1. We split testing into distinct stages primarily because:

A. Each test stage has a different purpose.

B. It is easier to manage testing in stages.

C. We can run different tests in different environments.

D. The more stages we have, the better the testing.

Answer: A

1. Which of the following would NOT normally form part of a test plan?

A. Features to be tested

B. Incident reports

C. Risks

D. Schedule

Answer: B