1) **Validation ensures that "Are we building the right product?"**

❧ True

❧ False

❧ **Answer:** A) True

❧ **Explanation:**

❧ Validation ensures that "Are we building the right product?" It is also known as dynamic testing; validation testing examines whether or not a software product fits the needs of the client's business operations.

2) **Amongst which of the following is / are the Verification and validation activities.**

❧ Technical reviews, quality and configuration audits

❧ Algorithm analysis, development testing, usability testing

❧ Qualification testing, acceptance testing, and installation testing

❧ All of the mentioned above

❧ **Answer:** D) All of the mentioned above

❧ **Explanation:**

❧ Verification and validation activities include technical reviews, quality and configuration audits, algorithm analysis, development testing, usability testing, and Qualification testing, acceptance testing, and installation testing.

3) **Testing does provide the last bastion from which quality can be assessed and, more pragmatically, errors can be uncovered.**

❧ True

❧ False

❧ **Answer:** A) True

❧ **Explanation:**

❧ Testing does, however, serve as the final checkpoint from which quality may be determined and, more practically, faults can be discovered.

4) **A program testing is to affirm software quality with methods that can be economically.**

❧ True

❧ False

❧ **Answer:** A) True

❧ **Explanation:**

❧ The purpose of program testing is to confirm the quality of software by using methods that may be used to both large-scale and small-scale systems in an economically and efficiently.

5) **Finding and fixing error does not guarantee that user will accept the system. True or False.**
   a) **True**
   b) **False**
   ANSWER: a) True

6) **Early defects are**
   a) **Costly to find and difficult to fix**
   b) **Cheap to find and difficult to fix**

c) Costly to find and easy to fix

d) Cheap to find and easy to fix

ANSWER: d) Cheap to find and easy to fix

7) When testing principles are useful?

   a) During testing

b) During execution

c) During review

d) Throughout life-cycle

ANSWER: d) Throughout life-cycle

8) Testing Phase of V-model includes,

☘   Unit Testing, Integration testing

☘ System Testing, User Acceptance Testing

☘ Both A and B

☘ None of the mentioned above

☘ Answer: C) Both A and B

9) The functions of Unit testing are:

☘   Executed to eliminate errors at code level

☘ It is a smallest entity which exists as a program module

☘ Unit testing verifies the codes/ units

☘ All of the mentioned above

☘ Answer: D) All of the mentioned above

10) In integration testing, all the modules of a system are integrated and the system is tested

☘   True

☘ False

☘ Answer: A) True

11) Amongst which of the following shows the significance of a V-Model

☘   Each phase of V-Model has specific deliverables and a review process

☘ Defects are found at early stage

☘ It is easy to manage

☘ All of the mentioned above

☘ Answer: D) All of the mentioned above

12) In what circumstances, a V-Model must be use?

☘   When requirements are clearly defined

☘ When sufficient technical resources are available with technical expertise

☘ Both A and B

☘ None of the mentioned above

☘ Answer: C) Both A and B

13) Which methodology is used to performed Maintenance testing?

a.   Breadth test and depth test

   b. Confirmation testing

   c. Retesting

   d. Sanity testing

Answer: (a) Breadth test and depth test
Explanation: The maintenance testing is performed during the development, migration, and modification cycle. It is done on the previously deployed software where its needs to be improved, altered or migrated to other hardware.

14) Which of the following is not part of the Test document?

a.   Test Case

   b. Requirements Traceability Matrix [RTM]

   c. Test strategy

   d. Project Initiation Note [PIN]

  Answer: (d) Project Initiation Note [PIN]

Explanation: The test documentation is the document which is created during or before the testing of a software application. The entire test execution process depends on the complication of the test document.

15) Which term is used to define testing?

a.   Evaluating deliverable to find errors

   b. Finding broken code

   c. A stage of all projects

   d. None of the above

Answer: (a) Evaluating deliverable to find errors
Explanation: Software testing is a process of classifying the correctness of software by seeing its all attributes and assessing the execution of software components to find the software bugs or errors.

16) Which of the following is not a valid phase of SDLC (Software Development Life Cycle)?

a.   Testing Phase

b. Requirement Phase

c. Deployment phase

d. Testing closure

Answer: (d) Testing Closure
Explanation: SDLC defines various phases of software development and the order of execution of phases. Software development life cycle is a process that creates a structure for the development of software.

17) Which of the following testing is also known as white-box testing?

a.   Structural testing

b. Error guessing technique

c. Design based testing

d. None of the above

Answer: (a) Structural Testing
Explanation: Structural testing is also known as a White box or Clear box, or Glass box testing. In structural testing, we can understand what is happening inside the application or the software.

18) Which of the following testing is related to the boundary value analysis?

a.   White box and black box testing

b. White-box testing

c. Black box testing

d. None of the above

Answer: (c) Black Box testing
Explanation: Boundary value analysis is one of the widely used case design techniques for black-box testing. It is used to test boundary values because the input values near the boundary have higher chances of error. Boundary values are those that contain the upper and lower limit of a variable.

19) Functional testing is a ------?

a.   Test design technique

b. Test level

c. SDLC Model

d. Test type

Answer: (d) Test Type
Explanation: It is a type of software testing, which is used to verify the functionality of the software application, whether the function is working according to the requirement specification. It is performed as black-box testing, which verifies the functionality of the application.

20) What are the different levels of Testing?

a.   Integration testing

b. Unit testing

c. System testing

d. All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above
Explanation: Integration, Unit and System testing are various testing levels where the **Unit testing** is used to test each unit or an individual component of the software application.
e.   The **integration testing** is used only after the functional testing is completed on each module of the application. And system testing is **end-to-end testing,** where the testing environment is similar to the production environment.

21) Which of the following is not a part of STLC (Software Testing Life Cycle)?

a.   Testing Planning

b. Requirement Gathering

c. Test Design

d. Testing closure

Answer: (b) Requirement Gathering
Explanation: The software testing procedure is also known as Software Testing Life Cycle (STLC), which contains various phases of the testing process. And all activities are done to improve the quality of the software product.

22) Sanity testing is a ------?

a.   Test type

b. Test Execution Level

c. Test Level

d. Test design technique

Answer: (b) Test Execution level
Explanation: As soon as the bug fixes are done, we will perform the Sanity testing. It is narrow, deep. Sanity testing's primary objective is to ensure that all the defects have been fixed and no further issues come into existence due to these changes.

23) White box testing techniques are?

a.   Statement coverage testing

b. Decision coverage testing

c. Data flow testing

d. All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above
Explanation: In software testing, the statement coverage, decision coverage, data flow is part of the white-box testing technique.

24) In which environment we can performed the Alpha testing?

a.   User's end

b. Developer's end

c. User's and developer's end

d. None of the above

Answer: (b) Developer's end
Explanation: Alpha testing is conducted in the organization and tested by a representative group of end-users at the developer's end, where the developers observe the users and write down the problems. Alpha testing is simulated or real operational testing at an in-house site.

25) Which of the below is not a part of the Test Plan?

a.   Schedule

b. Risk

c. Incident reports

d. Entry and exit criteria

Answer: (c) Incident Reports
Explanation: The test plan is a base of every software's testing. It is a detailed document, which describes software testing areas and activities. It outlines the test strategy, objectives, test schedule, required resources (human resources, software, and hardware), test estimation and test deliverables.

26) What is the key objective of Integration testing?

a.   Design Errors

b. Interface Errors

c. Procedure Errors

d. None of the mentioned

Answer: (b) Interface Error
Explanation: Whenever there is a clear relationship between modules, we go for the integration testing. And the main purpose of the integration testing level is to expose the faults at the time of interaction between integrated components or units.

27) Exploratory testing is a -----?

a.   Experience-based Test Design Technique

b. White Box Test Design Technique

c. Black Box Test Design Technique

d. Grey Box Test Design Technique

Answer: (a) Experience-based Test Design Technique
Explanation: Whenever the requirement does not exist, we do one round of exploratory testing. In this testing, we will be exploring the application in all possible ways, understanding the application's flow, preparing a test document and then testing the application.

28) Which of the below testing is related to Non-functional testing?

a.   Unit Testing

b. Black-box Testing

c. Performance Testing

d. None of the above

Answer: (c) Performance testing
Explanation: Non-functional testing is testing where the tester will test the non-functional parameters, **for example**, performance, reliability, load test, and accountability of the software or application. And **Performance testing** is testing where we *check the behavior of an application by applying some load*.

29) Which of the below testing is related to black-box testing?

a.   Boundary value analysis

b. Code path analysis

c. Basic path testing

d. None of the above

Answer: (a) Boundary value analysis
Explanation: The Black box testing is testing where we examine the software's functionality without looking into its internal structure or coding. And the boundary value analysis is used to test boundary values as the input values near the boundary have higher chances of error. And it is one of the widely used case design techniques for black-box testing.

30) Which of the following testing is also called Acceptance testing?

a.   Beta testing

b. White-box testing

c. Grey box testing

d. Alpha testing

Answer: (a) Beta testing
Explanation: The **user acceptance testing** is done once the application is bug-free because no customer accepts the application blindly before using it. Hence, they perform one round of testing for their satisfaction. And **Beta testing** is one essential part of **Acceptance Testing**, which is performed before releasing the software.

31) What is the most common way to find an element on a page?
(A) Id
(B) Xpath
(C) CSS Selector
(D) Name

Ans: A

32) Pick two from the following if you wanted do a partial match on an attribute on an element from the beginning of the value:

(A) contains()
(B) starts-with()
(C) ends-with()
(D) A & B

Ans: D

33) What is the best call for finding multiple elements using XPath?
(A) findElementByXpath
(B) findElementsByXPath
(C) findElementByCssSelector
(D) Both B & C

Ans: B

34) Selenium command for entering text into text boxes?

(A) sendKeys()
(B) sendKey()
(C) sendKey
(D) SendsKeys()

Ans: A

35) Which one is a class in Selenium ?
(A) WebDriverWait
(B) WebElement
(C) WebDriver

(D) getPageSource

36) What is the best element locator in selenium webdriver?

(A) ID
(B) NAME
(C) xPATH
(D) CLASS

Ans: A

37) **The ' // ' tells the query that _____.**

a. It needs to stop at the first element that it finds.
b. This is comment
c. The path of the file or folder
d. All of these

ANSWER: It needs to stop at the first element that it finds.

38) **Types of xpath**

a. Absolute
b. Relative
c. Both a and b
d. Non of the above

ANSWER: c

ANSWER: 30 sec

39) **If you wanted to access the element that has the text "This element has an ID that changes time the page is loaded" in it, then which of the following is used?**

a. //div[contains(@id,'time_')]

b. //div[contains(@id_time())]
c. //div[parameter(@id_time())]
d. //div[parameter(@id,'time_')]

ANSWER: //div[contains(@id,'time_')]

40) **xpath methods?**

a. text()
b. contains()
c. starts-with
d. All the above

ANSWER: d

41 Which commands you can use to check WebElement is displayed or not?

a. isDisplayed()

b. Displayed()
c. Both a and b
d. Non of the above

ANSWER: a

42) In selenium, parent and child nodes are in same query because HTML has a tree structure.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

43) ____ **is a quality control function that has one primary goal—to find errors.**
ɲ   Software testing
ɲ Verification
ɲ Validation
ɲ None of these
ɲ **Answer:** A) Software testing
ɲ **Explanation:**

Software testing is a quality control function that has one primary goal to find errors.

44) **The ___ of a computer program is an important element of its overall quality.**

- Verification

- Validation

- Reliability

- None of these

- **Answer:** C) Reliability

45) In V model, Validation refers a process of evaluating a system after successfully completion to find out whether ___ and ___ are meet or not.
- **Customer expectations, Requirements**
- **System development, Testing**
- **Analysis, design**
- **None of the mentioned above**
- **Answer: A) Customer expectations, Requirements**

46)The V model is an extension of the ____.
- **Iteration model**
- **Spiral model**
- **Waterfall model**
- **None of the mentioned above**
- **Answer: C) Waterfall model**

47)**In V model, Requirement analysis refers to detailed communication with the customer to understand their ____.**

- Analysis and design

- Requirements and expectations

- Testing and implementation

- None of the mentioned above

- **Answer:** B) Requirements and expectations

 48) **Cost of the defect does not increase over the period of time. True or false.**
　　　　　　　i. True
　　　　　　　ii. b) False

ANSWER: b) False

49) The V model is also known as

ℭ Verification and Validation model

ℭ Iterative Model

ℭ Spiral Model

ℭ **Answer:** A) Verification and Validation mode

50) In V-model, each and every development phase is associated with

ℭ **Development phase**

ℭ **Testing phase**

ℭ **Design phase**

ℭ **Implantation phase**

ℭ **Answer: B) Testing phase**