

## 5 Written questions

1. Testing to determine the extent to which the software product is understood, easy to learn, easy to operate, and attractive to the users under specified conditions. [ISO 9126]

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2. The process of testing to determine the performance of a software product.

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3. Testing conducted to evaluate a system or component at or beyond the limits of its specified requirements. [IEEE 610]

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4. The process of testing to determine the interoperability of a software product.

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5. Confirmation by examination and through provision of objective evidence that the requirements for a specific intended use or application have been fulfilled. [ISO 9000]

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## 5 Matching questions

1. \_\_\_\_ Security Testing

2. \_\_\_\_ System testing

3. \_\_\_\_ White-Box Testing

4. \_\_\_\_ Efficiency Testing

5. \_\_\_\_ Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS)

A. Testing to determine the software product's ability to resist malicious code, like viruses.

B. Testing of software or hardware is testing conducted on a complete, integrated system to evaluate the system's compliance with its specified requirements. Falls within the scope of black box testing, and as such, should require no knowledge of the inner design of the code or logic

C. See Performance Testing.

D. See Off the Shelf Software.

E. Testing based on an analysis of the internal structure of the component or system.

## 5 Multiple choice questions

1. Confirmation by examination and through provision of objective evidence that specified requirements have been fulfilled. [ISO 9000]

A. Specification-Based Testing

B. Validation

C. Verification

D. Load Testing

2. The process of testing to determine the reliability of the software product.

- A. Portability Testing
- B. Efficiency Testing
- C. Reliability Testing
- D. Usability Testing

3. A framework to describe the software development life cycle activities from requirements specification to maintenance. Illustrates how testing activities can be integrated into each phase of the software development life cycle.

- A. V-Model
- B. Code Coverage
- C. Load Testing
- D. Validation

4. A test type concerned with measuring the behavior of a component or system with increasing load, e.g. the number of parallel users and/or numbers of transactions, to determine what load can be handled by the component or system.

- A. Security Testing
- B. Load Testing
- C. System testing
- D. Stress Testing

5. Testing based on an analysis of the specification of the functionality of a component or system.

- A. Structural Testing
- B. Usability Testing
- C. Functional Testing
- D. Efficiency Testing

## 5 True/False questions

1. A software product that is developed for the general market, i.e. for a large number of customers, and that is delivered to many customers in identical format. → Load Testing

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

2. An analysis method that determines which parts of the software have been executed (covered by the test suite and which parts have not been executed, e.g. statement coverage, decision coverage, or condition coverage). → Load Testing

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

3. The process of testing to determine how easily the software product can be moved to different hardware configurations. → Reliability Testing

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

4. See White-Box Testing. → Structural Testing

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

5. Testing, either functional or non-functional, without reference to the internal structure of the component or system. → White-Box Testing

- ☐ True
- ☐ False