Fundamental Test Process

1. **Which activity in the fundamental test process creates test suites for efficiency of testing?**
2. Implementation and execution
3. Planning and control
4. Analysis and design
5. Test closure
6. **What is the purpose of exit criteria**?
7. To define when a test level is complete
8. To determine when a test has completed
9. To identify when a software system should be retired
10. To determine whether a test has passed
11. **Reviewing the test basis is a part of which phase**
12. Test Analysis and Design
13. Test Implementation and execution
14. Test Closure Activities
15. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting
16. **A test plan defines** 
    1. What is selected for testing
    2. Objectives and results
    3. Expected results
    4. Targets and misses
17. **Which of the following is most important to promote and maintain good relationships between testers and developers?**
    1. Understanding what managers value about testing
    2. Explaining test results in a neutral fashion
    3. Identifying potential customer workarounds for bugs
    4. Promoting better quality software whenever possible
18. **Which of the following is not a part of the Test Implementation and Execution Phase** 
    1. Creating test suites from the test cases
    2. Executing test cases either manually or by using test execution tools
    3. Comparing actual results
    4. Designing the Tests
19. **Search the Internet and any books you have available and find additional information about the following topics:**
    1. Designing test cases
    2. Test protocols – methods for test documentation
    3. Test metrics
20. **Search the Internet for some examples of test plans**
    1. Note the main structure of test plans
    2. Note the differences between the test plans you find

Test Levels and Test Types

1. Which of the following is a test type?
   1. Component testing
   2. Functional testing
   3. System testing
   4. Acceptance testing
2. Which of these is a functional test?
   1. Measuring response time on an on-line booking system
   2. Checking the effect of high volumes of traffic in a call-center system
   3. Checking the on-line bookings screen information and the database contents against the information on the letter to the customers
   4. Checking how easy the system is to use
3. Which of the following is a true statement regarding the process of fixing emergency changes?
   1. There is no time to test the change before it goes live, so only the best developers should do this work and should not involve testers as they slow down the process
   2. Just run the retest of the defect actually fixed
   3. Always run a full regression test of the whole system in case other parts of the system have been adversely affected
   4. Retest the changed area and then use risk assessment to decide on a reasonable subset of the whole regression test to run in case other parts of the system have been adversely affected
4. Which of the following are characteristics of regression testing ?
   1. Regression testing is run ONLY once
   2. Regression testing is used after fixes have been made
   3. Regression testing is often automated
   4. Regression tests need not to be maintained
   5. Regression testing is not needed when new functionality is added.
5. Non-functional testing includes:
   1. Testing to see where the system does not function correctly
   2. Testing the quality attributes of the system including reliability and usability
   3. Gaining user approval for the system
   4. Testing a system feature using only the software required for that function
6. Where may functional testing be performed?
   1. At system and acceptance testing levels only
   2. At all test levels
   3. At all levels above integration testing
   4. At the acceptance testing level only
7. Which of the following is correct?
   1. Impact analysis assesses the effect on the system of a defect found in regression testing
   2. Impact analysis assesses the effect of a new person joining the regression test team
   3. Impact analysis assesses whether or not a defect found in regression testing has been fixed correctly
   4. Impact analysis assesses the effect of a change to the system to determine how much regression testing to do
8. What is beta testing?
   1. Testing performed by potential customers at the developers location
   2. Testing performed by potential customers at their own locations
   3. Testing performed by product developers at the customer's location
   4. Testing performed by product developers at their own locations
9. Which is the non-functional testing?
   1. Performance testing
   2. Unit testing
   3. Regression testing
   4. Sanity testing
10. What determines the level of risk?
    1. The cost of dealing with an adverse event if it occurs
    2. The probability that an adverse event will occur
    3. The amount of testing planned before release of a system
    4. The likelihood of an adverse event and the impact of the event
11. The difference between re-testing and regression testing is:
    1. Re-testing is running a test again; regression testing looks for unexpected side effects
    2. Re-testing looks for unexpected side effects; regression testing is repeating those tests
    3. Re-testing is done after faults are fixed; regression testing is done earlier
    4. Re-testing uses different environments, regression testing uses the same environment
    5. Re-testing is done by developers, regression testing is done by independent testers
12. Contract and regulation testing is a part of
    1. System testing
    2. Acceptance testing
    3. Integration testing
    4. Smoke testing