**SWT301**

**When should configuration management procedures be implemented?**  
A. During test planning.  
B. During test analysis.  
C. During test execution.  
D. When evaluating exit criteria

**Which of the following are characteristic of regression testing?  
i) Regression testing is run ONLY once  
ii) Regression testing is used after fixes have been made  
iii) Regression testing is often automated  
iv) Regression tests need not be maintained  
Options:**  
A. ii, iv.  
B. ii, iii.  
C. i, iii, iv.  
D. iii.

**Which of the problems below BEST characterize a result of software failure?**  
A. Damaged reputation  
B. Lack of methodology  
C. Inadequate training  
D. Regulatory compliance

**Which of the following activities should be performed during the selection and implementation of a testing tool?  
i) Investigate the organisation's test process.  
ii) Conduct a proof of concept.  
iii) Implement the selected tool on a project behind schedule to save time.  
iv) Identify coaching and mentoring requirements for the use of the selected tool.  
Options:**  
A. i, ii, iii.  
B. ii, iii, iv.  
C. i, iii, iv.  
D. i, ii, iv.

**What is the MAIN benefit of designing tests early in the life cycle?**A. It is cheaper than designing tests during the test phases.  
B. It helps prevent defects from being introduced into the code.  
C. Tests designed early are more effective than tests designed later.  
D. It saves time during the testing phases when testers are busy.

**Which of the following benefits are MOST likely to be achieved by using test tools?  
i) Easy to access information about tests and testing.  
ii) Reduced maintenance of testware.  
iii) Easy and cheap to implement.  
iv) Greater consistency of tests.  
Options:**  
A. ii and iv  
B. ii and iii  
C. i and iv  
D. i and iii

**Which of the following can be considered as success factors when deploying a new tool in an organization?**A. Providing coaching to users and defining usage guidelines  
B. Monitoring tool usage and reducing the need for risk analysis  
C. Improving processes and focusing more on component testing  
D. Assessing testing completion and minimizing code reviews

**What is the purpose of exit criteria?**  
A. To define when a test level is complete.  
B. To determine when a test has completed.  
C. To identify when a software system should be retired.  
D. To determine whether a test has passed.

**Which test design technique relies heavily on prior thorough knowledge of the system?**  
A. Data driven testing technique  
B. Experience-based technique  
C. White-box technique  
D. Structure-based technique

**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

**Which aspects of testing will establishing traceability help?**  
A. Configuration management and test data generation  
B. Test case specification and change control  
C. Test condition and test procedure specification  
D. Impact analysis and requirements coverage

**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

**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

**A \_\_\_\_\_ is the step-by-step method followed to ensure that standards are met**  
A. SDLC  
B. Project Plan  
C. Policy  
D. Procedure

**Which is not a test Oracle**  
A. The existing system (For a bench mark)  
B. The code  
C. Individual's knowledge  
D. User manual

**PDCA is known as**  
A. Plan, Do, Check, Act  
B. Plan, Do, Correct, Act  
C. Plan, Debug, Check, Act  
D. Plan, Do, Check, Accept

**Which is the non-functional testing**  
A. Performance testing  
B. Unit testing  
C. Regression testing  
D. Sanity testing

**Which of the following is a MAJOR test planning task?**  
A. Determining the exit criteria  
B. Measuring and analyzing results  
C. Implementing corrective actions  
D. Monitoring and documenting progress

**Testing where in we subject the target of the test , to varying workloads to measure and evaluate the performance behaviors and ability of the target and of the test to continue to function properly under these different workloads.**A. Load Testing  
B. Integration Testing  
C. System Testing  
D. Usability Testing

**Which of the following is the task of a Tester?  
i. Interaction with the Test Tool Vendor to identify best ways to leverage test tool on the project.  
ii. Prepare and acquire Test Data  
iii. Implement Tests on all test levels, execute and log the tests.  
iv. Create the Test Specifications**  
A. i, ii, iii is true and iv is false  
B. ii,iii,iv is true and i is false  
C. i is true and ii,iii,iv are false  
D. iii and iv is correct and i and ii are incorrect

**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

**White Box Techniques are also called as:**  
A. Structural Testing  
B. Design Based Testin  
C. Error Guessing Technique  
D. Experience Based Technique

**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

**Component Testing is also called as :-  
i. Unit Testing  
ii. Program Testing  
iii. Module Testing  
iv. System Component Testing .**A. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false  
B. i,ii,iii,iv are false  
C. i,ii,iv are true and iii is false  
D. all of above is true

**Based on the IEEE Standard for Software Test Documentation (IEEE Std 829-1998), which sections of the test incident report should the following items be recorded?  
Sections  
a) Test incident report identifier  
b) Summary  
c) Incident description  
d) Impact Items  
1. Impact on test plans  
2. Unique identifier  
3. Anomalies  
4. Procedure step  
5. Environment  
6. References to other relevant documents**A. a: 2; b: 4; c: 1, 3 and 5; d: 6  
B. a: 2; b: 3; c: 4, 5 and 6; d: 1  
C. a: 2; b: 6; c: 3, 4 and 5; d: 1  
D. a: 2; b: 1; c: 3, 4 and 5; d: 6

**Which of the following is true about Formal Review or Inspection:-  
i. Led by Trained Moderator (not the author).  
ii. No Pre Meeting Preparations  
iii. Formal Follow up process.  
iv. Main Objective is to find defects**  
A. ii is true and i,iii,iv are false  
B. i,iii,iv are true and ii is false  
C. i,iii,iv are false and ii is true  
D. iii is true and I,ii,iv are false

**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

**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 Testingx  
D. Component Testing

**Methodologies adopted while performing Maintenance Testing:**  
A. Breadth Test and Depth Test  
B. Re-testing  
C. Confirmation Testing  
D. Sanity Testing

**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 Equivalance values which belong to the same class.**  
A. 12,16,22  
B. 24,27,17  
C. 22,23,24  
D. 14,15,19

**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.

**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

**Link Testing is also called as :**A. Component Integration testing  
B. Component System Testing  
C. Component Sub System Testing  
D. Maintenance testing

**Who are the persons involved in a Formal Review:  
i. Manager  
ii. Moderator  
iii. Scribe / Recorder  
iv. Assistant Manager**  
A. i,ii,iii,iv are true  
B. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false.  
C. ii,iii,iv are true and i is false.  
D. i,iv are true and ii, iii are false.

**Which of the following statements regarding static testing is false:**A. Static testing requires the running of tests through the code  
B. Static testing includes desk checking  
C. Static testing includes techniques such as reviews and inspections  
D. Static testing can give measurements such as cyclomatic complexity

**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

**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

**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

**The Test Cases Derived from 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 world use of the system  
D. Are most useful in covering the defects at the Integration Level

**Test Implementation and execution has which of the following major tasks?  
i. Developing and prioritizing test cases, creating test data, writing test procedures and optionally preparing the test harnesses and writing automated test scripts.  
ii. Creating the test suite from the test cases for efficient test execution.  
iii. Verifying that the test environment has been set up correctly.  
iv. Determining the exit criteria.**  
A. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false  
B. i,,iv are true and ii is false  
C. i,ii are true and iii,iv are false  
D. ii,iii,iv are true and i is false

**One of the fields on a form 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

**Exhaustive Testing is**A. Is impractical but possible  
B. Is practically possible  
C. Is impractical and impossible  
D. Is always possible

**Which tool needs to interface with other office automation software in order to generate reports in the format required by the organization?**A. Progress tracking tools  
B. Test management tools  
C. Metrics management tools  
D. Test execution tools

**Which one is not comes under international standard**A. IEC  
B. IEEE  
C. ISO  
D. All of the above

**In which phase static tests are used**A. Requirements  
B. Design  
C. Coding  
D. All of the above

**What's the disadvantage of Black Box Testing**A. Chances of having repetition of tests that are already done by programmer.  
B. The test inputs needs to be from large sample space.  
C. It is difficult to identify all possible inputs in limited testing time. So writing test cases is slow and difficult  
D. All above

**What is the process of analyzing and removing causes of failures in software?**A. Validation  
B. Testing  
C. Debugging  
D. Verification

**Majority of system errors occur in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phase**A. Requirements Phase.  
B. Analysis and Design Phase  
C. Development Phase  
D. Testing Phase

**Which of the following is a MAJOR task when evaluating the exit criteria?**A. Creating test suites and cases for efficient execution  
B. Writing a test summary report for stakeholders  
C. Handing the testware to the maintenance organization  
D. Identifying any required infrastructure and tools

**Which of the following are success factors when rolling out a new tool?  
I. Roll the tool out to the entire organization to ensure reasonably even coverage.  
II. Avoid changing existing processes to reduce impact of the tool.**

**III. Provide training and mentoring to new users.  
IV. Allow users to determine where the tool fits into the process best.**A. I and II  
B. I, III and IV  
C. III  
D. IV

**As a test leader you are collecting measures about defects. You recognize that after the first test cycle covering all requirements - subsystem C has a defect density that is 150% higher than the average. Subsystem A on the other hand has a defect density that is 60% lower than the average. What conclusions for the next test cycle could you draw from this fact?**A. It is probable that subsystem C has still more hidden defects. Therefore we need to test subsystem C in more detail.  
B. Because we have already found many defects in subsystem C, we should concentrate testing resources on Subsystem A.  
C. Observed defect density does not allow any conclusions about the amount of additional testing.  
D. We should try to equalize the amount of testing over all modules to ensure that we test all subsystems evenly.

**Which of these are objectives for software testing?**A. Determine the productivity of programmers  
B. Eliminate the need for future program maintenance  
C. Eliminate every error prior to release  
D. Uncover software errors

**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

**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 first code module is ready for unit testing

**"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

**Which approaches can help increase the quality of software?  
I. Incorporating rigorous testing  
II. Preventing change requests  
III. Establishing defects metrics  
IV. Allocating schedule contingencies**A. I and II are true; III and IV are false  
B. II and IV are true; I and II are false  
C. I and IV are true; II and III are false  
D. I and III are true; II and IV are false

**Features to be tested, approach, item pass / fail criteria and test deliverables should be specified in which document?**A. Test case specification  
B. Test procedure specification  
C. Test plan  
D. Test design specification

**What is the difference between component testing and integration testing?**A. Component testing tests interfaces; integration testing searches for defects  
B. Component testing searches for defects; integration testing tests Interfaces  
C. Developers perform component testing; testers perform integration testing  
D. Testers perform component testing; users perform integration testing

**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

**Which of the following is not a quality characteristic listed in ISO 9126 Standard?**A. Functionality  
B. Usability  
C. Supportability  
D. Maintainability

**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

**Statement Coverage will not check for the following.**A. Missing Statements  
B. Unused Branches  
C. Dead Code  
D. Unused Statement

**Given the Following program  
IF X <>= Z  
THEN Statement 2;  
END  
McCabe’s Cyclomatic Complexity is :**A. 2  
B. 3  
C. 4  
D. 5

**To test a function, the programmer 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

**Pick the best definition of quality**A. Quality is job one  
B. Zero defects  
C. Conformance to requirements  
D. Work as designed

**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

**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

**How many test cases are necessary to cover all the possible sequences of statements (paths) for the following program fragment  
Assume that the two conditions are independent of each other:  
if (Condition 1)  
then statement 1  
else statement 2  
fi  
if (Condition 2)  
then statement 3  
fi**A. 2 Test Cases  
B. 3 Test Cases  
C. 4 Test Cases  
D. Not achievable

**A common test technique during component test is**A. Statement and branch testing  
B. Usability testing  
C. Security testing  
D. Performance testing

**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

**Acceptance test cases are based on what?**A. Requirements  
B. Design  
C. Code  
D. Decision table

**Which documents specify features to - be tested, approach, and pass / fail criteria?**A. Test plan and test design specification  
B. Test plan and test case specification  
C. Test procedure specification and test design specification  
D. Test case specification and test procedure specification

**Independent Verification & Validation is**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

**Defect Management process does not include**A. Defect prevention  
B. Deliverable base-lining  
C. Management reporting  
D. None of the above

**What is a group of test activities that are organized and managed together?**A. Test procedure specification  
B. Test level  
C. Test case specification  
D. Test plan

**What is the key difference between (a) contract and regulation acceptance testing, and (b) alpha and beta testing?**A. (a) are performed outside the company and (b) are conducted by the test team  
B. (a) are conducted by regulators and (b) are performed by system administrators  
C. (a) are mandatory test for government applications and (b) are usually optional  
D. (a) are for custom-developed software and (b) are for off the - shelf software

**Regression testing should be performed:  
v) Every week  
w) After the software has changed  
x) As often as possible  
y) When the environment has changed  
z) When the project manager says**A. v & w are true, x & z are false  
B. w, x & y are true, v & z are false  
C. w & y are true, v, x & z are false  
D. w is true, v, x y and z are false  
E. All of the above are true

**During which test activity could faults be found most cost effectively?**A. Execution  
B. Design  
C. Planning  
D. Check Exit criteria completion

**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

**The inputs for developing a test plan are taken from**A. Project plan  
B. Business plan  
C. Support plan  
D. None of the above

**Which of the following is not a static testing technique**A. Error guessing  
B. Walkthrough  
C. Data flow analysis  
D. Inspections

**Which document specifies the sequence of test executions?**A. Test procedure specification  
B. Test design specification  
C. Test case specification  
D. Test plan

**Inspections can find all the following except**A. Variables not defined in the code  
B. Spelling and grammar faults in the documents  
C. Requirements that have been omitted from the design documents  
D. How much of the code has been covered

**Which of the following is not a characteristic for Testability?**A. Operability  
B. Observability  
C. Simplicity  
D. Robustness

**Software testing accounts to what percent of software development costs?**A. 10-20  
B. 40-50  
C. 70-80  
D. 5-10

**Which tool can be used to support and control part of the test management process?**A. Coverage management tool  
B. Test management tool  
C. Data preparation tool  
D. Performance testing tool

**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

**When should we stop our testing**A. This question is difficult to answer  
B. The answer depends on the contract with the client, special requirements if any & risks your  
organization is willing to take  
C. The answer depends on the experience & maturity of your developers  
D. The answer should be standardized for the software development industry

**The purpose of requirement phase is**A. To freeze requirements  
B. To understand user needs  
C. To define the scope of testing  
D. All of the above

**Which of these can be successfully tested using Loop Testing methodology?**A. Simple Loops  
B. Nested Loops  
C. Concatenated Loops  
D. All of the above

**Cyclomatic Complexity method comes under which testing method.**A. White box  
B. Black box  
C. Green box  
D. Yellow box

**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

**Which, in general, is the least required skill of a good tester?**A. Being diplomatic  
B. Able to write software  
C. Having good attention to detail  
D. Able to be relied on

**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

**Function/Test matrix is a type of**A. Interim Test report  
B. Final test report  
C. Project status report  
D. Management report

**The process starting with the terminal modules is called:**A. Top-down integration  
B. Bottom-up integration  
C. None of the above  
D. Module integration

**Verification is:**A. Checking that we are building the right system  
B. Checking that we are building the system right  
C. Performed by an independent test team  
D. Making sure that it is what the user really wants

**The difference between re-testing and regression testing is**A. Re-testing is running a test again; regression testing looks for unexpected side effects  
B. Re-testing looks for unexpected side effects; regression testing is repeating those tests  
C. Re-testing is done after faults are fixed; regression testing is done earlier  
D. Re-testing uses different environments, regression testing uses the same environment  
E. Re-testing is done by developers, regression testing is done by independent testers

**Testing should be stopped when:**A. All the planned tests have been run  
B. Time has run out  
C. All faults have been fixed correctly  
D. Both A. and C.  
E. It depends on the risks for the system being tested

**Which test technique is based on requirements specifications?**A. White-box technology  
B. Component testing  
C. Black-box technique  
D. Data driven testing

**Which of the following is NOT part of configuration management:**A. Status accounting of configuration items  
B. Auditing conformance to ISO9001  
C. Identification of test versions  
D. Record of changes to documentation over time  
E. controlled library access

**A test plan defines**A. What is selected for testing  
B. Objectives and results  
C. Expected results  
D. Targets and misses

**A tool that supports traceability, recording of incidents or scheduling of tests is called:**A. A dynamic analysis tool  
B. A test execution tool  
C. A debugging tool  
D. A test management tool  
E. A configuration management tool

**The cost of fixing a fault:**A. Is not important  
B. Increases as we move the product towards live use  
C. Decreases as we move the product towards live use  
D. Is more expensive if found in requirements than functional design  
E. Can never be determined

**Order numbers on a stock control system can range between 10000 and 99999 inclusive. Which of the following inputs might be a result of designing tests for only valid equivalence classes and valid boundaries:**A. 1000, 5000, 99999  
B. 9999, 50000, 100000  
C. 10000, 50000, 99999  
D. 10000, 99999  
E. 9999, 10000, 50000, 99999, 10000

**When what is visible to end-users is a deviation from the specific or expected behavior, this is called:**A. An error  
B. A fault  
C. A failure  
D. A defect  
E. A mistake

**Which of the following can be tested as part of operational testing?**A. Component interaction  
B. Probe effect  
C. State transition  
D. Disaster recovery

**Given the following:  
Switch PC on  
Start "outlook"  
IF outlook appears THEN  
Send an email  
Close outlook**A. 1 test for statement coverage, 1 for branch coverage  
B. 1 test for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage  
C. 1 test for statement coverage. 3 for branch coverage  
D. 2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage  
E. 2 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage

**Test managers should not:**A. Report on deviations from the project plan  
B. Sign the system off for release  
C. Re-allocate resource to meet original plans  
D. Rise incidents on faults that they have found  
E. Provide information for risk analysis and quality improvement

**Which of the following is NOT part of system testing:**A. Business process-based testing  
B. Performance, load and stress testing  
C. Requirements-based testing  
D. Usability testing  
E. Top-down integration testing

**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 managers to see what projects it should be used in  
E. The vendor contractor to write the initial scripts

**Which of the following is not part of performance testing:**A. Measuring response time  
B. Measuring transaction rates  
C. Recovery testing  
D. Simulating many users  
E. Generating many transactions

**What is the purpose of test completion criteria in a test plan:**A. To know when a specific test has finished its execution  
B. To ensure that the test case specification is complete  
C. To set the criteria used in generating test inputs  
D. To know when test planning is complete  
E. To plan when to stop testing

**Given the following code, which is true:  
IF A > B THEN  
C = A - B  
ELSE  
C = A + B  
ENDIF  
Read D  
IF C = D Then  
Print "Error"  
ENDIF**A. 1 test for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage  
B. 2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage  
C. 2 tests for statement coverage. 3 for branch coverage  
D. 3 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage  
E. 3 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage

**Unreachable code would best be found using:**A. Code reviews  
B. Code inspections  
C. A coverage tool  
D. A test management tool  
E. A static analysis tool

**What information need not be included in a test incident report:**A. How to fix the fault  
B. How to reproduce the fault  
C. Test environment details  
D. Severity, priority  
E. The actual and expected outcomes

**Which of the following is NOT included in the Test Plan document of the Test Documentation Standard:**A. Test items (i.e. software versions)  
B. What is not to be tested  
C. Test environments  
D. usability plans  
E. Schedules and deadlines

**IEEE 829 test plan documentation standard contains all of the following except:**A. Test items  
B. Test deliverables  
C. Test tasks  
D. Test environment  
E. Test specification

**The standard that gives definitions of testing terms is:**A. ISO/IEC 12207  
B. BS7925-1  
C. BS7925-2  
D. ANSI/IEEE 829  
E. ANSI/IEEE 729

**What are the main objectives of software project risk management?**A. Increase focus on preventive processes and improve tester job satisfaction  
B. Reduce the probability of occurrence and decrease the potential impact  
C. Control contractor problems and minimize the impact of corporate politics  
D. Increase the probability of project success regardless of the cost involved

**Consider the following state transition diagram of a two-speed hair dryer, which is operated by pressing its one button. The first press of the button turns it on to Speed 1, second press to Speed 2 and the third press turns it off.  
Which of the following series of state transitions below will provide 0-switch coverage**A. A,C,B  
B. B,C,A  
C. A,B,C  
D. C,B,A

**How many test cases are needed to achieve 100 % decision coverage?  
If (p = q) {  
s = s + 1;  
if (a < S) {  
t = 10;  
}  
} else if (p > q) {  
t = 5;  
}**A. 3  
B. 6  
C. 5  
D. 4

**Which of the following statements about the component testing standard is false:**A. Black box design techniques all have an associated measurement technique  
B. White box design techniques all have an associated measurement technique  
C. Cyclomatic complexity is not a test measurement technique  
D. Black box measurement techniques all have an associated test design technique  
E. White box measurement techniques all have an associated test design technique

**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. No, because they do not apply to the test documentation  
D. Yes, because both help detect faults and improve quality  
E. Yes, because testing includes all non-constructive activities

**The main focus of acceptance testing is:**A. Finding faults in the system  
B. Ensuring that the system is acceptable to all users  
C. Testing the system with other systems  
D. Testing for a business perspective  
E. Testing by an independent test team

**Which of the following can help testers understand the root causes of defects from previous projects?**A. Ishikawa diagram  
B. Cause-and-effect diagram  
C. Lessons learned  
D. Fishbone diagram

**Which technique is appropriate to test changes on old and undocumented functionalities of a system?**A. Specification-based technique  
B. Black-box technique  
C. White-box technique  
D. Data driven testing technique

**Non-functional system testing includes:**A. Testing to see where the system does not function properly  
B. Testing quality attributes of the system including performance and usability  
C. Testing a system feature using only the software required for that action  
D. Testing a system feature using only the software required for that function  
E. Testing for functions that should not exist

**Which of the following is NOT a black box technique:**A. Equivalence partitioning  
B. State transition testing  
C. LCSAJ  
D. Syntax testing  
E. Boundary value analysis

**Expected results are:**A. Only important in system testing  
B. Only used in component testing  
C. Never specified in advance  
D. Most useful when specified in advance  
E. Derived from the code

**Beta testing is:**A. Performed by customers at their own site  
B. Performed by customers at their software developer’s site  
C. Performed by an independent test team  
D. Useful to test bespoke software  
E. Performed as early as possible in the lifecycle

**Consider the following:  
Pick up and read the newspaper  
Look at what is on television  
If there is a program that you are interested in watching then switch the the television on and watch the program  
Otherwise  
Continue reading the newspaper  
If there is a crossword in the newspaper then try and complete the crossword**A. SC = 1 and DC = 1  
B. SC = 1 and DC = 2  
C. SC = 1 and DC = 3  
D. SC = 2 and DC = 2  
E. SC = 2 and DC = 3

**A typical commercial test execution tool would be able to perform all of the following EXCEPT:**A. Generating expected outputs  
B. Replaying inputs according to a programmed script  
C. Comparison of expected outcomes with actual outcomes  
D. Recording test inputs  
E. Reading test values from a data file

**Consider the following statements about early test design:  
i. Early test design can prevent fault multiplication  
ii. Faults found during early test design are more expensive to fix  
iii. Early test design can find faults  
iv. Early test design can cause changes to the requirements  
v. Early test design takes more effort**A. i, iii & iv are true. Ii & v are false  
B. iii is true, I, ii, iv & v are false  
C. iii & iv are true. i, ii & v are false  
D. i, iii, iv & v are true, ii us false  
E. i & iii are true, ii, iv & v are false

**Given the following code, which is true about the minimum number of test cases required for full statement and branch coverage:  
Read P  
Read  
IF P > 100 THEN  
Print "Large"  
ENDIF  
If P > 50 THEN  
Print "P Large"  
ENDIF**A. 1 test for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage  
B. 1 test for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage  
C. 1 test for statement coverage, 1 for branch coverage  
D. 2 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage  
E. 2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage

**The place to start if you want a (new) test tool is:**A. Attend a tool exhibition  
B. Invite a vendor to give a demo  
C. Analyse your needs and requirements  
D. Find out what your budget would be for the tool  
E. Search the internet

**Error guessing is best used**A. As the first approach to deriving test cases  
B. After more formal techniques have been applied  
C. By inexperienced testers  
D. After the system has gone live  
E. Only by end users

**Exit Criteria may consist of:  
i. Thoroughness measures, such as coverage of code, functionality or risk  
ii. Estimates of Defect density or reliability measures.  
iii. Residual risk such as defects not fixed or lack of test coverage in certain areas  
iv. Verifying the Test Environment.**A. iv is correct and i,ii,iii are incorrect.  
B. i,ii,iii is correct and iv is incorrect  
C. ii is correct and i,ii,iii are incorrect  
D. iii and iv are correct and i,ii are incorrect

**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. cLASS  
C. CLass  
D. CLa01ss

**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

**Peer Reviews are also called as :**A. Inspection  
B. Walkthrough  
C. Technical Review  
D. Formal Review

**Validation involves which of the following  
i. Helps to check the usality 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.

**Success Factors for a review include:  
i. Each Review does not have a predefined objective  
ii. Defects found are welcomed and expressed objectively  
iii. Management supports a good review process.  
iv. There is an emphasis on learning and process improvement.**A. ii,iii,iv are correct and i is incorrect  
B. iii , i , iv is correct and ii is incorrect  
C. i , iii , iv , ii is in correct  
D. ii is correct

**Which test measures the system at or beyond the limits of its specified requirements?**A. Structural testing  
B. Stress testing  
C. Error guessing  
D. Black-box testing

**Defects discovered by static analysis tools include:  
i. Variables that are never used.  
ii. Security vulnerabilities.  
iii. Programming Standard Violations  
iv. Uncalled functions and procedures**A. i , ii,iii,iv is correct  
B. iii ,is correct I,ii,iv are incorrect.  
C. i ,ii, iii and iv are incorrect  
D. iv, ii is correct

**Which defect can typically be discovered using a static analysis tool?**A. Inconsistencies in numerical calculations  
B. Programming standards violations  
C. Problems related to system usability  
D. Internal and external system reliability

**Which of the following techniques is NOT a black box technique?**A. State transition testing  
B. LCSAJ (Linear Code Sequence and Jump)  
C. Syntax testing  
D. Boundary value analysis

**Features of White Box Testing Technique:  
i. We use explicit knowledge of the internal workings of the item being tested to select the test data.  
ii. Uses specific knowledge of programming code to examine outputs and assumes that the tester knows the path of logic in a unit or a program.  
iii. Checking for the performance of the application  
iv. Also checks for functionality.**A. i, ii are true and iii and iv are false  
B. iii is true and i,ii, iv are false  
C. ii ,iii is true and i,iv is false  
D. iii and iv are true and i,ii are false

**In case of Large Systems :**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.

**Which typical defects are easier to find using static instead of dynamic testing?  
L. Deviation from standards  
M. Requirements defects  
N. Insufficient maintainability  
O. Incorrect interface specifications**A. L, M, N and O  
B. L and N  
C. L,N and O  
D. L,M and N

**Based on the IEEE Standard for Software Test Documentation (IEEE Std 829-1998), which sections of the test incident report should the following details be recorded?  
a) Test incident report identifier  
b) Summary  
c) Incident description  
d) Impact  
1. Expected results  
2. Actual results  
3. Procedure step  
4. Environment  
5. Revision level  
6. Date and time**A. a: 3; b: 5; c: 1, 2, 4 and 6  
B. b: 5; c: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6  
C. b: 5 and 6; c: 1, 2, 3 and 4  
D. a: 5; c: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6

**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

**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

**We use the output of the requirement analysis, the requirement specification as the input for writing:**A. User Acceptance Test Cases  
B. Integration Level Test Cases  
C. Unit Level Test Cases  
D. Program specifications

**Which input combinations will a knowledgeable tester MOST LIKELY use to uncover potential errors when testing a surname field?**A. Wilson, de Costa and Morgan  
B. Go, Cheenaswamimuthusami and Venkatsewaran  
C. Smit, Smyth and Smithson  
D. O'Lever, Lesa-Brit and Jewel D’e

**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

**Test planning has which of the following major tasks?  
i. Determining the scope and risks, and identifying the objectives of testing.  
ii. Determining the test approach (techniques, test items, coverage, identifying and interfacing the teams involved in testing , testware)  
iii. Reviewing the Test Basis (such as requirements, architecture, design, interface)  
iv. Determining the exit criteria.**A. i,ii,iv are true and iii is false  
B. i,,iv are true and ii is false  
C. i,ii are true and iii,iv are false  
D. ii,iii,iv are true and i is false

**Deciding How much testing is enough should take into account :  
i. Level of Risk including Technical and Business product and project risk  
ii. Project constraints such as time and budget  
iii. Size of Testing Team  
iv. Size of the Development Team**A. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false  
B. i,,iv are true and ii is false  
C. i,ii are true and iii,iv are false  
D. ii,iii,iv are true and i is false

**Which of the following will be the best definition for Testing:**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.

**The goal of software testing is to**A. Debug the system  
B. Validate that the system behaves as expected  
C. Let the developer know the defects injected by him  
D. Execute the program with the intent of finding errors

**Minimum Tests Required for Statement Coverage and Branch Coverage:  
Read P  
Read  
If p+q > 100 then  
Print "Large"  
End if  
If p > 50 then  
Print "pLarge"  
End if**A. Statement coverage is 2, Branch Coverage is 2  
B. Statement coverage is 3 and branch coverage is 2  
C. Statement coverage is 1 and branch coverage is 2  
D. Statement Coverage is 4 and Branch coverage is 2

**Which of the following is a part of Test Closure Activities?  
i. Checking which planned deliverables have been delivered  
ii. Defect report analysis.  
iii. Finalizing and archiving testware.  
iv. Analyzing lessons.**A. i , ii , iv are true and iii is false  
B. i , ii , iii are true and iv is false  
C. i , iii , iv are true and ii is false  
D. All of above are true

**What principles do "avoiding author bias" and "communicating problems constructively" represent?**A. Preventive testing and reactive testing  
B. Experience-based testing and interoperability testing  
C. Independent testing and good interpersonal skills  
D. Criticism avoidance and effective relationships

**Which test is OFTEN the responsibility of the customers or users of the system?**  
A. Usability testing  
B. Functional testing  
C. Maintenance testing  
D. Acceptance testing

**Which of the following statements is true of static analysis:**A. Compiling code is not a form of static analysis.  
B. Static analysis need not be performed before imperative code is executed.  
C. Static analysis can find faults that are hard to find with dynamic testing.  
D. Extensive statistic analysis will not be needed if white- Box testing is to be performed.

**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%  
Which of these groups of numbers would fall into the same equivalence class**A. $5800; $28000; $32000  
B. $0; $200; $4200  
C. $5200; $5500; $28000  
D. $28001; $32000; $35000

**What is the main reason for testing software before releasing it?**A. To show that system will work after release  
B. To decide when the software is of sufficient quality to release  
C. To find as many bugs as possible before release  
D. To give information for a risk based decision about release

**Testware (test cases, test dataset)**A. Needs configuration management just like requirements, design and code  
B. Should be newly constructed for each new version of the software  
C. Is needed only until the software is released into production or use  
D. Does not need to be documented and commented, as it does not form part of the released software system

**Which of the following is NOT a standard related to testing?**A. IEEE829  
B. IEEE610  
C. BS7925-1  
D. BS7925-2

**Based on the IEEE Standard for Software Test Documentation (IEEE Std 829-1998), which of the following sections are part of the test summary report?  
a) Test summary and report identifier  
b) Comprehensive assessment  
c) Summary of results  
d) Evaluation  
e) Observers  
f) Approvals**  
A. a, b, c, d and e  
B. a, b, c, e and f  
C. a, c, d, e and f  
D. a, b, c, d and f

**What analysis determines which parts of the software have been executed?**A. Impact analysis  
B. Code coverage  
C. Gap analysts  
D. Cyclomatic complexity

**Which of the following is not the integration strategy?**A. Design based  
B. Big-bang  
C. Bottom-up  
D. Top-down

**Which of the following tools would you use to detect a memory leak?**A. State analysis  
B. Coverage analysis  
C. Dynamic analysis  
D. Memory analysis

**Which of the following statements are true?**A. Faults in program specifications are the most expensive to fix.  
B. Faults in code are the most expensive to fix.  
C. Faults in requirements are the most expensive to fix  
D. Faults in designs are the most expensive to fix.

**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. No change  
C. Increasing test time  
D. Can't say

**Which of the following is a black box design technique?**A. Statement testing  
B. Equivalence partitioning  
C. Error- guessing  
D. Usability testing

**When reporting faults found to developers, testers should be:**A. As polite, constructive and helpful as possible  
B. Firm about insisting that a bug is not a "feature" if it should be fixed  
C. Diplomatic, sensitive to the way they may react to criticism  
D. All of the above

**Which of the following statements is not true**A. Performance testing can be done during unit testing as well as during the testing of whole system  
B. The acceptance test does not necessarily include a regression test  
C. Verification activities should not involve testers (reviews, inspections etc)  
D. Test environments should be as similar to production environments as possible

**Which test may OPTIONALLY be included in the common type of the V-model?**A. Component (unit) testing  
B. Acceptance testing  
C. System integration testing  
D. Validation and verification

**When should you stop testing**A. When time for testing has run out.  
B. When all planned tests have been run  
C. When the test completion criteria have been met  
D. When no faults have been found by the tests run

**Coverage measurement**A. Is nothing to do with testing  
B. Is a partial measure of test thoroughness  
C. Branch coverage should be mandatory for all software  
D. Can only be applied at unit or module testing, not at system testing

**Which of the following is NOT a type of non-functional test**A. State-Transition  
B. Usability  
C. Performance  
D. Security

**Which of the following is the component test standard**A. IEEE 829  
B. IEEE 610  
C. BS7925-1  
D. BS7925-2

**A program validates a numeric field as follows:  
Values less than 10 are rejected, values between 10 and 21 are accepted, values greater than or equal to 22 are rejected. Which of the following input values cover all of the equivalence partitions**A. 10,11,21  
B. 3,20,21  
C. 3,10,22  
D. 10,21,22

**Which of the following are KEY tasks of a test leader  
i. Understanding the project risks  
ii. Measuring performance of components  
iii. Scheduling tests and other activities  
iv. Using monitoring tools as needed**A. i and iii  
B. i and ii  
C. iii and iv  
D. ii and iii

**Which of the following is a static test**A. Code inspection  
B. Coverage analysis  
C. Usability assessment  
D. Installation test

**A program with high cyclometic complexity is almost likely to be:**A. Large  
B. Small  
C. Difficult to write  
D. Difficult to test

**Which of the following is the odd one out**A. White box  
B. Glass box  
C. Structural  
D. Functional

**Which of the following techniques are black box techniques**A. State transition testing, code testing, agile testing  
B. Equivalence partitioning, state transition testing, decision table testing  
C. System testing, acceptance testing, equivalence partitioning  
D. System integration testing, system testing, decision table testing

**What is the KEY difference between black-box and white-box testing**A. Black-box is functional; white-box is structural  
B. Black-box is functional; white-box is non-functional  
C. Black-box has a wider statement coverage than white-box  
D. Black-box can only be performed after white-box

**What technique captures system requirements that contain logical conditions**A. Boundary value  
B. Equivalence partition  
C. Decision table  
D. State transition

**What makes an inspection different from other review types**A. It is led by a trained leader, uses formal entry and exit criteria and checklists  
B. It is led by the author of the document to be inspected  
C. It can only be used for reviewing design and code  
D. It is led by the author, uses checklists, and collects data for improvement

**Why does the boundary value analysis provide good test cases**A. Because it is an industry standard  
B. Because errors are frequently made during programming of the different cases near the edges of the range of values  
C. Because only equivalence classes that are equal from a functional point of view are considered in  
the test cases  
D. Because the test object is tested under maximal load up to its performance limits

**If a program is tested and 100% branch coverage is achieved, which of the following coverage criteria is then guaranteed to be achieved**A. 100% Equivalence class coverage  
B. 100% Condition coverage and 100% Statement coverage  
C. 100% Statement coverage  
D. 100% Multiple condition coverage

**A defect management system shall keep track of the status of every defect registered and enforce the rules about changing these states. If your task is to test the status tracking, which method would be best**A. Logic-based testing  
B. Use-case-based testing  
C. State transition testing  
D. Systematic testing according to the V-model

**In system testing...**A. Both functional and non-functional requirements are to be tested  
B. Only functional requirements are tested; non-functional requirements are validated in a review  
C. Only non-functional requirements are tested; functional requirements are validated in a review  
D. Only requirements which are listed in the specification document are to be tested

**Input and output combinations that will be treated the same way by the system can be tested using which technique**A. Boundary value  
B. Equivalence partition  
C. Decision table  
D. State transition

**Branch Coverage**A. Another name for decision coverage  
B. Another name for all-edges coverage  
C. Another name for basic path coverage  
D. All the above

**The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Is the activity where general testing objectives are transformed into tangible test conditions and test designs**A. Testing Planning  
B. Test Control  
C. Test analysis and design  
D. Test implementation

**Integration testing where no incremental testing takes place prior to all the system's components being combined to form the system.**A. System testing  
B. Component Testing  
C. Incremental Testing  
D. Big bang testing

**A test case design technique for a component in which test cases are designed to execute statements is called as**A. State transition Testing  
B. Static Testing  
C. Transition testing  
D. Statement testing

**Who should have technical and Business background.**A. Moderator  
B. Author  
C. Reviewer  
D. Recorder

**Features to be tested, approach refinements and feature pass / fail criteria BUT excluding environmental needs should be specified in which document**A. Test case specification  
B. Test plan  
C. Test procedure specification  
D. Test design specification

**Test basis documentation is analyzed in which phase of testing**A. Test Analysis  
B. Test Design  
C. Test Execution  
D. Test Planning

**Which one is not the task of test leader**A. Coordinate the test strategy and plan with project managers and others  
B. Decide about the implementation of the test environment  
C. Write test summary reports  
D. Review and contribute to test plans

**if (condition1 && (condition2 function1()))  
statement1;  
else  
statement2;**A. Decision coverage  
B. Condition coverage  
C. Statement coverage  
D. Path Coverage

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reviews are often held with just the programmer who wrote the code and one or two other programmers or testers.**A. Formal Reviews  
B. Peer Reviews  
C. Semi Formal Reviews  
D. All of the above

**In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ testing test cases i.e input to the software are created based on the specifications languages**A. State Transition Testing  
B. Random Testing  
C. Syntax Testing  
D. Penetration testing

**Random Testing (K) refers to**A. Program is tested randomly sampling the input.  
B. A black-box testing technique  
C. Both A and B  
D. None of the above.

**Stochastic testing is an example of which test approach or strategy**A. Model-based  
B. Analytical  
C. Methodical  
D. Heuristic

**Which type of testing is performed to test applications across different browsers and OS?**A. Static testing  
B. Performance testing  
C. Compatibility testing  
D. Functional testing

**Verification activities during design stages are**A. Reviewing and Inspecting  
B. Inspecting and Testing  
C. Reviewing and Testing  
D. Reviewing, Inspecting and Testing.

**Based on the IEEE Standard for Software test Documentation (IEEE Std 829-1998), which of the following sections is part of the test summary report  
a) Test summary and report identifier of Summary  
c) Variances  
d) Anomalies  
e) Comprehensive assessment  
f) Approvals**A. a, b, e and f  
B. a, b, c, d and f  
C. a, b, c, e and f  
D. a, b, c and f

**What is the name of a temporary software component that is used to call another component for testing purposes**A. Domain  
B. Use case  
C. Stub  
D. Driver

**Size of a project is defined in terms of all the following except**A. Person days  
B. Person hours  
C. Calendar months  
D. None of the above

**Testing responsibilities:  
Tester 1 - Verify that the program is able to display images clearly on all 10 of the monitors in the lab  
Tester 2 - Make sure the program instructions are easy to use Security concerns are important for which type of applications  
Tester 3 - Verify that the calculation module works correctly by using both scripts and ad hoc testing.  
Which term is used to refer to the testing that is performed by Tester 3 - in the above scenario**A. Unit testing  
B. Algorithm specific testing  
C. Compatibility testing  
D. Black box testing

**Objective of review meeting is**A. To identify problems with design  
B. To solve the problems with design  
C. Both A and B  
D. None of the above.

**QC is**A. Phase building activity  
B. Intermediate activity  
C. End of Phase activity  
D. Design activity

**Which tool store information about versions and builds of software and testware**A. Test Management tool  
B. Requirements management tool  
C. Configuration management tool  
D. Static analysis too;

**Testing Process comprised of**A. Test Plan and Test Cases  
B. Test log and Test Status  
C. Defect Tracking  
D. All of the above

**Preparing and automating test cases before coding is called**A. Test first approach  
B. Test-driven development  
C. Both A. & B.  
D. None of the above

**Which one is not characteristic of test management tool**A. Support for the management of tests and the testing activities carried out  
B. Interfaces to test execution tools  
C. uantitative analysis related to tests  
D. Check for consistency and undefined requirements  
E. None of the above

**Code Walkthrough**A. Type of dynamic testing  
B. Type of static testing  
C. Neither dynamic nor static  
D. Performed by the testing team

**Risk analysis talks about**A. The data required for testing, the infrastructure requirements to manage the data as well as the methods for preparing test data, requirements, converters and sources  
B. Details what types of tests must be conducted, what stages of testing are required and outlines the sequence and timing of tests  
C. A testing goal. It is a statement of what the tester is expected to accomplish or validate during a testing activity. These guide the development of test cases and procedures  
D. None of the above

**What are the 2 major components taken into consideration with risk analysis**A. The probability the negative event will occur  
B. The potential loss or impact associated with the event  
C. Both A. and B.  
D. Neither A. nor B.

**If the application is complex, but NOT data intensive and is to be tested on one configuration and 2 rounds, the easiest method to test is**A. Manual testing  
B. Automation testing  
C. Both  
D. None

**Which of the following are typical tester tasks**A. Decide what should be automated, to what degree, and how.  
B. Set up configuration management of testware; review tests developed by others.  
C. Prepare and acquire test data; review tests developed by others.  
D. Initiate the specification, preparation, implementation and execution of tests and monitor and control the execution.

**Test Plan**A. Road map for testing  
B. Tells about the actual results and expected results  
C. Both a and b

**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

**Path coverage includes**A. Statement coverage  
B. Condition coverage  
C. Decision coverage  
D. None of these

**Which of the following demonstrates independence in testing  
J. Independent testers are external to the organization  
K. Independent testers are part of the development team  
L. Independent testers are from the user community  
M. Programmers who wrote the code serve as independent testers  
N. Customers who wrote the requirements serve as independent testers**A. J. L and N  
B. J. K, L and N  
C. K. M and N  
D. J, L, M and N

**Recovery testing is a system test that forces the software to fail and verifies that data recovery is properly performed. The following should be checked for correctness  
1. Re-initialization  
2. Restart  
3. Data Recovery  
4. Check Point Mechanism**A. 1 and 2  
B. 1, 2 and 3  
C. 1, 2, 3 and 4  
D. 2 and 4

**Data flow analysis studies:**A. Possible communications bottlenecks in a program.  
B. The rate of change of data values as a program executes.  
C. The use of data on paths through the code.  
D. The intrinsic complexity of the code.

**Which of the following is NOT a white box technique**A. Statement testing  
B. Path testing  
C. Data flow testing  
D. State transition testing

**Which one of the following describes the major benefit of verification early in the life cycle**A. It allows the identification of changes in user requirements.  
B. It facilitates timely set up of the test environment.  
C. It reduces defect multiplication.  
D. It allows testers to become involved early in the project.

**Which test is usually run many times and generally evolve slowly**A. Performance testing  
B. Stress testing  
C. Reliability testing  
D. Regression testing

**Alpha testing is:**A. Post-release testing by end user representatives at the developer's site.  
B. The first testing that is performed.  
C. Pre-release testing by end user representatives at the developer's site.  
D. Pre-release testing by end user representatives at their sites.

**We split testing into distinct stages primarily because:**A. Each test stage has a different purpose.  
B. It is easier to manage testing in stages.  
C. We can run different tests in different environments.  
D. The more stages we have, the better the testing.

**Which of the following would NOT normally form part of a test plan**A. Features to be tested  
B. Incident reports  
C. Risks  
D. Schedule

**What should be considered when introducing a tool into an organization**A. Assessing the organizational maturity  
B. Counting the number of systems to be tested  
C. Calculating the ratio between programmers and testers  
D. Reviewing the exit criteria of previous projects

**Which one of the following statements about system testing is NOT true**A. System tests are often performed by independent teams.  
B. Functional testing is used more than structural testing.  
C. Faults found during system tests can be very expensive to fix.  
D. End-users should be involved in system tests.

**Which of the following is not described in a unit test standard**A. Syntax testing  
B. Equivalence partitioning  
C. Stress testing  
D. Modified condition/decision coverage

**Which of the following is likely to benefit most from the use of test tools** **providing test capture and replay facilities**  
A. Regression testing  
B. Integration testing  
C. System testing  
D. User acceptance testing

**Which of the following is false**A. Incidents should always be fixed.  
B. An incident occurs when expected and actual results differ.  
C. Incidents can be analysed to assist in test process improvement.  
D. An incident can be raised against documentation.

**Which of the following statements is NOT correct**A. A minimal test set that achieves 100% LCSAJ coverage will also achieve 100% branch coverage.  
B. A minimal test set that achieves 100% path coverage will also achieve 100% statement coverage.  
C. A minimal test set that achieves 100% path coverage will generally detect more faults than one that  
achieves 100% statement coverage.  
D. A minimal test set that achieves 100% statement coverage will generally detect more faults than one that achieves 100% branch coverage.

**How are integration testing and use case testing similar and dissimilar**A. Both checks for interactions: integration for components, use case for actions  
B. Both are black-box techniques: integration is low-level, use case is high-level  
C. Both are static testing: developers perform integration, users execute use case tests  
C. Both are V&V techniques: integration is for validation, use case is for verification

**What is the main difference between a walkthrough and an inspection**A. An inspection is lead by the author, whilst a walkthrough is lead by a trained moderator.  
B. An inspection has a trained leader, whilst a walkthrough has no leader.  
C. Authors are not present during inspections, whilst they are during walkthroughs.  
D. A walkthrough is lead by the author, whilst an inspection is lead by a trained moderator.

**Which of these activities provides the biggest potential cost saving from the use of CAST**A. Test management  
B. Test design  
C. Test execution  
D. Test planning

**Which of the following is NOT true of incidents**A. Incident resolution is the responsibility of the author of the software under test.  
B. Incidents may be raised against user requirements.  
C. Incidents require investigation and/or correction.  
D. Incidents are raised when expected and actual results differ.

**Which of the following characterizes the cost of faults**A. They are cheapest to find in the early development phases and the most expensive to fix in the latest test phases.  
B. They are easiest to find during system testing but the most expensive to fix then.  
C. Faults are cheapest to find in the early development phases but the most expensive to fix then.  
D. Although faults are most expensive to find during early development phases, they are cheapest to fix then.

**Which one of the following statements, about capture-replay tools, is NOT correct**A. They are used to support multi-user testing.  
B. They are used to capture and animate user requirements.  
C. They are the most frequently purchased types of CAST tool.  
D. They capture aspects of user behaviour.

**Which of the following is true of the V-model**A. It states that modules are tested against user requirements.  
B. It only models the testing phase.  
C. It specifies the test techniques to be used.  
D. It includes the verification of designs.

**Error guessing:**A. Supplements formal test design techniques.  
B. Can only be used in component, integration and system testing.  
C. Is only performed in user acceptance testing.  
D. Is not repeatable and should not be used.

**Error seeding**A. Evaluates the thoroughness with which a computer program is tested by purposely inserting errors into a supposedly correct program.  
B. Errors inserted by the developers intentionally to make the system malfunctioning.  
C. Neither A or B  
D. Both A and B

**The oracle assumption:**A. Is that there is some existing system against which test output may be checked.  
B. Is that the tester can routinely identify the correct outcome of a test.  
C. Is that the tester knows everything about the software under test.  
D. Is that the tests are reviewed by experienced testers.

**In prioritizing what to test, the most important objective is to:**A. Find as many faults as possible.  
B. Test high risk areas.  
C. Obtain good test coverage.  
D. Test whatever is easiest to test.

**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.

**Which of the following are potential drawbacks of independence in testing  
01. Independent testers may feel they are not part of the development team  
02. Developers may lose a sense of personal responsibility for quality  
03. Project managers will not have as much control on the project  
04. Customers may end up requesting features that are technically impossible**A. 01 and 02  
B. 01, 02 and 03  
C. 03 and 04  
D. 01, 02, 03 and 04

**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.

**Which of the following requirements is testable**A. The system shall be user friendly.  
B. The safety-critical parts of the system all contain 0 faults.  
C. The response time shall be less than one second for the specified design load.  
D. The system shall be built to be portable.

**An important benefit of code inspections is that they:**A. Enable the code to be tested before the execution environment is ready.  
B. Can be performed by the person who wrote the code.  
C. Can be performed by inexperienced staff.  
D. Are cheap to perform.

**Test cases are designed during:**A. Test recording.  
B. Test planning.  
C. Test configuration.  
D. Test specification.

**A failure is:**A. Found in the software; the result of an error.  
B. Departure from specified behaviour.  
C. An incorrect step, process or data definition in a computer program.  
D. A human action that produces an incorrect result.

**How would you estimate the amount of re-testing likely to be required**A. Metrics from previous similar projects  
B. Discussions with the development team  
C. Time allocated for regression testing  
D. A. & B.

**Given the following sets of test management terms (v-z), and activity descriptions (1-5), which one of the following best pairs the two sets  
v - Test control  
w - Test monitoring  
x - Test estimation  
y - Incident management  
z - Configuration control  
1 - Calculation of required test resources  
2 - Maintenance of record of test results  
3 - Re-allocation of resources when tests overrun  
4 - Report on deviation from test plan  
5 - Tracking of anomalous test results**  
A. v-3,w-2,x-1,y-5,z-4  
B. v-2,w-5,x-1,y-4,z-3  
C. v-3,w-4,x-1,y-5,z-2  
D. v-2,w-1,x-4,y-3,z-5

**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

**Which of the following is NOT true of test coverage criteria**A. Test coverage criteria can be measured in terms of items exercised by a test suite.  
B. A measure of test coverage criteria is the percentage of user requirements covered.  
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.

**Analyze the following highly simplified procedure:  
Ask: "What type of ticket do you require, single or return"  
IF the customer wants return  
Ask: "What rate, Standard or Cheap-day?"  
IF the customer replies Cheap-day  
Say: "That will be 11:20"  
ELSE  
Say: "That will be 19:50"  
ENDIF  
ELSE  
Say: "That will be 9:75"  
ENDIF  
Now decide the minimum number of tests that are needed to ensure that all the questions have been asked, all combinations have occurred and all replies given.**A. 3  
B. 4  
C. 5  
D. 6

**Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test**A. To find faults in the software.  
B. To assess whether the software is ready for release.  
C. To demonstrate that the software doesn ‘t work.  
D. To prove that the software is correct.

**Enough testing has been performed when:**A. Time runs out.  
B. The required level of confidence has been achieved.  
C. No more faults are found.  
D. The users won‘t find any serious faults.

**Which of the following is the best source of Expected Outcomes for User Acceptance Test scripts**A. Actual results  
B. Program specification  
C. User requirements  
D. System specification

**Which of the following are disadvantages of capturing tests by recording the actions of a manual tester  
i The script may be unstable when unexpected events occur.  
ii Data for a number of similar tests is automatically stored separately from the script.  
iii Expected results must be added to the captured script.  
iv The captured script documents the exact inputs entered by the tester.  
v When replaying a captured test, the tester may need to debug the script if it doesn‘t play correctly.**A. i, iii, iv, v.  
B. ii, iv and v.  
C. i, ii and iv.  
D. i and v.

**Which of the following is a characteristic of good testing in any life cycle model**A. All document reviews involve the development team.  
B. Some, but not all, development activities have corresponding test activities.  
C. Each test level has test objectives specific to that level.  
D. Analysis and design of tests begins as soon as development is complete.

**The process of designing test cases consists of the following activities:  
i. Elaborate and describe test cases in detail by using test design techniques.  
ii. Specify the order of test case execution.  
iii. Analyse requirements and specifications to determine test conditions.  
iv. Specify expected results.  
According to the process of identifying and designing tests, what is the correct order of these activities**  
A. iii, i, iv, ii.  
B. iii, iv, i, ii.  
C. iii, ii, i, iv.  
D. ii, iii, i, iv.

**Which is the MOST important advantage of independence in testing**A. An independent tester may find defects more quickly than the person who wrote the software.  
B. An independent tester may be more focused on showing how the software works than the person who wrote the software.  
C. An independent tester may be more effective and efficient because they are less familiar with the software than the person who wrote it.  
D. An independent tester may be more effective at finding defects missed by the person who wrote the software.

**Given the following specification, which of the following values for age are in the SAME equivalence partition If you are less than 18, you are too young to be insured. Between 18 and 30 inclusive, you will receive  
a 20% discount. Anyone over 30 is not eligible for a discount.**A. 17, 18, 19.  
B. 29, 30, 31.  
C. 18, 29, 30.  
D. 17, 29, 31.

**Consider the following statements:  
i.100% statement coverage guarantees 100% branch coverage.  
ii.100% branch coverage guarantees 100% statement coverage.  
iii.100% branch coverage guarantees 100% decision coverage.  
iv.100% decision coverage guarantees 100% branch coverage.  
v.100% statement coverage guarantees 100% decision coverage.**A. ii is True; i, iii, iv & v are False  
B. i & v are True; ii, iii & iv are False  
C. ii & iii are True; i, iv & v are False  
D. ii, iii & iv are True; i & v are False

**What is the difference between a project risk and a product risk**A. Project risks are potential failure areas in the software or system; product risks are risks that surround the project’s capability to deliver its objectives.  
B. Project risks are the risks that surround the project**’**s capability to deliver its objectives; product risks are potential failure areas in the software or system.  
C. Project risks are typically related to supplier issues, organizational factors and technical issues; product risks are typically related to skill and staff shortages.  
D. Project risks are risks that delivered software will not work; product risks are typically related to supplier issues, organizational factors and technical issues.

**During which fundamental test process activity do we determine if MORE tests are needed**A Test implementation and execution.  
B Evaluating test exit criteria.  
C Test analysis and design.  
D Test planning and control.

**What is the MAIN purpose of a Master Test Plan**A. To communicate how incidents will be managed.  
B. To communicate how testing will be performed.  
C. To produce a test schedule.  
D. To produce a work breakdown structure.

**Which of the following is a major task of test planning**A. Determining the test approach.  
B. Preparing test specifications.  
C. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting.  
D. Measuring and analyzing results.

**What is the main purpose of impact analysis for testers**A. To determine the programming effort needed to make the changes.  
B. To determine what proportion of the changes need to be tested.  
C. To determine how much the planned changes will affect users.  
D. To determine how the existing system may be affected by changes.

**Which of the following tools is most likely to contain a comparator**A. Dynamic Analysis tool.  
B. Test Execution tool.  
C. Static Analysis tool.  
D. Security tool.

**When software reliability measures are used to determine when to stop testing, the best types of test cases to use are those that**A. Exercise system functions in proportion to the frequency they will be used in the released product  
B. Push the system beyond its designed operation limits and are likely to make the system fail  
C. Exercise unusual and obscure scenarios that may not have been considered in design  
D. Exercise the most complicated and the most error-prone portions of the system

**Which of the following will NOT be detected by static analysis**A. Parameter type mismatches.  
B. Errors in requirements.  
C. Undeclared variables.  
D. Uncalled functions.

**Which of the following would be a valid measure of test progress**A. Number of undetected defects.  
B. Total number of defects in the product.  
C. Number of test cases not yet executed.  
D. Effort required to fix all defects.

**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 after that is taxed at 22%.  
Any further amount is taxed at 40%.  
To the nearest whole pound, which of these groups of numbers fall into three DIFFERENT equivalence  
classes**A. 4000; 5000; 5500.  
B. 32001; 34000; 36500.  
C. 28000; 28001; 32001.  
D. 4000; 4200; 5600.

**Which of the following test activities can be automated  
i Reviews and inspections.  
ii Metrics gathering.  
iii Test planning.  
iv Test execution.  
v Data generation.**A. i, iii, iv.  
B. i, ii, iii.  
C. ii, iv, v.  
D. ii, iii, v.

**In a REACTIVE approach to testing when would you expect the bulk of the test design work to be begun**A. After the software or system has been produced.  
B. During development.  
C. As early as possible.  
D. During requirements analysis.

**Which statement about expected outcomes is FALSE**A. Expected outcomes are defined by the software's behaviour  
B. Expected outcomes are derived from a specification, not from the code  
C. Expected outcomes should be predicted before a test is run  
D. Expected outcomes may include timing constraints such as response times

**Functional system testing is:**A. Testing that the system functions with other systems  
B. Testing that the components that comprise the system function together  
C. Testing the end to end functionality of the system as a whole  
D. Testing the system performs functions within specified response times

**Which of the following items would not come under Configuration Management**A. Operating systems  
B. Test documentation  
C. Live data  
D. User requirement documents

**What is NOT included in typical costs for an inspection process**A. Setting up forms and databases  
B. Analysing metrics and improving processes  
C. Writing the documents to be inspected  
D. Time spent on the document outside the meeting

**Which of the following is NOT a reasonable test objective:**A. To find faults in the software  
B. To prove that the software has no faults  
C. To give confidence in the software  
D. To find performance problems

**Which of the following uses Impact Analysis most**A. Component testing  
B. Non-functional system testing  
C. User acceptance testing  
D. Maintenance testing

**What type of review requires formal entry and exit criteria, including metrics:**  
A. Walkthrough  
B. Inspection  
C. Management review  
D. Post project review

**Maintenance means**A. Updating tests when the software has changed  
B. Testing a released system that has been changed  
C. Testing by users to ensure that the system meets a business need  
D. Testing to maintain business advantage

**All of the following might be done during unit testing except**A. Desk check  
B. Manual support testing  
C. Walkthrough  
D. Compiler based testing

**Unit, Integration and System testing being replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ using object oriented software testing concepts**A. Classing testing, Object Integration testing, System testing  
B. Statement coverage, Branch coverage , Condition coverage  
C. All of the above  
D. None of the above

**What is the concept of introducing a small change to the program and having the effects of that change show up in some test?**A. Desk checking  
B. Debugging a program  
C. A mutation error  
D. Performance testing  
E. Introducing mutations

**Which of the following is a requirement of an effective software environment  
I. Ease of use  
II. Capacity for incremental implementation  
III. Capability of evolving with the needs of a project  
IV. Inclusion of advanced tools**A.I, II &III  
B.I, II &IV  
C.II, III&IV  
D.I, III&IV

**When testing a grade calculation system, a tester determines that all scores from 90 to 100 will yield a grade of A, but scores below 90 will not. This analysis is known as:**A. Equivalence partitioning  
B. Boundary value analysis  
C. Decision table  
D. Hybrid analysis

**The bug tracking system will need to capture these phases for each bug.  
I. Phase injected  
II. Phase detected  
III. Phase fixed  
IV. Phase removed**A. I, II and III  
B. I, II and IV  
C. II, III and IV  
D. I, III and IV

**Which of the following software change management activities is most vital to assessing the impact of proposed software modifications**A. Baseline identification  
B. Configuration auditing  
C. Change control  
D. Version control

**An expert based test estimation is also known as**A. Narrow band Delphi  
B. Wide band Delphi  
C. Bespoke Delphi  
D. Robust Delphi

**A test harness is a**A. A high level document describing the principles, approach and major objectives of the organization regarding testing  
B. A distance set of test activities collected into a manageable phase of a project  
C. A test environment comprised of stubs and drives needed to conduct a test  
D. A set of several test cases for a component or system under test

**Be bugging is known as**A. Preventing the defects by inspection  
B. Fixing the defects by debugging  
C. Adding known defects by seeding  
D. A process of fixing the defects by tester

**A project manager has been transferred to a major software development project that is in the implementation phase. The highest priority for this project manager should be to**  
A. Establish a relationship with the customer  
B. Learn the project objectives and the existing project plan  
C. Modify the project's organizational structure to meet the manager's management style  
D. Ensure that the project proceeds at its current pace

**What is the relationship between equivalence partitioning and boundary value analysis techniques?**A. Structural testing  
B. Opaque testing  
C. Compatibility testing  
D. All of the above

**"This life cycle model is basically driven by schedule and budget risks" This statement is best suited for**A. Water fall model  
B. Spiral model  
C. Incremental model  
D. V-Model

**Which of the following characteristics is primarily associated with software reusability**A. The extent to which the software can be used in other applications  
B. The extent to which the software can be used by many different users  
C. The capability of the software to be moved to a different platform  
D. The capability of one system to be coupled with another system

**Which of the following functions is typically supported by a software quality information system  
I. Record keeping  
II. System design  
III. Evaluation scheduling  
IV. Error reporting**A.I, II&III  
B.II, III &IV  
C.I, III &IV  
D.I, II & IV

**System test can begin when  
I. The test team competes a three day smoke test and reports on the results to the system test phase entry meeting  
II. The development team provides software to the test team 3 business days prior to starting of the system testing  
III. All components are under formal, automated configuration and release management control**A. I and II only  
B. II and III only  
C. I and III only  
D. I, II and III

**'Defect Density' calculated in terms of**A. The number of defects identified in a component or system divided by the size of the component or the system  
B. The number of defects found by a test phase divided by the number found by that test phase and any other means after wards  
C. The number of defects identified in the component or system divided by the number of defects found by a test phase  
D. The number of defects found by a test phase divided by the number found by the size of the system

**Test charters are used in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ testing**A. Exploratory testing  
B. Usability testing  
C. Component testing  
D. Maintainability testing

**Item transmittal report is also known as**A. Incident report  
B. Release note  
C. Review report  
D. Audit report

**COTS is known as**A. Commercial off the shelf software  
B. Compliance of the software  
C. Change control of the software  
D. Capable off the shelf software

**Change request should be submitted through development or program management. A change request must be written and should include the following criteria.  
I. Definition of the change  
II. Documentation to be updated  
III. Name of the tester or developer  
IV. Dependencies of the change request.**A. I, III and IV  
B. I, II and III  
C. II, III and IV  
D. I, II and IV

**Change X requires a higher level of authority than Change Y in which of the following pairs Change X Change Y**A. Code in development Code in production  
B. Specifications during requirements analysis Specifications during systems test  
C. Documents requested by the technical development group Documents requested by customers  
D. A product distributed to several sites A product with a single user

**Cause effect graphing is related to the standard**A. BS7799  
B. BS 7925/2  
C. ISO/IEC 926/1  
D. ISO/IEC 2382/1

**The primary goal of comparing a user manual with the actual behavior of the running program during system testing is to**A. Find bugs in the program  
B. Check the technical accuracy of the document  
C. Ensure the ease of use of the document  
D. Ensure that the program is the latest version

**During the testing of a module tester 'X' finds a bug and assigned it to developer. But developer rejects the same, saying that it's not a bug. What 'X' should do**A. Report the issue to the test manager and try to settle with the developer.  
B. Retest the module and confirm the bug  
C. Assign the same bug to another developer  
D. Send to the detailed information of the bug encountered and check the reproducibility

**One of the more daunting challenges of managing a test project is that so many dependencies converge at test execution. One missing configuration file or hard ware device can render all your test results meaning less. You can end up with an entire platoon of testers sitting around for days. Who is responsible for this incident**A. Test managers faults only  
B. Test lead faults only  
C. Test manager and project manager faults  
D. Testers faults only

**You are a tester for testing a large system. The system data model is very large with many attributes and there are a lot of inter dependencies with in the fields. What steps would you use to test the system and also what are the efforts of the test you have taken on the test plan**A. Improve super vision, More reviews of artifacts or program means stage containment of the defects.  
B. Extend the test plan so that you can test all the inter dependencies  
C. Divide the large system in to small modules and test the functionality  
D. Test the interdependencies first, after that check the system as a whole

**Testing of software used to convert data from existing systems for use in replacement systems**A. Data driven testing  
B. Migration testing  
C. Configuration testing  
D. Back to back testing

**A test manager wants to use the resources available for the automated testing of a web application. The best choice is**A. Test automater, web specialist, DBA, test lead  
B. Tester, test automater, web specialist, DBA  
C. Tester, test lead, test automater, DBA  
D. Tester, web specialist, test lead, test automater

**What type of risk includes potential failure areas in the software**A. Probed risks  
B. Product risks  
C. Economic risks  
D. Requirements risks

**Consider the following statements  
i. A incident may be closed without being fixed  
ii. Incidents may not be raised against documentation  
iii. The final stage of incident tracking is fixing  
iv. The incident record does not include information on test environments  
v. Incidents should be raised when someone other than the author of the software performs the test  
A. ii and v are true, I, iii and iv are false**B. i and v are true, ii, iii and iv are false  
C. i, iv and v are true, ii and iii are false  
D. i and ii are true, iii, iv and v are false  
E. i is true, ii, iii, iv and v are false

**Who OFTEN performs system testing and acceptance testing, respectively**A. Senior programmers and professional testers  
B. Technical system testers and potential customers  
C. Independent test team and users of the system  
D. Development team and customers of the system

**Which test levels are USUALLY included in the common type of V-model**A. Integration testing, system testing, acceptance testing, and regression testing  
B. Component testing, integration testing, system testing, and acceptance testing  
C. Incremental testing, exhaustive testing, exploratory testing, and data driven testing  
D. Alpha testing, beta testing, black-box testing, and white-box testing

**Which general testing principles are characterized by the descriptions below  
W) Early testing  
X) Defect clustering  
Y) Pesticide paradox  
Z) Absence-of-errors fallacy  
1) Testing should start at the beginning of the project  
2) Conformance to requirements and fitness for use  
3) Small Number of modules contain the most defects  
4) Test cases must be regularly renewed and revised**A. W1, X2, Y3, and Z4  
B. W1, X3, Y4, and Z2  
C. W2, X3, Y1, and Z4  
D. W1, X4, Y2, and Z3

**How are (a) static analysis tools and (b) performance testing tools different**A. (a) helps in enforcing coding standards; (b) tests system performance  
B. (a) analyzes security vulnerabilities; (b) measures the effectiveness of test cases  
C. (a) prepares codes prior to testing; (b) prepares codes prior to stress testing  
D. (a) highlights unreachable conditions; (b) improves system performance

**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. 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

**Which of the following describe test control actions that may occur during testing  
I. Setting an entry criterion that developers must retest fixes before fixes are accepted into a build.  
II. Changing the test schedule due to availability of a test environment.  
III. Re-prioritizing tests when development delivers software late**A. I only  
B. II only  
C. I, II and III  
D. I and III

**What is the expected result for each of the following test cases?  
Rule 1 Rule 2 Rule 3 Rule 4  
Conditions  
Indian Resident? False True True True  
Age between 18-55 Don’t Care False True True  
Married Don’t Care Don’t Care False True  
Actions  
Issue Membership? False False True True  
Offer 10% discount? False False True False**  
**A.TC1: Anand is a 32 year old married, residing in Kolkatta.B.TC3: Attapattu is a 65 year old married person, residing in Colombo.**A. A Issue membership, 10% discount, B Issue membership, offer no discount.  
B. A Don’t Issue membership, B Don’t offer discount.  
C. A Issue membership, no discount, B Don’t Issue membership.  
D. A Issue membership, no discount, B- Issue membership with 10% discount.

**Which of the following is false**A. In a system two different failures may have different severities.  
B. A system is necessarily more reliable after debugging for the removal of a fault.  
C. A fault need not affect the reliability of a system.  
D. Undetected errors may lead to faults and eventually to incorrect behavior.

**A testing process that is conducted to test new features after regression testing of previous features.**A. Operational testing  
B. Progressive testing  
C. Recovery testing  
D. Regression testing

**Identify out of the following, which are the attributes of cost of faults**A. These are cheapest to detect during early phases of development & becomes more & more expensive to fix in the later phases.  
B. Although faults are most expensive to find during early development phases, they are cheapest to fix then.  
C. Faults are cheapest to find in the early development phases but the most expensive to fix then.  
D. They are easiest to find during system testing but the most expensive to fix then.

**What is non-functional testing**A. Testing an integrated system to verify that it meets specified requirements  
B. Testing the internal structure of the system to ensure it's built correctly  
C. Testing the way the system works without regard to the level of test  
D. Testing characteristics such as usability or reliability

**Which of the following is a form of functional testing**A. Boundary value analysis  
B. Usability testing  
C. Performance testing  
D. Security testing

**Which of the following statements about decision tables are TRUE  
I. Decision tables are useful when dealing with multiple inputs that do not interact.  
II. The strength of a decision table is that it creates combinations of inputs that might not otherwise been evaluated.  
III. Decision tables are useful when trying to capture system requirements that contain logical conditions.  
IV. Each column of a decision table corresponds to a business rule that defines a unique combination of conditions.**A. II, III and IV  
B. I and IV  
C. I, II and III  
D. I and III

**Which of the following are metrics (measurements) that a test group may use to monitor progress  
I. Subjective confidence of the testers in the product  
II. The number of testers currently testing  
III. Percentage of planned test cases prepared  
IV. Defects found and fixed**A. I only  
B. I, III and IV  
C. I, II and IV  
D. II and IV

**A test case has which of the following elements**A. A test environment description and test instructions.  
B. A set of inputs, execution preconditions, and expected outcomes.  
C. A test plan, test inputs, and logging instructions.  
D. Execution instructions and a function description to determine correct outcome

**Bug life cycle**  
A. Open, Assigned, Fixed, Closed  
B. Open, Fixed, Assigned, Closed  
C. Assigned, Open, Closed, Fixed  
D. Assigned, Open, Fixed, Closed

**A project that is in the implementation phase is six weeks behind schedule. The delivery date for the product is four months away. The project is not allowed to slip the delivery date or compromise on the quality standards established for his product. Which of the following actions would bring this project back on schedule:**A. Eliminate some of the requirements that have not yet been implemented.  
B. Add more engineers to the project to make up for lost work.  
C. Ask the current developers to work overtime until the lost work is recovered.  
D. Hire more software quality assurance personnel.

**Use cases can be performed to test**  
A. Performance testing  
B. Unit testing  
C. Business scenarios  
D. Static testing

**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

**The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ testing is performed at the developing organization's site**A. Unit testing  
B. Regression testing  
C. Alpha testing  
D. Integration testing

**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

**Which is not the software characteristics**A. Reliability  
B. Usability  
C. Scalability  
D. Maintainability

**A Test Plan Outline contains which of the following:  
i. Test Items  
ii. Test Scripts  
iii. Test Deliverables  
iv. Responsibilities**A. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false  
B. i,iii,iv are true and ii is false  
C. ii,iii are true and i and iv are false  
D. i,ii are false and iii , iv are true

**Which of the following is not a major task 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.

**Test summary report**A. Functional testing is mostly  
B. Validation techniques  
C. Verification techniques  
D. Both of the above  
E. None of the above

**In a Examination a candidate has to score minimum of 24 marks inorder to clear the exam. The maximum that he can score is 40 marks. Identify the Valid Equivalance values if the student clears the exam.**A. 22,23,26  
B. 21,39,40  
C. 29,30,31  
D. 0,15,22

**Verification involves which of the following :-  
i. Helps to check the usality 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. i is true and ii,iii,iv are false  
C. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false  
D. ii is true and i,iii,iv are false.

**Hand over of Testware is a part of which Phase**A. Test Analysis and Design  
B. Test Planning and control  
C. Test Closure Activities  
D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

**In a risk-based approach the risks identified may be used to :  
i. Determine the test technique to be employed  
ii. Determine the extent of testing to be carried out  
iii. Prioritize testing in an attempt to find critical defects as early as possible.  
iv. Determine the cost of the project**A. ii is True; i, iii, iv & v are False  
B. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false  
C. ii & iii are True; i, iv are False  
D. ii, iii & iv are True; i is false

**Static analysis tools are typically used by**A. Testers  
B. Developers  
C. Testers & Developers  
D. None

**The specification which describes steps required to operate the system and exercise test cases in order to implement the associated test design**A. Test Case Specification  
B. Test Design Specification  
C. Test Procedure Specification  
D. None

**Test Case are grouped into Manageable (and scheduled) units are called as**A. Test Harness  
B. Test Suite  
C. Test Cycle  
D. Test Driver

**Which of the following statements are TRUE for informal reviews  
I. Easy to get started and have some benefit  
II. Have no or minimal formal process  
III. The process must be documented  
IV. May include "paired programming"**A. I, II and IV  
B. I and III  
C. III and IV  
D. I, III and IV

**Which of the following statements describes a key principle of software testing**A. Automated tests allow better statements of confidence about the quality of software products.  
B. For a software system, it is normally impossible to test all the input and output combinations.  
C. Exhaustive software testing is, with enough effort and tool support, feasible for all software.  
D. The purpose of software testing is demonstrating the absence of defects in software products.

**Testing with out a real plan and test cases is called ---**A. Gorilla testing  
B. Monkey testing  
C. Adhoc testing  
D. All of the above

**Which rule should not be followed for reviews**A. Defects and issues are identified and corrected  
B. The product is reviewed not the producer  
C. All members of the reviewing team are responsible for the result of the review  
D. Each review has a clear predefined objective

**Which of the following are good candidates for manual static testing**A. Requirement specifications, test plan, code, memory leaks.  
B. Requirement specifications, test cases, user guides.  
C. Requirement specifications, user guides, performance.  
D. Requirement specifications, website, code, use cases.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_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

**Which of the following could be a disadvantage of independent testing**A. Developer and independent testing will overlap and waste resources.  
B. Communication is limited between independent testers and developers.  
C. Independent testers are too slow and delay the project schedule.  
D. Developers can lose a sense of responsibility for quality.

**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.

**Incorrect form of Logic coverage is:**A. Statement Coverage  
B. Pole Coverage  
C. Condition Coverage  
D. Path Coverage

**Code Coverage is used as a measure of what**A. Defects  
B. Trends analysis  
C. Test Effectiveness  
D. Time Spent Testing

**Which one of the following are non-functional testing methods?**A. System testing  
B. Usability testing  
C. Performance testing  
D. Both B & C

**Which of the following could be a reason for a failure  
1) Testing fault  
2) Software fault  
3) Design fault  
4) Environment Fault  
5) Documentation Fault**A. 2 is a valid reason; 1,3,4 & 5 are not  
B. 1,2,3,4 are valid reasons; 5 is not  
C. 1,2,3 are valid reasons; 4 & 5 are not  
D. All of them are valid reasons for failure

**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

**Which of the following statements about component testing is not true**A. Component testing should be performed by development  
B. Component testing is also know as isolation or module testing  
C. Component testing should have completion criteria planned  
D. Component testing does not involve regression testing

**Equivalence partitioning is:**A. A black box testing technique used only by developers  
B. A black box testing technique than can only be used during system testing  
C. A black box testing technique appropriate to all levels of testing  
D. A white box testing technique appropriate for component testing

**Which of the following is the main purpose of the integration strategy for integration testing in the small**A. To ensure that all of the small modules are tested adequately  
B. To ensure that the system interfaces to other systems and networks  
C. To specify which modules to combine when and how many at once  
D. To ensure that the integration testing can be performed by a small team  
E. To specify how the software should be divided into modules

**Which expression best matches the following characteristics or review processes:  
1. Led by author  
2. Undocumented  
3. No management participation  
4. Led by a trained moderator or leader  
5. Uses entry exit criteria  
s) Inspection  
t) Peer review  
u) Informal review  
v) Walkthrough**A. s = 4, t = 3, u = 2 and 5, v = 1  
B. s = 4 and 5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 1  
C. s = 1 and 5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 4  
D. s = 5, t = 4, u = 3, v = 1 and 2  
E. s = 4 and 5, t = 1, u = 2, v = 3

**Given the following types of tool, which tools would typically be used by developers and which by an independent test team:  
i. Static analysis  
ii. Performance testing  
iii. Test management  
iv. Dynamic analysis  
v. Test running  
vi. Test data preparation**A. Developers would typically use i, iv and vi; test team ii, iii and v  
B. Developers would typically use i and iv; test team ii, iii, v and vi  
C. Developers would typically use i, ii, iii and iv; test team v and vi  
D. Developers would typically use ii, iv and vi; test team I, ii and v  
E. Developers would typically use i, iii, iv and v; test team ii and vi

**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  
E. Inspection compares documents with predecessor (source) documents

**What can static analysis NOT find**A. The use of a variable before it has been defined  
B. Unreachable ("dead") code  
C. Whether the value stored in a variable is correct  
D. The re-definition of a variable before it has been used  
E. Array bound violations

**What statement about expected outcomes is FALSE:**A. Expected outcomes are defined by the software's behaviour  
B. Expected outcomes are derived from a specification, not from the code  
C. Expected outcomes include outputs to a screen and changes to files and databases  
D. Expected outcomes should be predicted before a test is run  
E. Expected outcomes may include timing constraints such as response times

**Which of the following helps in monitoring the Test Progress:  
i. Percentage of Test Case Execution  
ii. Percentage of work done in test environment preparation.  
iii. Defect Information e.g. defect density, defects found and fixed  
iv. The size of the testing Team and skills of the engineers**A. iv is correct and i,ii,iii are incorrect  
B. i,ii,iii are correct and iv is incorrect  
C. i,ii are correct and iii,iv are incorrect  
D. i,iv are correct and ii , iii are incorrect

**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. Equivalence partitioning , 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.

**Which of the following is 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

**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

**Evaluating testability of the requirements and system are a part of which phase:**  
A. Test Analysis and Design  
B. Test Planning and control  
C. Test Implementation and execution  
D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

**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.

**If a candidate is given an exam of 40 questions, should get 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

**One of the following is not a part of white box testing as per BS7925-II standards.**A. Random testing  
B. Data Flow testing.  
C. Statement testing.  
D. Syntax testing.

**A piece of software has been given \_\_\_\_\_\_\_what tests in the Following will you perform  
1) Test the areas most critical to business processes  
2) Test the areas where faults will be maximum  
3) Test the easiest functionalities**A. 1&2 are true and 3 is false.  
B. 1,2&3 are true.  
C. 1 is true, 2&3 are false.  
D. 1&2 are false, 3 is true

**Which of the following is a type of non-functional testing**A. Usability testing.  
B. Statement Coverage.  
C. Dataflow testing.  
D. Cause-effect graphing.

**Exclusive use of white box testing in a test-phase will:**A. Ensure the test item is adequately tested.  
B. Make the need for black-box testing redundant.  
C. Run the risk that the requirements are not satisfied.  
D. Suffices for the unit testing phase.

**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 $ which of these is a valid  
Boundary Value Analysis test case**A. $1500  
B. $32001  
C. $28000  
D. $33501

**The following list contains risks that have been identified for a software product to be developed. Which of these risks is an example of a product risk**A. Not enough qualified testers to complete the planned tests  
B. Software delivery is behind schedule  
C. Threat to a patient's life  
D. 3rd party supplier does not supply as stipulated

**A test engineer is testing a Video Player (VCR), and logs the following report:  
Title: Fast Forward stops after 2 minutes. It happens every time  
Expected result: Fast forward continues till the end of the tape  
Severity: High  
Priority: Urgent  
What important information did the engineer leave out**A. Identification (Software and hardware) of the VCR  
B. Actual result  
C. History of the report  
D. Ideas for the test case improvement

**Test data planning essentially includes**A. Network  
B. Operational Model  
C. Boundary value analysis  
D. Test Procedure Planning

**Functional testing is mostly**A. Validation techniques  
B. Verification techniques  
C. Both of the above  
D. None of the above

**Component integration testing can be done**A. Before Integration testing  
B. After unit testing  
C. After component testing  
D. After system testing

**White Box Testing**A. Same as glass box testing  
B. Same as clear box testing  
C. Both A. and B.  
D. None of the above.

**Which of the following best describes the difference between clear box and opaque box?  
1) Clear box is structural testing , opaque box is functional testing  
2) Clear box is done by tester, and opaque box is done by developer  
3) Ad-hoc testing is a type of opaque box testing**A. 1 only  
B. 1 and 3  
C. 2  
D. 3

**Equivalence partitioning consists of various activities:**A. Ensure that test cases test each input and output equivalence class at least once  
B. Identify all inputs and all outputs  
C. Identify equivalence classes for each input  
D. All of the above

**Static Analysis**A. Same as static testing  
B. Done by the developers  
C. Both A and B  
D. None of the above

**In formal review, Rework: fixing defects found typically done by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**A. Moderator  
B. Author  
C. Reviewer  
D. Recorder

**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

**Which testing technique do you prefer for the following situations  
1. Severe time pressure  
2. Inadequate specification**A. Decision testing  
B. Error guessing  
C. Statement testing  
D. Exploratory testing

**Which of the following is a form of functional testing?**A. Boundary value analysis  
B. Usability testing  
C. Performance testing  
D. Security testing

**Static analysis is best described as:**A. The analysis of batch programs.  
B. The reviewing of test plans.  
C. The analysis of program code.  
D. The use of black box testing.

**Which of the following best describes validation?**A. Determination of the correctness of the final program or software produced from a development project with respect to the user needs and requirements.  
B. A document that describes testing activities and results and evaluates the corresponding test items  
C. Test data that lie within the domain of the function represented by the program  
D. All of the above

**Which of the following statements about reviews is true**A. Reviews cannot be performed on user requirements specifications.  
B. Reviews are the least effective way of testing code.  
C. Reviews are unlikely to find faults in test plans.  
D. Reviews should be performed on specifications, code, and test plans.

**A configuration management system would NOT normally provide:**A. Linkage of customer requirements to version numbers.  
B. Facilities to compare test results with expected results.  
C. The precise differences in versions of software component source code.  
D. Restricted access to the source code library.

**Considering the following pseudo-code, calculate the MINIMUM number of test cases for  
statement coverage, and the MINIMUM number of test cases for decision coverage respectively.  
READ A  
READ B  
READ C  
IF C>A THEN  
IF C>B THEN  
PRINT "C must be smaller than at least one number"  
ELSE  
PRINT "Proceed to next stage"  
ENDIF  
ELSE  
PRINT "B can be smaller than C"  
ENDIF**A. 3, 3.  
B. 2, 3.  
C. 2, 4.  
D. 3, 2.

**Why are static testing and dynamic testing described as complementary**A. Because they share the aim of identifying defects and find the same types of defect.  
B. Because they have different aims and differ in the types of defect they find.  
C. Because they have different aims but find the same types of defect.  
D. Because they share the aim of identifying defects but differ in the types of defect they find.

**In practice, which Life Cycle model may have more, fewer or different levels of development and testing, depending on the project and the software product. For example, there may be component integration testing after component testing, and system integration testing after system testing.**A. Water Fall Model  
B. V-Model  
C. Spiral Model  
D. RAD Model

**Entry criteria should address questions such as  
I. Are the necessary documentation, design and requirements information available that will allow testers to operate the system and judge correct behavior.  
II. Is the test environment-lab, hardware, software and system administration support ready  
III. Those conditions and situations that must prevail in the testing process to allow testing to continue effectively and efficiently.  
IV. Are the supporting utilities, accessories and prerequisites available in forms that testers can use**A. I, II and IV  
B. I, II and III  
C. I, II, III and IV  
D. II, III and IV.

**What is Critical in Web Testing?**A. Performance and Functionality  
B. Functionality and usability  
C. Usability and Performance  
D. None of the above

**Testing across different languages is called**A. Linguistic Testing  
B. Localization Testing  
C. Both A and B  
D. None of the above.

**Hierarchical System refers to**A. Several levels of component that includes objects and classes  
B. Several levels of component that includes objects, classes, systems  
C. Several levels of component that includes, foundation components, systems  
D. None of the above.

**Hybrid Testing is**A. Combination of one or more testing techniques  
B. Combination of top-down and bottom-up testing  
C. Both A and B  
D. None of the above.

**Test coverage analysis is the process of**A. Creating additional test cases to increase coverage  
B. Finding areas of program exercised by the test cases  
C. Determining a quantitative measure of code coverage, which is a direct measure of quality.  
D. All of the above.

**Build Verification Test is**A. Same as smoke test  
B. Done after each build to make sure that the build doesn**’**t contain major errors  
C. Both A and B  
D. None of the above.

**Smoke Testing is**A. To find whether the hardware burns out  
B. Same as build verification test  
C. To find that software is stable  
D. None of the above

**Content Testing is**A. Similar to proof reading  
B. Widely used in web testing  
C. Part of usability Testing  
D. All of the above

**Decision Coverage.**A. Testing the boolean expressions which are not in control structures  
B. Entire expression is considered as boolean expression irrespective of logical-and and logical-or operators  
C. Coverage except switch-statement cases, exception handlers  
D. All of the above.

**Class testing**A. Require a driver to test  
B. No need of instances of other classes  
C. No need to test the transitions  
D. All of the above.

**Desk Checking is**A. Same as code walkthrough  
B. Same as code inspection  
C. Verification of code by the developers  
D. None of the above.

**Which statement is relevant for test driver?**A. A program that directs the execution of another program against a collection of test data sets. Usually the test driver also records and organizes the output generated as the tests are run.  
B. A document that identifies test items and includes current status and location information.  
C. A document describing any event during the testing process that requires investigation  
D. A software item that is an object of testing.

**The benefits of glass box testing are**A. Focused Testing, Testing coverage, control flow  
B. Data integrity, Internal boundaries, algorithm specific testing  
C. Both A and B  
D. Either A or B

**Identify which one is an internal failure’**A. Delaying tester**’**s access to areas of the code  
B. Replacement with updated product  
C. Training programmers to make or miss fewer bugs  
D. Testing by Tech. Support

**Structural Testing is**A. Same as black box testing  
B. Same as white box testing  
C. Same as functional testing  
D. None of the above.

**Which document helps you to track test coverage?**A. Traceability Matrix  
B. Test plan  
C. Test log

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ test is conducted at the developer’s site by a customer.**A. Beta  
B. System  
C. Alpha  
D. None of the above

**Which of the following is not a type of test under phases in testing life cycle?**A. Integration test  
B. Load test  
C. User Acceptance test  
D. Beta test

**Verification performed without any executable code is referred to as**A. Review  
B. Static testing  
C. Validation  
D. Sanity testing

**Use of an executable model to represent the behavior of an object is called**A. Simulation  
B. Software item  
C. Software feature  
D. None of the above

**UAT is different from other testing types normally because of**A. Data  
B. Cycles  
C. Defects  
D. None of the above

**Alpha testing is differentiated from Beta testing by**A. The location where the tests are conducted.  
B. The types of test conducted  
C. The people doing the testing  
D. The degree to which white box techniques are used

**Defects are least costly to correct at what stage of the development cycle?**A. Requirements  
B. Analysis & Design  
C. Construction  
D. Implementation

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_must be developed to describe when and how testing will occur.**A. Test Strategy  
B. Test Plan  
C. Test Design  
D. High Level document

**It is difficult to create test scenarios for high-level risks**A. True  
B. False

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ testing assumes that the path of logic in a unit or program is** known.  
A. Black Box testing  
B. Performance Testing  
C. White Box testing  
D. Functional testing

**Decision to stop testing should be based upon**A. Successful use of specific test case design methodologies  
B. A percentage of coverage for each coverage category  
C. Rate of error detection falls below a specified threshold  
D. All of the above

**Testing where the system is subjected to large number of data, is**A. System Testing  
B. Volume Testing  
C. Statistical testing  
D. Statement testing

The purpose of software testing is to  
A. Demonstrate that the application works properly  
B. Detect the defects  
C. Validate the logical design

**Software testing activities should start**A. As soon as the code is written  
B. During the design stage  
C. When the requirements have been formally documented  
D. As soon as possible in the development lifecycle

**Test cases need to be written for**A. Valid and unexpected conditions  
B. Valid and expected conditions  
C. Both A and B  
D. None of the above

**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. None of the above

**Recovery Testing aims at verifying the system's ability to recover from varying degrees of failure.**A. True  
B. False

**The testing attempts to violate those procedures, which should test the adequacy of the security procedures.**A. Disaster testing  
B. Functional testing  
C. Regression testing  
D. Compliance testing

**Application developed should fit user’s business process. The components of fit are**  
A. Data  
B. People  
C. Structure  
D. All of the above

**Which is not the responsibility of customer/ user of the software**A. Plan how and by whom each acceptance activity will be performed  
B. Prepare the acceptance plan  
C. Prepare resource plan  
D. Plan resources for providing information on which to base acceptance decisions

**In preparation for developing the acceptance criteria, the user should**A. Know the defects in the application  
B. Acquire the basic knowledge of the application for which the system is intended  
C. Understand the risks and benefits of the development methodology that is to be used in correcting the software system  
D. Know new enhancement and basic understanding of how the application is implemented in users organization

**Acceptance requirements that a system should meet is**A. Usability  
B. Understandability  
C. Functionality  
D. Enhancements

**Testing techniques that can be used in acceptance testing are**A. Structural  
B. Functional  
C. Usability  
D. A and B  
E. B and C

**For final software acceptance testing, the system should include**A. Delivered software  
B. All user documents  
C. Final version of other software deliverables  
D. All of the above

**Acceptance testing means**A. Testing performed on a single stand alone module or unit of code  
B. Testing after changes have been made to ensure that no unwanted changes were introduced  
C. Testing to ensure that the system meets the needs of the organization and end user.  
D. Users test the application in the developers environment

**Acceptance tests are normally conducted by the**A. Developer  
B. End users  
C. Test team  
D. Systems engineers

**Which of the following is not Risk characteristic**A. Inherent in every project  
B. Neither intrinsically good not bad  
C. Something to fear but not something to manage  
D. Probability of loss

**What is the purpose of code coverage tools?**A. They are used to show the extent to which the logic in the program was executed during testing.  
B. They are used as an alternative to testing  
C. They are used to compile the program

**Four examples of test specific metrics.**A. Testing Effort variation, Defect Density, Testing Efficiency, Requirements tested.  
B. Inspection, review efficiency, Testing Effort variation, Defect Density  
C. Test scalability, Defect deviation, Testing Efficiency, Schedule variation

**Give one commonly recognized size measurement tool.**A. Effort analysis  
B. LCO Analysis  
C. LOC Analysis  
D. Code Analysis

**Defect Density is calculated by**A. Total no. of Defects/ Effort  
B. Valid Defects/ Total no. of Defect  
C. Invalid Defects/ Valid Defects  
D. Valid Defects/ Effort

**Effort Variation is calculated by-**A. (Planned **-** Actual)/ Actual  
B. (Actual **-** Planned) / Actual  
C. (Actual **-** Planned) / Planned  
D. (Planned **-** Actual)/ Planned

**Percentage Rework is calculated by**A. (Review effort + rework effort)/ Actual Effort expended  
B. (Review effort - rework effort)/ Actual Effort expended  
C. Rework Effort / Planned Effort  
D. Rework Effort / Actual Effort expended

**Which is a true prevention mechanism**A. Verifying that the executable contains a defect  
B. Detecting that the executable contains a defect  
C. Validating that the specified requirements are right, complete, achievable, reasonable, testable  
D. Verifying that the specified requirements are right, complete, achievable, reasonable, testable

**Metrics collected during testing includes**A. System test cases planned/executed/passed  
B. Discrepancies reported/resolved  
C. Staff hours  
D. All of the above

**Which of the following technique is the most suitable for negative testing**A. Boundary value analysis  
B. Internal value analysis  
C. State transition testing  
D. All of the above

**How do you test a module for integration?**A. Big bang approach  
B. Pareto analysis  
C. Cause and Effect diagram  
D. Scatter diagram

**Choose the best match for cyclomatic complexity**A. The number of decision statements plus one.  
B. A set of Boolean conditions such that complete test sets for the conditions uncover the same errors  
C. The process of analyzing and correcting syntactic logic and other errors identified during testing  
D. None of the above

**How can it be known when to stop testing?**A. When no more bugs can be found  
B. When the time allocated is over  
C. When the quality goals set up for testing have been achieved  
D. All of the above

**One technique of Black Box testing is Equivalence Partitioning. In a program statement that accepts only one choice from among 10 possible choices, numbered 1 through 10, the middle partition would be from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_**A. 4 to 6  
B. 0 to 10  
C. 1 to 10  
D. None of the above

**Security concerns are important for which type of applications**A. A product advertisement website  
B. A requirements tracking database  
C. An e-commerce web site  
D. An employment application

**From a testing perspective, what results in the clicking of a button?**A. An interface event  
B. A sound  
C. A text item  
D. A bio-metric event  
E. An internal processing event

**Which type of test would you perform to accept a build**A. Beta test  
B. Smoke test  
C. Functional test  
D. User acceptance test