Assignment – 1

Testing concepts

1. What are the different methods of testing and explain each of them?

2. What are the different levels of testing available to evaluate the software product and explain each of them?

3. What are the different phases involved in software testing cycle?

4. What are all the basic phases available in bug / defect life cycle?

5. What is test case?

6. What is verification and validation in software testing?

7. What is test plan and brief about the contents in test plan?

8. When would the testing ends?

9. How are the defects prioritized?

10. What is adhoc / exploratory testing?

11. How does the regression testing helps?

12. What is end to end testing?

13. How would the test cases are prioritized for the execution?

14. What are the differences between bugs and errors?

15. What are the deliverables expected to deliver to client?

16. What is use case and how does it help tester to come up with test scenarios?

17. Explain the differences between functional and non-functional testing?

18. What does the bug report contains?

19. What is Test-Driven-Development?

20. What are the differences between alpha and beta testing?

21. What do you mean by Test matrix and Traceability matrix?

22. What are the differences between static and dynamic software testing?

23. Is possible to achieve 100% testing coverage? How would you ensure it?

24. What is agile testing and why it is important?

25. How do you test a product when the requirement are yet to be freezed?

26. List down the key challenges faced in testing?

27. What is defect removal efficiency in software testing?

28. What is system testing?

29. List the differences between functional and SIT testing?

30. How the defect leakage can be avoided?

31. Difference between regression testing and retesting.

32. What is the difference between a release and a build?

33. What is data driven testing

34. What is bug life cycle? Explain all the status a bug can have during the lifecycle.

MCQ:

1. What testing relates to boundary value analysis?

a. Black box testing

b. White box testing

c. Both A and B

d. None of the above

2. Which of the following is not a testing framework?

a. NUnit

b. Jasmine

c. Angular

d. Protractor

3. Which is not a valid phase of the SDLC?

a. Requirement phase

b. Testing phase

c. Deployment phase

d. Testing closure

4. Which is not a valid phase of the STLC?

a. Requirement Gathering

b. Test planning

c. Test Design

d. Testing closure

5. What is the V-model?

a. Test design technique

b. Software development cycle (SDLC)

c. Test type

d. Test level

6. Which of the following term is not related to testing?

a. Error

b. Failure

c. Test Bot

d. Test case

7. The full form of SPICE is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. Software Process Improvement and Compatibility Determination

b. Software Process Improvement and Capability Determination

c. Software Process Improvement and Control Determination

d. None of the above

8. White box technique also known as

a. Structured Testing

b. Error Guessing Technique

c. Design based Technique.

d. Experience based Technique

9. What testing is done by going through the code?

a. Black box testing

b. Unit testing

c. Regression testing

d. White box testing

10. Out of the following, which is non-functional testing?

a. Performance testing

b. Regression testing

c. Black box testing

d. Unit testing

11. Verification and Validation use which of the following?

a. Internal Resources

b. External Resources

c. Both Internal and External Resources

d. None of the above

12. Which of the following is performed with Planning and Documentation?

a. Ad-hoc testing

b. End to end testing

c. Fuzz testing

d. None of the above

13. Which of the following is related to STLC?

a. RAD model

b. V model

c. Spiral model

d. None of the above

14. Which of the following tool is used for browser testing?

a. Dotnet

b. T-SQL

c. Selenium

d. ReactJS

15. What type of testing allows the tester to inspect the internal implementation of the software?

a. White box testing

b. Manual testing

c. Exploratory testing

d. Black box testing

16. The software testing level that checks if the new code has broken the existing functionality is known as :

a. Automated testing

b. Regression testing

c. Sandbox testing

d. System testing

17. Who performs the unit testing?

a. Software developers

b. Software testers

c. Both a and b

d. Neither a nor b

18. A bug report doesn’t not contain:

a. Steps to reproduce the bug

b. Person assigned to the bug

c. Description of the bug

d. Name of the programmer who added the bug

19. Smoke testing is conducted to make sure

a. The software doesn’t crash when started

b. Existing features still work

c. The software can function under high load

d. Software is usable and accessible

20. Which step is not part of a software development life cycle (SDLC)?

a. Maintenance

b. Gathering requirements

c. Implementation

d. Billing the customer

21. Which of the following activities does not represent static testing?

a. Code reviews

b. Formal walk throughs

c. Pair programming

d. Inspections

22. When should the tester stop testing the software?

a. When all the bugs are found

b. When they have enough confidence to ship the software to customers

c. When the software is 100% error free

d. They should never stop testing