**Q47: Typical defects that are easier to find in reviews than in dynamic testing are:**

1. Deviations from standards.
2. Requirement defects.
3. Design defects.
4. Insufficient maintainability and incorrect interface specifications.
5. All of the above.

**Q48: Reviews, static analysis and dynamic testing have the same objective.**

1. Identifying defects.
2. Fixing defects.
3. A. and B
4. None of the above.

**Q44: Which is the best definition of complete testing:**

1. You have discovered every bug in the program.
2. You have tested every statement, branch, and combination of branches in the program.
3. You have completed every test in the test plan.
4. You have reached the scheduled ship date.

**Q53: System testing should investigate**

1. Non-functional requirements only not Functional requirements
2. Functional requirements only not non-functional requirements
3. Non-functional requirements and Functional requirements
4. Non-functional requirements or Functional requirements

**Q54: Contract and regulation testing is a part of**

1. System testing
2. Acceptance testing
3. Integration testing
4. Smoke testing

**Q55: Find the correct flow of the phases of a formal review**

1. Planning, Review meeting, Rework, Kick off
2. Planning, Individual preparation, Kick off, Rework
3. Planning, Review meeting, Rework, Follow up
4. Planning, Individual preparation, Follow up, Kick off

**Q56. Which is not the testing objectives**

1. Finding defects
2. Gaining confidence about the level of quality and providing information
3. Preventing defects.
4. Debugging defects

**Q57. Maintenance releases and technical assistance centers are examples of which of the** **following costs of quality?**

1. External failure.
2. Internal failure
3. Appraisal
4. Prevention

**Q58: Which is not the project risks**

1. Supplier issues
2. Organization factors
3. Technical issues
4. Error-prone software delivered

**Q59: Bug life cycle**

1. Open, Assigned, Fixed, Closed
2. Open, Fixed, Assigned, Closed
3. Assigned, Open, Closed, Fixed
4. Assigned, Open, Fixed, Closed

**Q61: ‘X’ has given a data on a person age, which should be between 1 to 99. Using BVA** **which is the appropriate one**

1. 0,1,2,99
2. 1,99,100,98
3. 0,1,99,100
4. -1,0,1,99

**Q.60. 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

**Q.62: Which is not a testing principle**

A. Early testing

B. Defect clustering

C. Pesticide paradox

D. Exhaustive testing

**Q.64: The………………Testing will be performed by the people at client own locations**

A. Alpha testing

B. Field testing

C. Performance

D. System testing

**Q.65: Which of the following is the standard for the Software product quality?**

A. ISO 9126

B. ISO 829

C. ISO 1012

D. ISO 1028

**Q.66: Which is not a black box testing technique**

A. Equivalence partition

B. Decision tables

C. Transaction diagrams

D. Decision testing

**Q.67: Find the mismatch**

A. Test data preparation tools – Manipulate Data bases

B. Test design tools – Generate test inputs

C. Requirement management tools – Enables individual tests to be traceable

D. Configuration management tools – Check for consistence

**Q.68: Use cases can be performed to test**

A. Performance testing

B. Unit testing

C. Business scenarios

D. Static testing

**Q.69: Purpose of test design technique is**

A. Identifying test conditions only, not Identifying test cases.

B. Not Identifying test conditions, Identifying test cases only.

C. Identifying test conditions and Identifying test cases.

D. Identifying test conditions or Identifying test cases.

**Q.71: Stochastic testing using statistical information or operational profiles uses the** following method

A. Heuristic testing approach

B. Methodical testing approach

C. Model based testing approach

D. Process or standard compliant testing approach

**Q.73: Arc testing is known as**

A. Branch testing

B. Agile testing

C. Beta testing

D. Ad-hoc testing

**Q.74: The purpose of exit criteria is**

A. Define when to stop testing

B. End of test level

C. When a set of tests has achieved a specific pre condition

D. All of the above

**Q.75: 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

**Q.76: The…………..testing is performed at the developing organization’s site**

A. Unit testing

B. Regression testing

C. Alpha testing

D. Integration testing

**Q.77: What is the main purpose of Informal review**

A. Inexpensive way to get some benefit

B. Find defects

C. Learning, gaining understanding, effect finding

D. Discuss, make decisions, solve technical problems

**Q.78: Which is not a Component testing**

A. Check the memory leaks

B. Check the robustness

C. Check the branch coverage

D. Check the decision tables

**Q.79: The software engineer’s role in tool selection is**

A. To identify, evaluate, and rank tools, and recommend tools to management

B. To determine what kind of tool is needed, then find it and buy it

C. To initiate the tool search and present a case to management

D. To identify, evaluate and select the tools

**Q.80: Which is not the fundamental test process**

A. Planning and control

B. Test closure activities

C. Analysis and design

D. None

**Q.81: The…………..and………….. are used within individual workbenches to produce the right output products.**

A. Tools and techniques

B. Procedures and standards

C. Processes and walkthroughs

D. Reviews and update

**Q.82: Which is not the software characteristics**

A. Reliability

B. Usability

C. Scalability

D. Maintainability

**Q.84: FPA is used to**

A. To measure the functional requirements of the project

B. To measure the size of the functionality of an Information system

C. To measure the functional testing effort

D. To measure the functional flow

**Q.85: A…………is the step-by-step method followed to ensure that standards are met**

A. SDLC

B. Project Plan

C. Policy

D. Procedure

**Q. 86: Which is not a test Oracle**

A. The existing system (For a bench mark)

B. The code

C. Individual’s knowledge

D. User manual

**Q. 87: PDCA is known as**

A. Plan, Do, Check, Act

B. Plan, Do, Correct, Act

C. Plan, Debug, Check, Act

D. Plan, Do, Check, Accept

**Q.88: Which is the non-functional testing**

A. Performance testing

B. Unit testing

C. Regression testing

D. Sanity testing

**Q.92: What can static analysis NOT find?**

A. The use of a variable before it has been defined

B. Unreachable (“dead”) code

C. Memory leaks

D. Array bound violations

**Q.93: White Box Techniques are also called as:**

A. Structural Testing

B. Design Based Testing

C. Error Guessing Technique

D. Experience Based Technique

**Q.94: 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

**Q.96: Which of the following is not a major tast of Exit criteria?**

A. Checking test logs against the exit criteria specified in test planning

B. Logging the outcome of test execution

C. Assessing if more tests are needed

D. Writing a test summary report for stakeholders.

**Q. 99: Testing activity which is performed to expose defects in the interfaces and in the** **interaction between integrated components is:**

A. System Level Testing

B. Integration Level Testing

C. Unit Level Testing

D. Component Testing

**Q.100: Methodologies adopted while performing Maintenance Testing**

A. Breadth Test and Depth Test

B. Re-testing

C. Confirmation Testing

D. Sanity Testing

**Q.101: 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

**Q.102: What is an equivalence partition (also known as an equivalence class)?**

A. A set of test cases for testing classes of objects

B. An input or output range of values such that only one value in the range becomes a test case

C. An input or output range of values such that each value in the range becomes a test case

D. An input or output range of values such that every tenth value in the range becomes a test case.

**Q.103: Which of the following is not a part of the Test Implementation and Execution Phase**

A. Creating test suites from the test cases.

B. Executing test cases either manually or by using test execution tools

C. Comparing actual results

D. Designing the Tests.

**Q. 104: Link Testing is also called as:**

A. Component Integration testing

B. Component System Testing

C. Component Sub System Testing

D. Maintenance testing

**Q. 107: Designing the test environment set-up and identifying any required infrastructure**

and tools are a part of which phase

A. Test Implementation and execution

**B. Test Analysis and Design**

C. Evaluating the Exit Criteria and reporting

D. Test Closure Activities

**Q.108: A Type of functional Testing, which investigates the functions relating to**

**detection of threats, such as virus from malicious outsiders.**

**A. Security Testing**

B. Recovery Testing

C. Performance Testing

D. Functionality Testing

Q.109: A Person who documents all the issues problems and open points that were

identified during a formal review.

A. Moderator.

**B. Scribe**

C. Author

D. Manager.

Q.110: The Test Cases Derived from the use cases

**A. Are most useful in uncovering defects in the process flows during real world use of the system.**

B. Are most useful in uncovering defects in the process flows during the testing use of the system.

C.Are most useful in covering the defects in the process flows during real wolrd use of the system.

D. Are most useful in covering the defects at the Integration Level.

Q.111: One of the fields on a form contains a text box winch accepts alpha numeric values. Identify the Valid Equivalence class

A. BOOK

B. Book

**C. BooOlk**

D. book

Q.112: In an 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. Identity 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

Q.114: A Project risk includes wiThich of the following:

**A. Organizational Factors**

B. Poor Software characteristics

C. Error Prone sotbdvare delivered

D. Software that does not perform its intended functions.

Q 116: Which of the following techniques is NOT a White box technique?

A. Statement Testing and coverage

B. Decision Testing and coverage

C. Condition Coverage

**D. Boundary value analysis**

Q.117: Reporting Discrepancies as incidents 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

Q.119: Incidents would not be raised against:

A. Requirements.

B. Documentation

C. Test cases

**D. Improvements suggested by users**.

Q.120: The Planning phase of a formal review includes the following:

A. Explaining the objectives

B. Selecting the personnel, allocating roles.

C. Follow up Individual Meeting preparations.

**D. Individual Meeting preparations**.

**Q. 122: One of the flea; on a font contains a text box which accepts numeric values in the range of 18 to 25. Identify the invalid Equivalance class**

A. 17

B. 19

C. 24

D. 21

**Q.123: Exhaustive Testing, is**

A. Is impractical but possible

B. Is practically possible

C. Is impractical and possible

D. Is always possible

**Q. 124: Hand over of Testware is a part of which Phase**

A. Test Analysis and Design

B. Test Planning and control

Cv. Test Closure Activities

D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

**Q.125: Which one is not comes under international standard**

A. TEC

B. IEEE

C. ISO

D. All of the above

**Q.126: In which phase static tests are used**

A. Requirements

B. Design

C. Coding

D. All of the above

**Q. 128: Static analysis tools are typically usedby**

A. Testers

B. Developers

C. Testers & Developers

D. None

**Q. 129: Majority of system enors occur in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phase**

A. Requirements Phase.

B. Analysis and Design Phase

C. Development Phase

D. Testing Phase

**Q. 131: How much percentage of the life cycle costs of a soflware are spent on**

**maintenance.**

A. 10%

B.30% I

C.50%

D.70%

**Q. 132: When a defect is detectedand fixed then the software shoulribe retested to coníinn**

**that the original defect has been successfully removed. This is called**

A. Regznsion testing

B. Maintenance testing

C. Con.finaat ion testing

D. None of the above

**133: Equivalence testing divides the input domain into classes of data from which test derived to reduce the total number of test cases that must be derived to reduce the total number of test cases that must be developed.**

A.True

B.False

**Q. 134: When to stop Testing?**

A. Stop when scheduled tmie for testing expires

B. Stop if 75% of the pie-defined number of enois is detected.

C. Stop when all the test cases execute with detecting few enots.

D. None above

**Q. 138: The person who leads the review of the document(s), plazuung the review, runrung**

**the meeting and follow-up after the meeting**

A. Reviewer

B. Author

C.Moderator

D. Auditor

**Q. 142: Test Case are giouped into Manageable (and scheduled) units ate called as**

A. Test Hamess

B.Test Suite

C. Test Cycle

D. Test Dnver

**Q. 145: System Integration testing should be done after**

A. Integration testing

B. System testing

C. Unit testing

D. Component integration testing

**Q. 148: The goal of a software tester is to find bugs, find them as early as possible and make sure they get fixed.**

A. True

B. False

**Q. 149: Beta testing is performed at developing organization's site where as Alpha testing is performed by people at their own locations.**

A. True

B. False

**Q. 150: The principal attributes of tools and automation are**

A. Speed 8, efficiency

B. Accuracy & precision

C. All of the above

D. None of the above

**Q. 154: A white box testing technique that measures the number of or percentage of decision directions executed by the test case designed is called**

A. Condition coverage

B. Decision/Condition coverage

C. Decision Coverage

D. Branch coverage

**Q. 159: Which testing is used to verify that the system can perform properly when internal   
program or system limitations have been exceeded**A. Stress Testing   
B. Load Testing   
C. Performance Testing   
D. Volume testing

**Q. 163: EULA stands for**

A. End Usability License Agreement

B. End User License Agreement

C. End User License Anangreement

D. End User License Attachment

**Q. 164: is a very early build intended for limited distribution to a few key customers and to marketing for demonstration purposes.**

A. Alpha release

B. Beta release

C. Test release document

D. Build

**Q. 165: CAST stands for**

A. Computer Aided Software Testing B

B. Computer Aided Software Tools

C. Computer Analysis Software Techniques

D. None

**Q. 167: Which test may not mimic real world situations**

A. Functional testing

**B. Structural Testing**

C. All of the above

D. None of the above

**Q. 168: \_\_\_\_\_\_includes both Black box and White Box Testing features**

**A. Gray Box Testing**

B. Hybrid Testing

C. A. & B.

D. None

**Q. 169: Exhaustive testing is possible**

A. True

**B. False**

**Q. 172: Boundaiy value analysis can only be used during white-box testing.**

A. True

**B. False**

**Q. 174: Failure is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**A. Incorrect program behaviour due to a fault in the program**

B. Bug found before product Release

C. Bug found atter product Release

D. Bug liquid dtuing Design phase

**Q. 175: During the software development process, at what point can the test process start?**

A. When the code is complete.

B. When the design is complete.

**C. When the software requirements have been approved.**

D. When the fist code module is ready for unit testing

**Q. 176: ''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** **equirements**

D. This answer depends on the maturity of your developers

**Q. 177: Which of the following tools would be involved in the automation of** **regression test?**

A. Data tester

B. Boundary tester

**C. Capture/Playback**

D. Output comparator.

**Q. 180: Fault Masking is**

**A. Error condition hiding ai1other 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

**Q. 181: Which of the following is not a quality characteristic listed in ISO 9126 Standard?**

A. Functionality

B. Usability

**C. Supportability**

D. Maintainability

**Q. 182: One Key reason why developers have difficulty testing their own work is :**

A. Lack of technical documentation

B. Lack of test tools on the market for developers

C. Lack of training

**D. Lack of Objectivity**

**Q. 185: To test a function, the proganuner has to write a \_\_\_\_\_\_ which calls the** **function to be tested and passes it test 'data.**

A. Stub

B. Driver

C. Proxy

D. None of the above

**Q. 186: Pick the best definition of quality**

A. Quality is job one

B. Zero defects

C. Conformance to requirements

D. Work as designed

**Q. 187: Boundary value testing**

A. Is the same as equivalence partitioning tests

B. Test boundary conditions on, below and above the edges of input and output equivalence classes

C. Tests combinations of input circumstances

D. Is used in white box testing strategy

**Q. 188: 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

**Q. 190: A common test technique during component test is**

A. Statement and branch testing

B. Usability testing

C. Security testing

D. Performance testing

**191: 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

**Q. 192: Acceptance test cases are based on what?**   
A. Requirements   
B. Design   
c. Code n   
D. Decision table   
**Q. 193: which one of the following ae non-functional testing methods?**   
A. System testing   
B. Usability testing   
C. Performance testing   
D Both B&C   
**Q. 194: Independent Verification & Validations**   
A. Done by the Developer   
B. Done by the Test Engineers   
C. Done By Management   
D. Done by an Entity Outside the Project 's Sphere of influence

**Q. 195: Defect Management process does not include**A. Defect prevention   
B. Deliverable base-lining   
C. Management reporting   
D. None of the above   
**Q. 197: Test are prioritized so that:**A. You shorten the time required for testing   
B. You do the best testing in the time available   
C. You do more effective testing   
D. You find more faults

**198A 200B 201A 209C 216B 261D 262A 263C 268C 273B 275A 277A 279B 281A**

**Q. 198: When a new testing tool is purchased, it should be used first by:**

A. A small team to establish the best way to use the tool

B. Everyone who may eventually have some use for the tool

C. The independent testing team

D. The vendor contractor to write the initial scripts

**Q. 200: What is the difference between testing software developed by contractor outside your country, versus testing software developed by a contractor within your country?**

A. Does not meet people needs

B. Cultural difference

C. Loss of control over reallocation of resources

D. Relinquishments of control

**Q. 201: The inputs for developing a test plan are taken from**

A. Project plan

B. Business plan

C. Support plan

D. None of the above

**Q. 209: If an expected result is not specified then:**

A. We cannot run the test

B. It may be difficult to repeat the test

C. It may be difficult to determine if the test has passed or failed

D. We cannot automate the user inputs

**Q. 216: 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

**Q. 261: One of the fields on a form contains a text box, which accepts alphabets in lower or upper case. Identify the invalid Equivalance class value.**

A. CLASS

B. cL ASS,

C. CLass

D. CLaOlss

**Q. 262: 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

**Q. 263: Peer Reviews are also called as :**

A. Inspection

B. Walkthrough

C. Technical Review

D. Formal Review

**Q. 268: Which of the following is true about White and Black Box Testing Technique:**

A. Equivalence partitioning, Decision Table and Control flow are White box Testing Techniques.

B. Equivalence partitioning, Boundary Value Analysis , Data Flow are Black Box Testing Techniques.

C. Equivalencepartin State Transition , Use Case Testing are black box Testing Techniques.

D. Equivalence Partitioning, State Transition, Use Case Testing and Decision Table are White Box Testing Techniques.

**Q. 273: Benefits of Independent Testing**

A. Independent testers are much more qualified than Developers

B. Independent testers see other and different defects and are unbiased

C. Independent Teste1S cannot identify defects.

D. Independent Testers can test better than developers

**Q.275: Test Conditions are derived from:**

A. Specifications

B. Test Cases

C. Test Data

D. Test Design

**Q. 277: Impact Analysis helps to decide:**

A. How much regression testing should be done.

B. Exit Criteria

C. How many more test cases need to written.

D. Different Tools to perform Regression Testing

**Q. 279: Which of the following is not a type of incremental testing approach?**

A Top down

B. Big-bang

C. Bottom up

D. Functional incrementation.

**Q. 281: In case of Large**

A Only few tests should be run

B. Testing should be on the basis of Risk

C. Only Good Test Cases should be executed.

D. Test Cases written by good test engineers should be executed.

**Q. 283: Which of the following s not phase of the Fundamental Test Process?**

A. Test Planning and Control

B. Test implementation and Execution

C. Requirement Analysis

D. Evaluating Exit criteria and reporting

**Q. 284: The structure of an incident report is covered in the Standard for Software Test Documentation IEEE 829 and is called as:**

A. Anomaly Report

B. Defect Report

C. Test Defect Report

D. Test Incident Report

**Q. 285: Repeated Testing of an already tested program, after modification, to discover any defects introduced or uncovered as a result of the changes in the software being tested or in another related or unrelated software component:**

A Re Testing

B. Confirmation Testing

C. Regression Testing

D. Negative Testing

**Q. 287: We use the output of the requirement analysis, the requirement specification as thi input for writing:**

A. User Acceptance Test Cases

B. Integration Level Test Cases

C. Unit Level Test Cases

D. Program specifications

**Q. 290: Which of the followin has hi est 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

**Q. 293: Which of the folio will be the best definition for Testin**

A. The goal / purpose of testing is to demonstrate that the program works.

B. The purpose of testing is to demonstrate that the program is defect free.

C. The purpose of testing is to demonstrate that the program does what it is supposed to do.

D. Testing is executing Software for the purpose of finding defects.

**Q. 297: Which of the following is NOT part of a high level test plan?**

A. Functions not to be tested.

B. Environmental requirements.

C. Analysis of Specifications.

D. Entry and Exit criteria.

**Q. 298: If a candidate is given an exam of 40 questions, shouldget 25 marks to pass (61%) and should get 80% for distinction, what is equivalence class.**

A. 23, 24, 25

B. 0, 12, 25

C. 30, 36, 39 .

D. 32,37,40

**Q. 301: Cost of the reviews will not include.**

A. Review process itself

B. Metrics analysis

C Tool support.

D. Process improvement.

**Q. 302: Regression testing always involves**

A. Testing whether a known software fault been fixed.

B. Executing a large number of different tests.

C. Testing whether modifications have introduced adverse side effects.

D. Using a test automation tool.

**Q. 303: Capture and replay facilities are least likely to be used to**

A. Performance testing

B. Recovery testing

C. GUI testing

D. User requirements.

**Q. 306: which of the following in is not in Test Plan.**   
A. Features to be tested.   
B. Environmental needs.   
C. Suspension criteria.   
D. Expected results.

**Q. 307: Software quality is not relevant to**   
A. Correctness   
B. Usability   
C. Viability   
D. Reusability.