**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. Which of the following statements are true?

A. Fault s in program specifications are the most expensive to fix.

B. Faults in code are the most expensive to fix.

C. Fault s in requirements are the most expensive to fix

D. Faults in designs are the most expensive to fix.

1. A reliable system will be one that:

A. is unlikely to be completed on schedule  
B. is unlikely to cause a failure  
C. is likely to be fault free  
D. is likely to be liked by the users

1. Maintenance releases and technical assistance centers are examples of which of the following costs of quality?

A. External failure

B. Internal failure

C. Appraisal

D. Prevent ion

1. Fault Masking is

A. Error condition hiding another error condition

B. Creating a test case which does not reveal a fault

C. Masking a fault by developer

D. Masking a fault by a tester

1. Testing is not done to \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Find faults

B. Improve quality

C. Check user friendliness.

D. Improve software accuracy

1. What is the purpose of Exit Criteria?

A. To determine when writing a test case is complete  
B. To determine when to stop the testing

C. To ensure the test specification is complete  
D. To determine when to stop writing the test plan

1. Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test?

A. To find faults in the software.

B. To assess whether t he software is ready for release.

C. To demonstrate that the software doesn’t work.

D. To prove that the software is correct.

1. Exhaustive Testing is:

A. Impractical but possible

B. Practically possible

C. Impractical and impossible

D. Always possible

1. Which of the following is a test document in which you would you expect to find the preconditions to start executing a level of testing?
2. Test plan
3. Test design specification
4. Incident report
5. Project plan
6. Which of the following has highest level of independence in which test cases are:

A. Designed by persons who write the software under test

B. Designed by a person from a different section

C. Designed by a person from a different organization

D. Designed by another person

1. That are the good practices for testing within the software development life cycle?  
   A. Early test analysis and design  
   B. Different test levels are defined with specific objectives  
   C. Testers will start to get involved as soon as coding is done.  
   D. A and B above
2. Which of the following is not a test level?  
   A. Component testing  
   B. Functional testing  
   C. System testing  
   D. Acceptance testing
3. Drivers are tools used to control and operate software being tested.

A. True

B. False

1. Integration testing in the small:

A. Tests the individual components that have been developed.

B. Tests interactions between modules or subsystems.

C. Only uses components that form part of the live system.

D. Tests interfaces to other systems.

1. Which one of the following are non-functional testing methods?

A. System testing

B. Usability testing

C. Performance testing

D. Both B & C

1. User Acceptance Testing

A. Same as Alpha Testing

B. Same as Beta Testing

C. Combination of Alpha and Beta Testing

D. None of the above

1. Acceptance test cases are based on what?

A. Requirements

B. Design

C. Code

D. Decision table

1. Which of the following is a form of functional testing?

A. Boundary value analysis  
B. Usability testing  
C. Performance testing  
D. Security testing

1. White Box Techniques are also called as:

A. Structural Testing

B. Design Based Testing

C. Error Guessing Technique

D. Experience Based Technique

1. A regression test:

A. Will always be automated

B. Will help ensure unchanged areas of the software have not been affected

C. Will help ensure changed areas of the software have not been affected

D. Can only be run during user acceptance testing

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

A. Explaining the objective

B. Fixing defects found typically done by author

C. Follow up

D. Individual Meeting preparations

1. Code Walkthrough

A. Type of dynamic testing

B. Type of static testing

C. Neither dynamic nor static

D. Performed by the testing team

1. Could reviews or inspections be considered part of testing?

A. no, because they apply to development documentation   
B. no, because they are normally applied before testing   
C. yes, because both help detect faults and improve quality  
D. yes, because testing includes all non-constructive activities

1. Typical defects that are easier to find in reviews than in dynamic testing are:

A. Deviations from standards,

B. Requirement defects,

C. Design defects,

D. Insufficient maintainability and incorrect interface specifications.

E. All of the above.

Answer: E

1. Reviewing the test Basis is a part of which phase

A. Test Analysis and Design

B. Test Implementation and execution

C. Test Closure Activities

D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

1. Which of the following is a Key Characteristics of Walk Through

A. Scenario, Dry Run, Peer Group

B. Pre Meeting Preparations

C. Formal Follow Up Process

D. Includes Metrics

1. In a review meeting a moderator is a person who

A. Takes minutes of the meeting

B. Mediates between people

C. Takes telephone calls

D. Writes the documents to be reviewed

1. In which phase static tests are used

A. Requirements

B. Design

C. Coding

D. All of the above

1. 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

1. Which of the following is the odd one out?

A. White box

B. Glass box

C. Structural

D. Functional

1. Postal rates for 'light letters' are 25p up to l0g, 35p up to 50g plus an extra l0p for each additional 25g up to l00g.

Which test inputs (in grams) would be selected using equivalence partitioning?

A. 8,42,82,102

B. 4,15, 65, 92,159

C. 10,50,75,100

D. 5, 20, 40, 60, 80

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ technique can be used to achieve input and output coverage

A. Boundary value analysis

B. Equivalence partitioning

C. Decision table testing

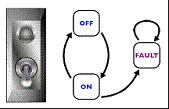
D. State transition testing

1. In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:

An employee has £4000 of salary tax free. The next £1500 is taxed at 10%. The next £28000 is taxed at 22%. Any further amount is taxed at 40%. To the nearest whole pound, which of these is a valid Boundary Value Analysis test case?   
A. £1500

B. £32001  
C. £33501  
D. £28000

1. Consider the following state transition diagram of a switch. Which of the following represents an invalid state transition?



A. OFF to ON

B. ON to OFF

C. FAULT to ON

D. FAULT to FAUNT

1. The Switch is switched off once the temperature falls below 18 and then it is turned on when the temperature is more than 21.When the temperature is more than 21. Identify the Equivalence values which belong to the same class.

A. 12,16,22

B. 24,27,17

C. 22,23,24

D. 14,15,19

1. Which of the following is a typical defect that equivalence partitioning 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
6. The system should allow cash advances from 20 dollars to 500 dollars, inclusively, for all supported credit cards. The correct list of supported credit cards is American Express, Visa, Japan Credit Bank, Eurocard, and MasterCard. The user interface starts with a default amount of 100 dollars for advances, and the ATM keypad is used to increase or decrease that amount in 20-dollar increments.

Assume that, in the following list of test cases, the first item in the parenthesized triple represents the credit card, the second item represents the amount to withdraw, and the third item represents the expected result. Which of the following selections gives a set of test cases that covers the boundary values for cash advances and shows the correct expected result?

1. (American Express, $20, succeed); (Visa, $500, succeed); (Japan Credit Bank, $520, fail); (Eurocard, $0, fail)
2. (American Express, $20, succeed); (Visa, $600, fail); (Japan Credit Bank, $500, fail); (Eurocard, $200, succeed); (MasterCard, $400, succeed)
3. (American Express, $20, succeed); (Japan Credit Bank, $500, succeed); (Eurocard, $520, succeed); (MasterCard, $400, succeed)
4. (American Express, $20, succeed); (Visa, $600, fail); (Japan Credit Bank, $500, succeed); (Eurocard, $200, succeed); (MasterCard, $400, succeed)
5. The above diagram represents the following paths through the code.

A. v wy

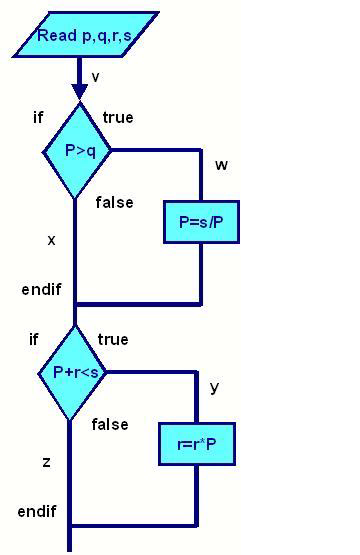
B. vwz

C. v xy

D. vxz

What is the MINIMUM combination of paths required to provide full statement coverage?

Exhibit



A. A

B. ABD

C. ABCD

D. ACD

1. Path coverage includes

A. statement coverage  
B. condition coverage  
C. decision coverage  
D. none of these

1. Exploratory guessing is:

A. An appropriate way of deriving system tests.

B. A hands-on approach in which testers are involved in minimum planning and maximum test execution.

C. Only used when good requirements are available.

D. The most appropriate way of deriving system test

1. In formal review, Rework: fixing defects found typically done by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Moderator

B. Author

C. Reviewer

D. Recorder

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may facilitate the testing of components or part of a system by simulation the environment in which the test object will run

A. Test Design tool

B. Test data preparation tool

C. Test execution tool

D. Test harness

E. None of the above

Answer: E

1. Regression testing mainly helps in

A. Re-testing fixed defects

B. Checking for side-effects of fixes

C. Checking the core gaps

D. Ensuring high level sanity

1. Which review is inexpensive

A. Informal Review

B. Walkthrough

C. Technical review

D. Inspection

1. Following are some of the testing risks

A. Budget, Test environment

B. Budget, Number of qualified test resources

C. Budget, Number of qualified test resources, Test environment

D. None of the above