

Module - 5 & 6 | Quizzes

Started: 16 Apr at 16:33

Quiz instructions

Assignment Quiz

Module - 5 & 6 | Quizzes

Please take a moment and read the instruction carefully. This quiz is graded. Start when you're ready.

NOTE: The quiz should be completed at once when it started

Instructions:

- After you have carefully studied the course material **Module - 5: Test Management & Module - 6: Tool Support for Testing**, you can proceed to take the Mod-6 | Quizzes.
- Remember you can take the **quiz 4 times**, and you will get the points for your highest score.
- This quiz consists of 40 multiple-choice questions. Each multiple-choice question has a number of possible answers, of which only one is the correct answer.
- The maximum number of points that can be obtained for this exam is 40. Each correct answer is worth one point.
- The time allowed for this exam is 120 minutes.

- You will be shown the correct answers to the questions only after the quiz is closed.
- Good luck!

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Question 1 1 pts

Which one of the following is the BEST description of a test condition?

☐

An attribute of a component or system specified or implied by requirements documentation.

☐

The percentage of all single condition outcomes that independently affect a decision outcome that have been exercised by a test case suite.

☒

An aspect of the test basis that is relevant to achieve specific test objectives.

☐

The capability of the software product to provide functions which meet stated and implied needs when the software is used under specified conditions.



Question 2 1 pts

Which of the following statements is a valid objective for testing?

☐

To prove that all possible defects are identified.

☒

To find as many failures as possible so that defects can be identified and corrected.

☐

To determine whether enough component tests were executed within system testing.

☐

To prove that any remaining defects will not cause any failures.



Question 3 1 pts

Which of the following statements correctly describes the difference between testing and debugging?

☐

Testing removes faults; debugging identifies the causes of failures.

☐

Testing prevents the causes of failures; debugging removes the failures.



Testing shows failures caused by defects; debugging finds, analyzes, and removes the causes of failures in the software.



Testing identifies the source of defects; debugging analyzes the defects and proposes prevention activities.



Question 4 1 pts

Which one of the statements below describes a failure discovered during testing or in production?



The product crashed when the user selected an option in a dialog box.



The wrong version of one source code file was included in the build.



The developer misinterpreted the requirement for the algorithm.



The computation algorithm used the wrong input variables.



Question 5 1 pts

Which of the following statements does BEST describe one of the seven key principles of software testing?



With sufficient effort and tool support, exhaustive testing is feasible for all software.



By using automated testing it is possible to test everything.



It is normally impossible to test all input and precondition combinations in a system.



The purpose of testing is to prove the absence of defects.



Question 6 1 pts

In what way can testing be part of Quality assurance?



It reduces the level of risk to the quality of the system.



It ensures that requirements are detailed enough.



It measures the quality of software in terms of number of executed test cases.



It ensures that standards in the organization are followed.



Question 7 1 pts

Which of the below tasks is performed during the test analysis activity of the test process?



Evaluating the test basis for testability.



Identifying any required infrastructure and tools.



Creating test suites from test scripts.



Analyzing lessons learned for process improvement.



Question 8 1 pts

Differentiate the following test work products, 1-4, by mapping them to the right description, A-D.

1. Test suite.

2. Test case.

3. Test script.

4. Test charter.

A. A group of test scripts or test execution schedule.

B. A set of instructions for the automated execution of test procedures.

C. Contains expected results.

D. An event that could be verified.



1D, 2B, 3A, 4C.



1A, 2C, 3B, 4D.



1A, 2C, 3D, 4B.



1D, 2C, 3B, 4A.



Question 9 1 pts

How can white-box testing be applied during acceptance testing?



To check if all work process flows have been covered.



To check if all code statements and code decision paths have been executed.



To check if large volumes of data can be transferred between integrated systems.



To cover all web page navigations.



Question 10 1 pts

Which of the following statements comparing component testing and system testing is TRUE?



Component testing only focuses on functional characteristics, whereas system testing focuses on functional and non-functional characteristics.



Component testing is the responsibility of the testers, whereas system testing typically is the responsibility of the users of the system.



Component testing verifies the functionality of software modules, program objects, and classes that are separately testable, whereas system testing verifies interfaces between components and interactions between different parts of the system.



Test cases for component testing are usually derived from component specifications, design specifications, or data models, whereas test cases for system testing are usually derived from requirement specifications, or use cases.



Question 11 1 pts

Which one of the following is TRUE?



The purpose of regression testing is to detect unintended side effects, while the purpose of confirmation testing is to check if the original defect has been fixed.



The purpose of regression testing is to detect unintended side effects, while the purpose of confirmation testing is to check if the system is still working in a new environment.



The purpose of regression testing is to check if the correction has been successfully implemented, while the purpose of confirmation testing is to confirm that the correction has no side effects.



The purpose of regression testing is to check if the new functionality is working, while the purpose of confirmation testing is to check if the originally defect has been fixed.



Question 12 1 pts

Which one of the following is the BEST definition of an incremental development model?



A phase in the development process should begin when the previous phase is complete.



Testing is viewed as a separate phase which takes place after development has been completed.



Testing is added to development as an increment.



Defining requirements, designing software and testing are done in a series with added pieces.



Question 13 1 pts

Which of the following should NOT be a trigger for maintenance testing?



Decision to test the maintainability of the software.



Decision to test the system after migration to a new operating platform.



Decision to test if archived data is possible to be retrieved.



Decision to test after “hot fixes”.



Question 14 1 pts

Which of the following options are roles in a formal review?



Developer, Moderator, Review leader, Reviewer, Tester.



Author, Manager, Review leader, Reviewer, Designer.



Author, Moderator, Review leader, Reviewer, Scribe.



Author, Moderator, Manager, Reviewer, Developer.



Question 15 1 pts

Which of the following describes the main activities of a formal review?



Initiation, backtracking, individual review, issue communication and analysis rework, follow-up.



Planning, initiate review, individual review, issue communication and analysis, fixing and reporting.



Individual review, issue communication and analysis, rework, closure, follow-up, root cause analysis.



Planning, individual review, issue communication and analysis, rework, closure, follow-up.



Question 16 1 pts

Which of the review types below is the BEST option to choose when the review must follow a formal process based on rules and checklists?

☐

Technical Review

☐

Walkthrough.

☒

Inspection.

☐

Informal Review.



Question 17 1 pts

Which ONE of the following statements about static testing are MOST true?

☐

It makes it possible to find run-time problems early in the lifecycle.

☐

It makes dynamic testing less challenging.

☐

When testing safety-critical system, static testing has less value because dynamic testing finds the defects better.

☒

A cheap way to detect and remove defects.



Question 18 1 pts

The design of a newspaper subscriptions system is being reviewed. The expected system users are:

- Subscribers
- Technical support team
- Billing department
- Database administrator

Each type of user logs into the system through a different login interface (e.g. subscribers login via a web page; technical support via an application).

Different reviewers were requested to review the system's login flow from the perspective of the above user categories.

Which of the following review comments is MOST LIKELY to have been made by all reviewers?

☐

After logging-in to the database application, there is no log-out function.



The login page on the web is cluttered with too much advertisement space. As a result, it is hard to find the "forgot password?" link.



The log in flow is un-intuitive since it requires entering the password first, before the user name can be keyed-in.



The login to access the billing information should also allow access to subscribers' information and not force a second login session.



Question 19 1 pts

What is checklist-based testing?



Procedure to derive and/or select test cases based on an analysis of the specification, either functional or non-functional, of a component or system without reference to its internal structure.



An approach to testing where the tester dynamically designs and executes tests based on their knowledge, exploration of the test item and the results of previous tests.



An experience-based test technique whereby the experienced tester uses a high-level list of items to be noted, checked, or remembered, or a set of rules or criteria against which a product has to be verified.



A test technique in which tests are derived based on the tester's knowledge of past failures, or general knowledge of failure modes.



Question 20 1 pts

Which one of the following options is categorized as a black-box test technique?



Techniques based on the expected use of the software.



Techniques checking that the test object is working according to the technical design.



Techniques based on formal requirements.



Techniques based on analysis of the architecture.



Question 21 1 pts

The following statement refers to decision coverage:

"When the code contains only a single 'if' statement and no loops or CASE statements, any single test case we run will result in 50% decision coverage."

Which of the following sentences is correct?



The sentence is true. Any single test case provides 100% statement coverage and therefore 50% decision coverage.



The sentence is false. The statement is too broad. It may be correct or not, depending on the tested software.



The sentence is false. A single test case can only guarantee 25% decision coverage in this case.



The sentence is true. Any single test case would cause the outcome of the “if” statement to be either true or false.



Question 22 1 pts

Which one of the following is the BEST description of statement coverage?



It is a metric, which is used to calculate and measure the number of statements in the source code which have been executed by test cases that are passed.



It is a metric which is used to calculate and measure the percentage of test cases that have been executed.



It is a metric that give a true/false confirmation if all statements are covered or not.



It is a metric, which is used to calculate and measure the percentage of statements in the source code which have been executed.



Question 23 1 pts

Which ONE of the following statements about the relationship between statement coverage and decision coverage are true?



Decision coverage is stronger than statement coverage.



Statement coverage is stronger than decision coverage.



Decision coverage can never reach 100%.



100% statement coverage guarantees 100% decision coverage.



Question 24 1 pts

Which of the following situations is NOT suited for using exploratory testing?



When there is time pressure, and/or the requirements are incomplete or inapplicable



When the main part of the application can be tested only at the customer's site.



When only new and inexperienced testers are available.



When the system is developed and tested incrementally.



Question 25 1 pts

A video application has the following requirement:

The application shall allow playing a video on the following display sizes:

1. 640x480.
2. 1280x720.
3. 1600x1200.
4. 1920x1080.

Which of the following list of test cases is a result of applying the Equivalence Partitioning test technique to test this requirement?



Verify that the application can play a video on each of the display sizes in the requirement (4 tests).



Verify that the application can play a video on any one of the display sizes in the requirement (1 test).



Verify that the application can play a video on a display of size 640x480 and 1920x1080 (2 tests).



Verify that the application can play a video on a display of size 1920x1080 (1 test).



Question 26 1 pts

Which of the following BEST describes how tasks are divided between the test manager and the tester?



The test manager plans, organizes, and controls the testing activities, while the tester specifies and executes tests.



The test manager plans testing activities and chooses the standards to be followed, while the tester chooses the tools and controls to be used.



The test manager plans and organizes the testing and specifies the test cases, while the tester prioritizes and executes the tests.



The test manager plans, monitors, and controls the testing activities, while the tester designs tests and decides about automation frameworks.



Question 27 1 pts

Which of the following metrics would be MOST useful to monitor during test execution?

☐

Percentage of work done in test environment preparation.

☐

Percentage of work done in test case preparation.

☒

Percentage of executed test cases.

☐

Percentage of planned test cases prepared.



Question 28 1 pts

Which ONE of the following can affect and be part of test planning?

☒

Test objectives.

☐

Use cases.

☐

Failure rate.

☐

Test log.



Question 29 1 pts

Which of the following are typical exit criteria from testing?

☐

Reliability measures, degree of tester's independence, and product completeness.

☐

Reliability measures, test cost, availability of testable code, time to market, and product completeness.

☐

Time to market, residual defects, tester qualification, degree of tester independence and test cost.

☒

Reliability measures, test cost, schedule and unresolved defects.



Question 30 1 pts

Which one of the following is NOT included in a test summary report?

☐

Deviations from the test approach.

☐

Measurements of actual progress against exit criteria.

☒

Defining pass/fail criteria and objectives of testing.



Evaluation of the quality of the test item.



Question 31 1 pts

Which one of the following is the characteristic of a metrics-based approach for test estimation?



Average of calculations collected from business experts.



Overall experience collected in interviews with test managers.



Overall estimate agreed with the developers.



Budget which was used by a previous similar test project.



Question 32 1 pts

You are testing a new version of software for a coffee machine. The machine can prepare different types of coffee based on four categories. i.e. coffee size, sugar, milk and syrup. The criteria are as follows:

- Coffee size (small, medium, large),
- Sugar (none, 1 unit, 2 units, 3 units, 4 units),
- Milk (yes or no),
- Coffee flavor syrup (no syrup, caramel, hazelnut, vanilla).

Now you are writing a defect report with the following information:

Title: Low coffee temperature.

Short summary: When you select coffee with milk, the time for preparing coffee is too long and the temperature of the beverage is too low (less than 40 oC)

Expected result: The temperature of coffee should be standard (about 75 oC). Degree of risk: Medium

Priority: Normal

What valuable information is MOST likely to be omitted in the above defect report?



Status of the defect.



Ideas for improving the test case.



The actual test result.



Data identifying the tested coffee machine



Question 33 1 pts

Which one of the following is MOST likely to be a benefit of using test execution tools?



It is easy to maintain version control of test assets.



It is easy to run regression tests.



It is easy to design tests for security testing.



It is easy to create regression tests.



Question 34 1 pts

Which test tool is characterized by the classification below?

1. Tool support for management of testing and testware.
2. Tool support for static testing.
3. Tool support for test execution and logging.
4. Tool support for performance measurement and dynamic analysis.

- A. Coverage tools.
- B. Configuration management tools.
- C. Review tools.
- D. Monitoring tools.



1A, 2C, 3D, 4B



1A, 2B, 3D, 4C.



1B, 2C, 3A, 4D.



1B, 2C, 3D, 4A



Question 35 1 pts

Test tools are typically classified based on one of several different criteria. What are intrusive test tools?



Tools that must be manually directed by testers Not selected. Not selected is correct.



Tools that may affect the outcome of the test



Tools that support only quality improvements



Tools that intrude on other software tests



Question 36 1 pts

Coverage tools are used to identify elements that may be counted. What is the process of identifying coverage items at component testing called?



Instrumenting code



Marking code



Breakpointing code



Stubbing code



Question 37 1 pts

One of the benefits of test automation is a reduction in repetitive work. Which of these are areas that would benefit from test automation by reducing repetitive work?

A: Regression testing

B: Estimating time and effort

C: Environment maintenance

D: Error reporting



C and D



A and D



B and C



A and C



Question 38 1 pts

Which of these are typical considerations when selecting test execution tools?

A: Capturing scripts

B: Coverage requirements

C: Testing approach

D: Static analysis needs

☐

B and A

☒

A and C

☐

B and C

☐

A and D



Question 39 1 pts

Which of these is the typical final step in test tool selection?

☒

Proof of concept evaluation

☐

Vendor evaluation

☐

Cost/benefit analysis

☐

Pilot project initiation



Question 40 1 pts

Which of the following is a MAJOR task when evaluating the exit criteria?

☐

Handing the testware to the maintenance organization

☒

Writing a test summary report for stakeholders

☐

Creating test suites and cases for efficient execution

☐

Identifying any required infrastructure and tools

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