**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. A deviation from the specified or expected behavior that is visible to end-users is called:

A. An error   
B. A Mistake

C. A failure  
D. A defect

1. The quality of the product is said to increase when?

A. All faults have been reviewed  
B. All faults have been found  
C. All faults have been raised  
D. All faults have been rectified

1. Failure is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Incorrect program behavior due to a fault in the program

B. Bug found before product Release

C. Bug found after product Release

D. Bug found during Design phase

1. When we thing about what might go wrong we have to consider defects and failures arising from:
2. Errors in the specification, design and implementation of the software and system
3. Errors in use of the system;
4. Environmental conditions;
5. All above
6. With thorough testing it is possible to remove all defects from a program prior to delivery to the customer.

A. True

B. False

1. "How much testing is enough?"

A. This question is impossible to answer

B. This question is easy to answer

C. The answer depends on the risk for your industry, contract and special requirements

D. This answer depends on the maturity of your developers

1. Who would USUALLY perform debugging activities?

A. Developers.

B. Analysts.

C. Testers.

D. Incident Managers

1. How much time will exhaustive testing take?
2. Infinite time
3. Not much time
4. Impractical amount of time
5. Don’t know
6. Consider the following list of test process activities:

I  Analysis and Design  
II Test Closure activities  
III Evaluating exit criteria and reporting  
IV Planning and Control  
V Implementation and execution  
Which of the following places these in their logical sequence?  
A. I, II, III, IV and V  
B. IV, I, V, III and II  
C. IV, I, V, II and III  
D. I, IV, V, III and II

1. Which of the following is most important to promote and maintain good relation- ships between testers and developers?

A. Understanding what managers value about testing.

B. Explaining test results in a neutral fashion.

C. Identifying potential customer workarounds for bugs.

D. Promoting better quality software whenever possible.

1. V-Model is:

A. A software development model that illustrates how testing activities integrate with software development phases

B. A software life-cycle model that is not relevant for testing

C. The official software development and testing life-cycle model of ISTQB

D. A testing life cycle model including unit, integration, system and acceptance phases

1. Validation involves which of the following

i. Helps to check the Quality of the Built Product

ii. Helps to check that we have built the right product.

iii. Helps in developing the product

iv. Monitoring tool wastage and obsoleteness.

A. Options i, ii, iii, iv are true.

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

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

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

1. Where may functional testing be performed?  
   A. At system and acceptance testing levels only.   
   B. At all test levels.   
   C. At all levels above integration testing.   
   D. At the acceptance testing level only
2. Integration testing has following characteristics

I. It can be done in incremental manner

II. It is always done after system testing

III. It includes functional tests

IV. It includes non-functional tests

A. I, II and III are correct

B. I is correct

C. I, III and IV are correct

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Testing will be performed by the people at client own locations

A. Alpha testing

B. Field testing

C. Performance testing

D. System testing

1. What is beta testing?

A. Testing performed by potential customers at the developers location

B. Testing performed by potential customers at their own locations

C. Testing performed by product developers at the customer's location

D. Testing performed by product developers at their own location

1. Which is the non-functional testing:

A. Performance testing

B. Unit testing

C. Regression testing

D. Sanity testing

1. Functional tests can be performed at all test levels

A. True

B. False

1. Structural Testing

A. Same as black box testing

B. Same as white box testing

C. Same as functional testing

D. None of the above

1. You are the manager of a bank's quality assessment group, in charge of independent testing for banking applications. You are working on a project to implement an integrated system that will use three off-the-shelf systems to manage a bank's accounts-receivable system.

Identify the test level that you would expect to directly manage:

1. Component testing for each system
2. Component integration testing for each system
3. System testing for each system
4. Contract acceptance testing for each system
5. People who don’t participate in technical reviews

A. Analysts

B. Management

C. Developers

D. Testers

1. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. Inspection is the most formal review process   
B. Inspections should be led by a trained leader   
C. Managers can perform inspections on management documents   
D. Inspection is appropriate even when there are no written documents

1. Which of the following artifacts can be examined by using review techniques?

A. Software code  
B. Requirements specification  
C. Test designs  
D. All of the above

1. Who is responsible for document all the issues, problems and open point that were identified during the review meeting

A. Moderator

B. Scribe

C. Reviewers

D. Author

1. The Phases of formal review process is mentioned below arrange them in the correct order.

i. Planning

ii. Review Meeting

iii. Rework

iv. Individual Preparations

v. Kick Off

vi. Follow Up

A. i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi

B. vi, i, ii, iii, iv, v

C. i, v, iv, ii, iii, vi

D. i, ii, iii, v, iv, vi

1. A formal assessment of a work product conducted by one or more qualified independent reviewer to detect defects.

A. Inspection.

B. Walkthrough.

C. Review

D. Non Conformance

1. Static Analysis

A. Same as static testing

B. Done by the developers

C. Both A. and B

D. None of the above

1. What is the best description of static analysis?

A. The analysis of bath programs  
B. The reviewing of test plans  
C. The analysis of program code or other software artifacts

D. The use of black-box testing

1. The principle of Cyclomatic complexity, considering L as edges or links, N as nodes, P as independent paths

A. L-N +2P

B. N-L +2P

C. N-L +P

D. N-L +P

1. Test data planning essentially includes

A. Network

B. Operational Model

C. Boundary value analysis

D. Test Procedure Planning

1. Find the invalid equivalence class for the following test case

Draw a line up to the length of 4 inches   
A. Line with 1 dot-width  
B. Curve  
C. line with 4 inches  
D. line with 1 inch.

1. Q. 112: In a Examination a candidate has to score minimum of 24 marks in order to clear the exam. The maximum that he can score is 40 marks. Identify the Valid Equivalence values if the student clears the exam.

A. 22, 23, 26

B. 21, 39, 40

C. 29, 30, 31

D. 0, 15, 22

1. Which of the following could be a coverage measure for state transition testing?

V All states have been reached.

W The response time for each transaction is adequate.

X Every transition has been exercised. Y All boundaries have been exercised.

Z Specific sequences of transitions have been exercised.

A. X, Y and Z

B. V, X, Y and Z

C. W, X and Y

D. V, X and Z

1. An input field takes the year of birth between 1900 and 2004

The boundary values for testing this field are:  
A. 0,1900,2004,2005  
B. 1900, 2004  
C. 1899,1900,2004,2005  
D. 1899, 1900, 1901,2003,2004,2005

1. Which is not a black box testing technique?

A. Equivalence partition

B. Decision tables

C. Transaction diagrams

D. Decision testing

1. Which of the following is a typical defect that decision table testing 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. What is the expected result for each of the following test cases?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Rule1 | Rule2 | Rule3 | Rule4 |
| Conditions |  |  |  |  |
| Citibank Card  Member | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Type of Room | Silver | Platinum | Silver | Platinum |
| Actions |  |  |  |  |
| Offer upgrade  To Gold Luxury | Yes | No | No | No |
| Offer upgrade to Silver | N/A | Yes | N/A | No |

A. Citibank card member, holding a Silver room

B. Non Citibank-member, holding a Platinum room

A. A – Don’t offer any upgrade, B – Don’t offer any upgrade. B. A – Don’t offer any upgrade, B – Offer upgrade to Gold.

C. A – Offer upgrade to Silver, B – Offer upgrade to Silver.

D. A – Offer upgrade to Gold, B – Don’t offer any upgrade.

1. Exploratory guessing is most useful when:

A. there are no or poor specifications.

B. time is severely limited.

C. A & B

D. None of them

1. Minimum Test Required for Statement Coverage:

Disc = 0

Order-qty = 0

Read Order-qty

If Order-qty >=20 then

Disc = 0.05

If Order-qty >=100 then

Disc =0.1

End if

End if

A. Statement coverage is 4

B. Statement coverage is 1

C. Statement coverage is 3

D. Statement Coverage is 2

1. Consider the following code fragment:

if (a>b) && (b>c)) {

b = (a+c)/2;

}

Assume that, in the following options, each of the three numbers in parentheses represents the inputs for a test case, where the first number is a, the second number b, and the third number c. Which of the following gives a set of test case inputs that achieves decision coverage for this fragment of code in the minimum number of test cases?

1. (5, 3, 2)
2. (5, 3, 2); (5, 4, 0)
3. (5, 4, 0); (4, 5, 0)
4. (4, 5, 0); (5, 4, 5)
5. Random Testing

A. Program is tested randomly sampling the input.

B. A black-box testing technique

C. Both A. and B.

D. None of the above.

1. Black-box testing technique is also called as structure based technique

A. True

B. False

1. Reliability, usablility, efficiency are

A. Functional characteristics

B. Non functional characteristics

C. Both A. & B.

D. None of the above

1. Test Plan

A. Road map for testing

B. Tells about the actual results and expected results

C. Both a and b

D. None of the above

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