SOFTWARE TESTING
K1-LEVEL MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

UNIT-I

1.System testing is a

a) Black box testing
b) White box testing
c) Grey box testing
d) Both a and b
ANSWER: a) Black box testing

2.System architecture is determined during which phase?

a) Requirement gathering
b) Implementation
c) Development
d) Design

ANSWER: d) Design

3.Black box testing is only functional testing. True or false.

a) True
b) False
ANSWER: b) False

4.Verification and Validation uses _____.

a. Internal and External resources respectively.
b. Internal resources only.
c. External resources only.
d. External and Internal resources respectively. ANSWER: a) Internal and External resources respectively.

5.A tester is executing a test to evaluate and it complies with the user requirement for a certain field be populated by using a dropdown box containing a list of values, at that time tester is performing _____ .

a. White-box Testing
b. Black-box Testing
c. Load Testing
d. Regression Testing
Answer Explanation
ANSWER: Black-box Testing

6. Which of the following is not other name for structural testing?

a) White box testing
b) Glass box testing
c) Behavioral testing
d) None of the above
ANSWER: c) Behavioral testing

7.Which of the following is/are White box technique?

a) Statement Testing
b) Decision Testing
c) Condition Coverage
d) All of the mentioned
Answer: d

8.A tester is executing a test to evaluate and it complies with the user requirement for a certain field be populated by using a dropdown box containing a list of values, at that time tester is performing _____ .

a. White-box Testing
b. Black-box Testing
c. Load Testing
d. Regression Testing ANSWER: Black-box Testing

9.All defects result in failure.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

10.can customer says that the quality of the product is too good?

a. Software meets its defined specification
b. Software is technically excellent
c. Software has few bugs
d. Software fulfills expectations of customer ANSWER: Software fulfills expectations of customer

11. Which of the following is NOT a white box technique?

a) Statement testing
b) Path testing
c) State transition testing d Data flow testing

ANSWER:C

UNIT-II

1. Which of the following is non functional testing for an e-commerce website?

a) People can buy goods
b) people can return faulty goods
c) security of system during transaction
d) 1000 people can log into system at same time.
ANSWER: d) 1000 people can log into system at same time.

2.Which of the following are functional characteristics?

1. Maintainability
2. Usability
3.Compliance
4.Accuracy
5.Portability
6. Efficiency

a) 1,3,4
b) 3,4,5
c) 3,4
d) All of the above
ANSWER: c) 3,4

3.Non functional testing is performed only at system testing level. True or false.

a) True
b) False
ANSWER: b) False

4. Which of the following is/are the main objective of software testing.

i) Finding defects **ii) Gaining confidence about the level of quality**
iii) Preventing defects **iv) Making absence of defects**
A) i, ii and iii only
B) ii, iii and iv only
C) i, iii and iv only
D) All i, ii, iii and iv

ANSWER:a) i, ii and iii only

5. Which of the following are the main activities of fundamental test process.

i) Test planning and control **ii) Test analysis and design iii) Test implementation and execution iv) Test closure activities**
A) i, ii and iii only
B) ii, iii and iv only
C) i, iii and iv only
D) All i, ii, iii and iv

Answer D) All i, ii, iii and iv

6. A program with high cyclometic complexity is almost likely to be:

a) Difficult to test
b) Small
c) Difficult to write
d) Large

Ans: A

7.Coverage measurement

a) Can only be applied at unit or module testing, not at system testing
b) Is a partial measure of test thoroughness
c) Branch coverage should be mandatory for all software
d) Is nothing to do with testing

Ans: B

8. 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) Increasing test time
c) No change
d) Can't say

Ans: A

9.Integration testing in the small:

a) Tests the individual components that have been developed.
b) Only uses components that form part of the live system.
c) Tests interactions between modules or subsystems.
d) Tests interfaces to other systems.

Ans: C

10.Which of the following is NOT true of test coverage criteria?

a) A measure of test coverage criteria is the percentage of user requirements covered.
b) Test coverage criteria can be measured in terms of items exercised by a test suite.
c) A measure of test coverage criteria is the percentage of faults found.
d) Test coverage criteria are often used when specifying test completion criteria.

Ans: C

UNIT-III

1)Regression testing can be used not only for testing the correctness of a program, but often also for tracking the quality of its output.

A) True
B) False
Ans: a

2)Regression testing should not be part of a test plan.

A) True
B) False
Ans: b

3)Regression testing can be automated.

A) True
B) False
Ans: a

4. regression testing is triggered by changes of the source code, whereas ..... regression testing is triggered by specification changes.
A) progressive, Corrective
B) Corrective, progressive
C) incremental, unincremental
D) None of above

Ans: b

5.Regression testing should be tightly linked to ....., and be built from the successful test cases developed and used in .....

A) functional testing
B) Retesting
C) End to End Testing
D) system Testing
Ans: a

6.Performance Testing and Tuning is one and the same thing.

A) True
B) False
Ans: b

7.Performance Testing explores several system qualities, that can be simplified to:

A) Speed
B) Capacity
C) Scalability
D) Stability
E) Partition
Ans:) a,b,c,d

8.Performance testing plan includes the details about test bed setup.

A) True
B) False
Ans: a

9.Performance, load, and stress tests are subcategories of performance testing, each intended for a different purpose.

A) True
B) False
Ans: a

10..... is the process of comparing your system's performance against a baseline that you have created internally or against an industry standard endorsed by some other organization.

A) Comparison Reports
B) Benchmarking
C) Bench-staging
D) Compare-marking
Ans: b

UNIT-IV

1.Which of the following does not affect the software quality and organizational performance? a) Market

b) Product
c) Technology
d) People
Ans: a

2. The intent of project metrics is:
a) minimization of development schedule
b) for strategic purposes
c) assessing project quality on ongoing basis
d) minimization of development schedule and assessing project quality on ongoing basis Ans: d

3. Usability can be measured in terms of:
a) Intellectual skill to learn the system
b) Time required to become moderately efficient in system usage
c) Net increase in productivity
d) All of the mentioned
Ans: d

4. In size oriented metrics, metrics are developed based on the _____
a) number of Functions
b) number of user inputs
c) number of lines of code
d) amount of memory usage
Ans:C

5.The intent of project metrics is:
a.minimization of development schedule
b.for strategic purposes
c.assessing project quality on ongoing basis
d.both a and c
Ans: d

6.Quality of the product comes under which type of measures?

a. Indirect measures
b. Direct measures

c. Coding
d. None of the above.
Ans: a

7.Measurements can be categorized in two ways. What are those two ways?

a. Direct and Indirect
b. Front and Rear
c. Metric
d. Quality and Reliability.
Ans: a

8.Measure of reliability is given by _____ .
a. Mean Time between success.
b. Mean reliable
c. Mean Time between failure (MTBF).
d. MTTR
Ans: C

9.Find out which phase is not available in SDLC?
a. Coding
b. Testing
c. Maintenance
d. Abstraction

Ans: d
10.Line of code(LOC) of the product comes under which type of measures?

a. Indirect measures
b. Direct measures
c. Coding
d. None of the above.
Ans:b

UNIT-V

1.A process allows the same quality to be replicated from product to product, often by the use of standards and procedures.

A. True
B. False

Ans:A

2. The toolbar enables you to view the details of an individual action or the entire test flow is

1. Testing toolbar
2. None of the above
3. Action toolbar
4. Test Pane

ANSWER: 3

3. The key that is used to Start/End analog recording mode ?

1. F3
2. SHIFT+ALT+F3
3. CTRL+SHIFT+F3
4. F10

ANSWER: 2

3. QuickTest supports virtual object for analog or low-level recording.

1. False
2. True

ANSWER: 1

4. To use a specific property to identify your object, but that property is not listed in the properties list. Then how do you identify that object?

1. Add the specific property to the list
2. Use the Default property
3. Use some other property to identify your object

ANSWER: 1

5. The checkpoint used to check the alt attribute exists for all relevant objects (such as images) is

1. DataBaseCheckPoint

2. Accessibility checkpoint
3. Bitmap checkpoint
4. Standard checkpoint

ANSWER: 2

6. Bitmap checkpoint is supported in VB environment.

1. True
2. False

ANSWER: 1

7. Can we parameterize the checkpoints properties?

1. No
2. Yes
ANSWER: 2

8. What is the shortcut key that is used for a Standard Checkpoint ?

1. F12
2. F2
3. F10
4. F7

ANSWER: 1

9. Can we change name of checkpoint ?

1. No
2. Yes

ANSWER: 1

10. To compares the values of the specified property during a run session with the values stored for the same test object property within the test.

1. Checkpoint
2. All the above
3. Output Value

4. Compare the object property

ANSWER: 1

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K2-LEVEL QUESTIONS

UNIT-I

1.Discuss STLC (Software Testing Life Cycle) and SDLC (Software Development Life Cycle)?

ANS:Software Testing Life Cycle (STLC) is the testing process that is executed in a well-planned manner.It aims to produce a high-quality software system which helps you to meet the customer expectations

2.Express QA (Quality Assurance)?

ANS:QA Testing, is defined as an activity to ensure that an organization is providing the best possible product or service to customers. QA focuses on improving the processes to deliver Quality Products to the customer

3..Associate Quality and Quality Control.

ANS:(SQC) is a set of activities for ensuring quality in software products. Software Quality Control is limited to the Review/Testing phases of the Software Development Life Cycle and the goal is to ensure that the products meet specifications/requirements.

4.Predict Verification and its two types?

ANS:Verification techniques can be classified into formal or informal, and static or dynamic. Four main verification methods are inspection, demonstration, testing, and analysis. Some of the popular verification techniques include desk

5.Review five common problems that come in the path of software development process.

ANS: if requirements are unclear, incomplete, too general, developer cannot able to invasion a product. Unrealistic schedule - if too much work is loaded in too little time, problems are inevitable, improper scheduling

6.solveVerification and Validation in Software
ANS:Verification is the process of evaluating products of a development phase to find out whether they meet the specified requirements. Validation is the process of evaluating software at the end of the development process to determine whether software meets the customer expectations and requirements

7.illustrate Bug Life Cycle or Defect life cycle.

ANS:DEFECT LIFE CYCLE, also known as Bug Life Cycle, is the journey of a defect from its identification to its closure. The Life Cycle varies from organization to organization and is governed by the software testing process the organization or project follows and/or the Defect tracking tool being used.

8. interpret, Bug and Defect?

ANS:A bug is the result of a coding error and a defect is a deviation from the requirements

9.Express five phases of SDLC.

ANS:Planning.
Systems Analysis and Requirements. ...
Systems Design. ...
Development. ...
Integration and Testing. ...
Implementation. ...
Operations and Maintenance.

10.Clarify quality factors.

ANS:The quality factors which are part of all the quality models, the ones which are well weighted by all the quality models and are critical for evaluation of software quality are Efficiency, Maintainability, Portability, Reliability and Usability. These factors are the evaluators of software quality.

UNIT-II

11.Describe integration testing.

ANS:INTEGRATION TESTING is a level of software testing where individual units are combined and tested as a group. The purpose of this level of testing is to expose faults in the interaction between integrated units. Test drivers and test stubs are used to assist in Integration Testing.

12.genealise top up integration.

ANS:Top-down **integration testing** is an **integration testing** technique used in order to simulate the behaviour of the lower-level modules that are not yet**integrated**. Stubs are the modules that act as temporary replacement for a called module and give the same output as that of the actual product.

13.convert bottom up approach.

ANS:bottom-up approach is a testing strategy in which the modules at the lower level are tested with higher modules until all the modules and aspects of the software are tested properly.

14. Indicate sandwich integration

ANS:Sandwich testing is a type of testing that consist of two parts,they are Top-down approach and Bottom-up approach.It combines the advantages of both Bottom-up testing and Top-down testing at a time.Bottom-up testing starts from middle layer and goes upward to the top layer where as Top-down testing starts from middle layer and goes downward. Big-bang approach is followed for the middle layer. From this layer bottom-up approach goes upwards and top-down approach goes downwards.

15.Defend acceptance testing.

ANS: a testing technique performed to determine whether or not the software system has met the requirement specifications. The main purpose of this test is to evaluate the system's compliance with the business requirements and verify if it is has met the required criteria for delivery to end users.

15.Locate functional testing explain code complexity

ANS:Cyclomatic complexity is a source code complexity measurement that is being correlated to a number of coding errors. It is calculated by developing a Control Flow Graph of the code that measures the number of linearlyindependent paths through a program module.

16.Recognize the specific requirements

ANS:Requirements-based testing is a testing approach in which test cases, conditions and data are derived from requirements. It includes functional tests and also non-functional attributes such as performance, reliability or usability.

17.Explain decision table.

ANS:Decision table testing is a software testing technique used to test system behavior for different input combinations. This is a systematic approach where the different input combinations and their corresponding system behavior (Output) are captured in a tabular form.

18.relate partition testing.

ANS:Equivalence partitioning or equivalence class partitioning (ECP) is a software testing technique that divides the input data of a software unit into partitions of equivalent data from which test cases can be derived. In principle, test cases are designed to cover each partition at least once.

19.Locate boundary value analysis methods.

ANS:Boundary testing is the process of testing between extreme ends or boundaries between partitions of the input values.

20. explainadhoc testing.

ANS:Adhoc testing is defined as an informal testing type with an aim to break the system. This Software Testing type is usually an unplanned activity. It does not follow any test design techniques to create test cases.

UNIT-III

21.Explain regression testing.

ANS:Regression Testing is defined as a type of software testing to confirm that a recent program or code change has not adversely affected existing features.

22.predict the need of regression testing.

ANS:Regression Testing is required when there is a
Change in requirements and code is modified according to the requirement
New feature is added to the software
Defect fixing
Performance issue fix

23.Recognize the techniques of regression testing.

ANS:Retest All: Re execute all the tests in the existing test bucket. This requires huge time and resources and that's why it is very expensive.
Regression test selection: Execute the selected part of test suites i.e. re-usable test cases or obsolete test cases.
Test case prioritization: Prioritization of test cases depends on business impact and used functionalities.

24.select the test cases for regression testing.

ANS:Effective Regression Tests can be done by selecting the following test cases -

- **Test cases which have frequent defects**
- **Functionalities which are more visible to the users**
- **Test cases which verify core features of the product**
- **Test cases of Functionalities which has undergone more and recent changes**
- **All Integration Test Cases**
- **All Complex Test Cases**
- **Boundary value test cases**
- **A sample of Successful test cases**
- **A sample of Failure test cases**

25.Extend regression testing tools.

ANS:Selenium: This is an open source tool used for automating web applications. Selenium can be used for browser-based regression testing.

Quick Test Professional (QTP): HP Quick Test Professional is automated software designed to automate functional and regression test cases. It uses VBScript language for automation. It is a Data-driven, Keyword based tool.

Rational Functional Tester (RFT): IBM's rational functional tester is a Java tool used to automate the test cases of software applications. This is primarily used for automating regression test cases and it also integrates with Rational Test Manager.

26.Indicate localization.

ANS:Localization Testing is defined as a software testing technique, where the product is checked to assure that it behaves according to the local culture or settings. In other words, it is a process of customizing software application as per the targeted language and country.

27.Decode internationalization.
ANS:
The main purpose of internationalization is to check if the code can handle all international support without breaking functionality that might cause data loss or data integrity issues. Globalization testing verifies if there is proper functionality of the product with any of the locale settings.

29.explain globalization

ANS: A product is said to be Globalized when that particular product can be run independent of its geographical and cultural environment. This type of testing technique validates whether the application can be used all over the world that accepts all the language texts.

30.discuss the language difference.

ANS: Localization therefore aims to give a product the feeling that it was produced solely for the target audience, irrespective of culture and language.Internalization processes include making illustrations for documents whereby text is easy to change to another language, creating space in user interfaces in case there is a need for more space during translation into another language, making web site graphics and print such that their translation is not expensive,

UNIT-IV

31. review Metrics in testing.

ANS:Software testing metrics, which are also known as software test measurement, indicates the extent, amount, dimension, capacity, as well as the rise of various attributes of a software process and tries to improve its effectiveness and efficiency imminently.

32.selectlocalization testing tools.

- **ANS:eggPlant – is an image-based localization tool that ensures whether the text is shown correctly on the screen.Alchemy Catalyst – this software localization testing tool helps the professional translators to avoid multiple sentence translations.SDLPassolo – one of the best tools for localization that provides access to machine translation services, terminology management and language support due to intuitive UI.**

33.discuss test automation.

ANS:Image result for test automationwww.softwaretestinghelp.com
Automation testing is an Automatic technique where the tester writes scripts by own and uses suitable software to test the software

34.Locate the generations of automation

ANS:1st Generation- Record and Playback

Modular and Data Driven Frameworks

Data Driven Testing Frameworks Library
and Keyword Driven Frameworks

35.identify the terms used in automation ANS:Acceptance
testing. The final test level. ...
Boundary value analysis. ...
Equivalence partitioning. ...
Functional testing. ...
Regression testing. ...
Test automation. ...
Traceability matrix.

36.construct management aspects of automation.

ANS:Test management, process of managing the tests. A test management is also performed using tools to manage both types of tests, automated and manual, that have been previously specified by a test procedure.

37.illustrate generic requirement of automation.

ANS: Generally test automation framework design activity does not get the right treatment it deserves. It is very important for us to understand the right requirements & design in order to create a generic framework. With increased

focus on QA automation. There is a need for a generic & optimized approach for automation framework catering to different tools and technologies. This is built n based on the hybrid concept (Data driven, Keyword & Modularity) so that every factor governing test automation success is achieved.

38.clarify a select tool.

ANS:When working with other services and stakeholders, but also when informing the general public on the issue of adaptation, important terms need to be clarified in order to build a common language and reach a common understanding. Agreed international definitions could be first considered and defining key terms specific to the local characteristics could then be a task for the core team. Once agreed, a glossary could be added to the adaptation policy documents.

39. Change the criteria for selecting a test tool.
1) Meeting Requirements: a) There are many tools available in the market today. ...
2) Technology Expectations: a) In general, test tools may not allow testdevelopers to extend / modify the functionality of the framework. ... 3) Training Skills: ...
4) Management Aspects: ...
Finally how do we proceed with Tool Selection Process?

40.Indicate the types of metrics.

ANS:Process metrics
Product metrics

UNIT-V

41.Associate test scenarios, test cases, and test script?

ANS:Test case consist of a set of input values, execution precondition, expected results and executed post condition, developed to cover certain test condition. ... A Test Scenarios has one or many relations with Test Case, meaning a scenario can have multiple test cases.

42 clarify data-driven testing?

ANS: Data Driven Testing is a Test design and execution strategy where the test scripts read test data from data sources (file or database) such as ADO objects, ODBC sources, CSV files, etc. rather than using hard-coded values.

43. Express winrunner tools.

ANS:WinRunner software was an automated functional GUI testing tool that allowed a user to record and play back user interface (UI) interactions as test scripts. ... It captured, verified and replayed user interactions automatically, in order to identify defects and determine whether business processes worked as designed

44.Estimate the test script language.

ANS:The TSL language is very compact containing only a small number of operators and keywords. If you are proficient in any programming language, you will find TSL easy to learn.

45.Identify the Synchronization of Test Cases.

ANS:When data has to be retrieved from the database.
When a progress bar has to reach 100%.
To wait till some message appears.

46.Solve data Driven Testing-

ANS:Data-driven is a test automation framework which stores test data in a table or spread spreadsheet format. This allows automation engineers to have a single test script which can execute tests for all the test data in the table.

47.Predict Rapid Test Script Wizard-

ANS:A) It systematically opens the window in your applications and learns a description of every GUI objects The wizard stores this information in a GUI map fileB) It automatically generates tests base on the information it learned as it navigate through the application

48.Report Mapping Custom Object to Standard Class

ANS:A custom object is an object that does not belong to any of the standard classes used by WinRunner. By default, WinRunner learns such objects under "Object" class. All the operations performed on custom objects are recoded using "obj_mouse_" statements.

49.Select tools for Checking GUI Objects

ANS:You can use GUI checkpoints to check dates in GUI objects (such as edit boxes or static text fields). In addition you can check dates in the contents of PowerBuilder, Visual Basic, and ActiveX control tables.

When you create a GUI checkpoint, you can use the default check for an object or you can specify which properties to check. When WinRunner's date operations functionality is enabled:

The default check for edit boxes and static text fields is the date.
The default check for tables performs a case-sensitive check on the entire contents of a table, and checks all the dates in the table

50.Express the implementation of winrunner.

ANS:Start -> Programs ->WinRunner ->WinRunner

- **New Test: To create a new test script**
- **Open Test: To open an existing test script**
- **Quick Preview: To view the quick preview of WinRunner**

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K3-LEVEL QUESTIONS

UNIT-I

1.Assess QA (Quality Assurance)?
2.Predict Quality and Quality Control.
3.Choose the phase, number of defects are more – designing phase or coding phase?
4.Calculate Verification and its two types?
5.Scedule five common problems that come in the path of software development process.
6.Solve Verification and Validation in Software Testing
7.Apply Bug Life Cycle or Defect life cycle.
8.Illustrate Bug and Defect?
9.Develop Quality Audit.
10.Sketch static testing.

UNIT-II

11.Assess Bottom Up Testing?
12.Illustratae top up testing.
13.Practice hybrid testing.
14.Operate integrated testing.
15.Differentiate test case.
16.Show test case scenario 17.Compute decision tables?
18.Choose defect bash.
19.Relate functional vsnon functional testing.
20.Solve the following testings : – Unit Testing, Integration Testing, System Testing & Acceptance Testing?

UNIT-III

21.Differentiate testing tools and testing techniques? Explain.
22.Apply various categories of defects.
23.Modify Decision table.

24.Construct risk-based testing
25.Compute Equivalence Class and Equivalence Partitioning?
26.At what time, Regression Testing should be performed?
27.Modify boundary value analysis?
28.Find Requirements Traceability Matrix. 29.Show and predict CMM
30.Sketch PDCA cycle.

UNIT-IV

31.Use of configuration management?
32.Examine Metrics in testing.
33.Schedule Software Requirements Specification?
34.Solve Scalability Testing
35.Find interoperability and compatibility testing
36.Prepare "use case testing"?
37.Differentiate Test matrix and Traceability matrix? 38.Organize DFD (Data Flow Diagram)
39.Predict risk-based testing?
40.Choose purpose of exit criteria?

UNIT-V

41. Examine the over view of winrunner.
42.Differeniate test case and test script.
43.Solve an Application Using WinRunner-
44.Develop Test Script Language
45.choose Synchronization of Test Cases-
46.prepare data driven testing.
47.complete Mapping Custom Object to Standard Class
48use of checking GUI Objects
49.Differentiate testing tools and testing techniques? Explain.
50.Explain any one of the familiar tools.

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K4&K5 -LEVEL QUESTIONS

UNIT-I

1.Outline verification and validation?
2.Differentiate STLC (Software Testing Life Cycle) and SDLC (Software Development Life Cycle)?
3.Classify quality .
4.Differentiate White box and Black Box Testing?
5.Outline quality assurance.
6.Inspect quality control.
7.Point out static testing.
8.Generate structural testing.
9.Examine white box testing.
10.Assess black box testing.

UNIT-II

11.Prepare"use case testing"?
12.Analyze top up testing.
13.classify between positive and negative testing.
14.Use of configuration management?
15.point out Acceptance testing techniques?
16.Distinguish System testing and Acceptance testing?
17.Examine tables in test plans?
18.Summarize test case scenario .
19.Appraise defect bash.
20.Develop tables in test plans

UNIT-III

21.Generate Random testing?
22 appraise boundary value analysis?
23.classify Requirements Traceability Matrix..
24.compare testing elementary process?
25. reconstruct the tools of performance testing?
26. Prepare usability testing?
27.Outline Software Requirements Specification
28.Find "use case testing"?
29.find and Analyze Alpha testing?
30.Analyze risk-based testing?

UNIT-IV

31.Outline Test bed.
32.Classify the benefits of Automation testing?
33. Differeniate purpose of exit criteria?
34.Explain scope of automation.

35.Analyze the Design and Architecture for Automation-.
36.outline Generic requirements for Test Tools Framework-Selecting
37.Differentiate Test matrix and Traceability matrix?
38.identify the Challenges in metrics.
39.ditinguish the types of metrics.
40.anlyze the metrics in testing.

UNIT-V

41.Differentiate test scenarios, test cases, and test script?
42 .Find data-driven testing?
43.Distinguishwinrunner tools.
44.compare the test script language.
45.Outline the Synchronization of Test Cases.
46.compare data Driven Testing- 47.Rapid
Test Script Wizard-
48.Distinguish Mapping Custom Object to Standard Class
49.point out Checking GUI Objects
50.Outline the implementation of winrunner.