QA questions and Answers

1. Load Testing Tools (Per. Testing)

a) reduces the time spent by the testers
b) reduces the resources spent (hardware)
c) mostly used in web testing
d) all of the above

2. Test coverage analysis is the process of (Testing concepts)

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.

3. Critical in Web Testing (Testing concepts)

a) Performance and Functionality
b) Functionality and usability
c) Usability and Performance
d) None of the above

4. Class testing (Testing concepts)

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.

5. Defect Tracking (Defect Mgmt)

a) is the communication channel between test team and development team
b) is the communication channel between testing team and the rest of the team
c) is the communication channel between the testing team and end users
d) all of the above

6. Essential Testing Skills are (Test Mgmt)

a) Test Planning, Risk Management, Tool Usage, Test Execution, Defect Management
b) Test Planning, Tool Usage, Test Execution, Defect Management, Test Measurement
c) Test Planning, Tool Usage, Test Execution, Defect Management
d) Test Planning, Tool Usage, Test Execution, Defect Management, Test case Design

7. Testing across different languages is called (Testing concepts)

a) Linguistic Testing
b) Localization Testing
c) Both a and b
d) None of the above.

8. Hierarchical System (Testing concepts)

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.

9. Hybrid Testing (Testing concepts)

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.

White Box Testing (Testing concepts)

a) same as glass box testing
b) same as clear box testing
c) both a and b
d) none of the above.

Build Verification Test (Testing concepts)

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.

Content Testing (Testing concepts)

a) Similar to proof reading
b) Widely used in web testing
c) Part of usability Testing
d) All of the above

Decision Coverage. (Testing concepts)

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.

Branch Coverage (Testing concepts)

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 following example is a

```
if (condition1 && (condition2 || function1()))
   statement1;
else
   statement2;
```

(Testing concepts)

a) Decision coverage
b) Condition coverage
c) Statement coverage
d) Path Coverage

16.Test cases need to be written for (Testing Artifacts)

a) invalid and unexpected conditions
b) valid and expected conditions
c) both a and b
d) none of these

17.Desk Checking (Testing concepts)

a) same as code walkthrough
b) same as code inspection
c) verification of code by the developers
d) none of the above.

18.Path coverage includes (Testing Artifacts)

a) statement coverage
b) condition coverage
c) decision coverage
d) none of these

19.Tools usage (Automation)

a) very helpful in regression testing
b) saves time
c) helpful in simulating Users
d) all of the above.

20.Which is a true prevention mechanism (Quality)

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

21. Objective of review meeting is (Quality)
a) to identify problems with design
b) to solve the problems with design
c) both a and b
d) none of the above.

22. The benefits of glass box testing are (Testing concepts)
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

23. Structural Testing (Testing concepts)
a) same as black box testing
b) same as white box testing
c) same as functional testing
d) none of the above.

24. Characteristic of a good test (Testing Artifacts)
a) reasonable probability of catching an error and can be redundant
b) It is not simple or too complex
c) reasonable probability of catching an error and cannot be redundant
d) It is either simple or too complex

25. Find the Equivalence class for the following test case (Testing Artifacts)
Enter a number to test the validity of being accepting the numbers between 1 and 99
a) All numbers < 1
b) All numbers > 99
c) Number = 0
d) All numbers between 1 and 99

26. Find the invalid equivalence class for the following test case
Draw a line up to the length of 4 inches **(Testing Artifacts)**
a) Line with 1 dot-width
b) Curve

c) line with 4 inches
d) none of the above.

27.Testing user documentation involves (Testing concepts)

a) Improved usability, reliability, maintainability
b) Installability, scalability, liability
c) Both a and b
d) None of the above.

28.Sources of regression test cases are (Testing artifacts)

a) boundary tests and other preplanned tests.
b) Tests that reveal bugs in the program
c) Customer reported bugs
d) All of the above

29.Identify which one is an internal failure (Testing concepts)

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

30.Identify which one is a load condition (Performance testing)

a) Lost messages
b) Task starts before its prerequisites are met.
c) Lost or out of sync messages
d) Early end of string

31.System Testing team is responsible for (Test execution)

a) Performing the data validations
b) Performing the Usability Testing
c) Performing the Beta Testing
d) None of the above

32.Testing Process comprised of (Testing artifacts)

a) Test Plan and Test Cases
b) Test log and Test Status
c) Defect Tracking
d) All of the above

33.Localization Testing (Test execution)

a) Testing performed for local functions

b) Testing across different languages
c) Testing across different locations
d) None of the above

34.Object Oriented Testing (Test execution)
a) Same as Top-Down Testing
b) Same as Bottom – Up Testing
c) Same as Hybrid Testing
d) All of the above

35.Smoke Testing(Testing concepts)
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

36.Test Plan (test artifacts)
a) Road map for testing
b) Tells about the actual results and expected results
c) Both a and b
d) None of the above

37.Test Script (Test execution)
a) written version of test cases.
b) Code used in manual testing
c) Always Used when we use tools
d) A code segment to replace the test case

38.Test Procedure (Testing artifacts)
a) collection of test plans
b) combination of test plan and test cases
c) collection of test cases
d) none of the above

39.Code Walkthrough (Testing concepts)
a) a type of dynamic testing
b) type of static testing
c) neither dynamic nor static
d) performed by the testing team

40.Static Analysis (Testing concepts)
a) same as static testing
b) done by the developers

c) both a and b
d) none of the above

41.User Acceptance Testing (Testing concepts)
a) same as Alpha Testing
b) same as Beta Testing
c) combination of Alpha and Beta Testing
d) none of the above

42.State which of the one is false (Performance testing)
a) In performance testing, usage of tool is a must
b) In database testing, database knowledge is a must.
c) In Functional Testing, knowledge of business logic is a must
d) none of the above.

43.State which one is true. Collection of testing metrics contributes (Test Mgmt)
a) in the improvement of testing
b) Affects tester's growth.
c) Used against a developer
d) none

44.Random Testing (K) a (Testing concepts)
a) Program is tested randomly sampling the input.
b) A black-box testing technique
c) Both a and b
d) None of the above.

45.Error seeding (Testing concepts)
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

46.Metrics collected during testing includes (Quality)
a) System test cases planned/executed/passed

b) Discrepancies reported/resolved
c) Staff hours
d) All of the above

47.Manual Testing (Test execution)

a) at least performed one time
b) need to be executed before going for automation
c) both a and b
d) neither a or b

48. What is the use of Affinity Diagram ? (Test Mgmt)

a) A group process that takes large amounts of language data such as a list developed by brainstorming and divides it into categories
b) A test or analysis conducted after an application is moved into production to determine whether it is likely to meet the originating business case.
c) A test method that requires that each possible branch on each decision point be executed at least once.
d) None of the above

49. The following best describes the defect density : (Defect Mgmt)

a)ratio of failure reports received per unit of time.

b)**ratio of discovered errors per size of code.**

c)number of modifications made per size of code.

d)number of failures reported against the code.

50. **Which of the following technique is the most suitable for negative testing (Test execution)**

a) Boundary value analysis
b) Internal value analysis
c) State transition testing
d) All of the above

51. **Unit, Integration and System testing being replaced by _____ using object oriented software testing concepts (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

52. What is the relationship between equivalence partitioning and boundary value analysis techniques (Testing concepts)

a) Structural testing
b) Opaque testing
c) Compatibility testing
d) All of the above

53. Which statement is relevant for test driver (Testing concepts)

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.

54. **Which of the following best describes validation (Testing concepts)**

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

55. **Coverage based analysis is best described as: (Test artifacts)**

a) A metric used to show the logic covered during a test session providing insight to the extent of testing.
b)A tool for documenting the unique combinations of conditions and associated results in order to derive unique test cases for validation testing.
c)Tools for documenting defects as they are found during testing and for tracking their status through to resolution.
d)The most traditional means for analyzing a system or a program

56. **Which of the following best describes the difference between clear box and opaque box? (Testing concepts)**

Clear box is structural testing , opaque box is functional testing

Clear box is done by tester, and opaque box is done by developer

Ad-hoc testing is a type of opaque box testing

a) 1 only
b) 1 and 3
c) 2
d) 3

57. **How do you test a module for integration? (Test execution)**

a) Big bang approach
b) Pareto analysis
c) Cause and Effect diagram
d) Scatter diagram

58. **80:20 rule can also be called as** (Quality)

a) a Fish bone diagram
b) bPareto analysis
c) cScatter diagram
d) dHistogram

59. **Suggest an alternative for requirement traceability matrix (Testing artifacts)**

a) a.Test Coverage matrix
b) b.Average defect aging
c) c.Test Effectiveness
d) d.Error discovery rate

60. **What can be done to minimize the reoccurrence of defects (Defect Mgmt)**

a) a.Defect Prevention plan
b) b.Defect tracking
c) c.Defect Management
d) d.All of the above

61. **Review is one of the methods of V&V. The other methods are (Quality)**

a. Inspection
a) b.Walkthrough
b) c.Testing

c) d.All of the above

62. **What needs to be done when there is an insufficient time for testing (Test Mgmt)**
1)Do Ad-hoc testing
2)Do usability testing
3)Do sanity testing
4)Do a risk based analysis to prioritize

a) 1 and 2
b) 3 & 4
c) All of the above
d) None of the above

63. **What is the scenario in which automation testing can be done: (Automation)**
Application is stable
Usability testing is to be done
The project is short term
Long term project having numerous releases

a) 1
b) 1 & 4
c) 1 & 2
d) 2 & 3

64. **Choose the best match for cyclomatic complexity (Test Execution)**
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

65. **According to Crosby, it is less costly to (Quality)**

a) let the customer find the defects.
b) detect defects than to prevent them.
c) prevent defects than to detect them.
d) ignore minor defects

66. **Which of the following is LEAST likely to be used during software maintenance? (Test Mgmt)**

a) **Project management plan**.

b) Customer support hot line.
c) Software problem reports.
d) Change control board.

67. **Which of the following reviews are required in order to ensure proper tracking of software between phases of a project? (Test Mgmt)**

1. Product feasibility

2. Software requirements

3. Software design

4. Acceptance test

a) I and II only
b) II and III only
c) I, II, and III only
d) **II, III, and IV only**

68 .How can it be known when to stop testing? (Test Execution)

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

69 What can be done if requirements are changing continuously? (Test Mgmt)

a) Work with the project's stakeholders early on to understand how requirements might change so that alternate test plans and strategies can be worked out in advance, if possible.
b) Negotiate to allow only easily-implemented new requirements into the project, while moving more difficult new requirements into future versions of the application
c) Both a and b
d) None of the above

The goal of software testing is to (Testing concepts)

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

71. A test plan defines (Testing artifacts)

a) What is selected for testing
b) Objectives and results
c) Expected results
d) Targets and misses

72. Test planning should begin (Testing artifacts)

a) At the same time that requirement definitions begins
b) When building starts
c) When code build is complete
d) After shipping the first version

73. Risk analysis talks about (Test Mgmt)

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

The following defines the statement of what the tester is expected to accomplish or validate during testing activity (Testing artifacts)

a) Test scope
b) **Test objective**
c) Test environment
d) None of the above

75.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 _____ (Test execution)

a) 4 to 6
b) 0 to 10
c) **1 to 10**
d) None of the above

76.What are the 2 major components taken into consideration with risk analysis? (Test Mgmt)

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

Following are some of the testing risks (Test Mgmt)

a) Budget, Test environment
b) Budget, Number of qualified test resources
c) Budget, Number of qualified test resources, Test environment
d) None of the above

Cost of quality is (Quality)

a) Prevention costs
b) Appraisal costs
c) Failure costs
d) All of the above

Which of the following metrics involves defects reported by client (Quality)

a) Test efficiency
b) Test effectiveness
c) Test Coverage
d) None of the above

Security concerns are important for which type of applications (Test Execution)

a) A product advertisement website
b) A requirements tracking database
c) An e-commerce web site
d) An employment application

Testing responsibilities: (Test Execution)
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

As a tester, what is your main objective in reviewing a requirement document? (Testing artifacts)

a) To ascertain that each requirement is traceable to a business need
b) To ascertain that each requirement is both testable and uniquely identifiable
c) To ascertain that each requirement is traceable to a business need, testable, and uniquely identifiable
d) To ascertain that each requirement is uniquely identifiable

What is the common limitation of automated testing? (Automation)

a) They are not useful for performance testing
b) They cannot be used for requirement validation
c) It is very difficult for automated scripts to verify a wide range of application responses.
d) They are not useful when requirements are changing frequently

Formal testing guidelines suggest which one of the following as the correct source of functional test cases? (Testing concepts)

a) The developer's knowledge of what the software can do
b) The software design
c) The software requirements
d) The tester's knowledge of what the software should do
e) The functional test procedures

What is the concept of introducing a small change to the program and having the effects of that change show up in some test? (Testing concepts)

a) Desk checking
b) Debugging a program
c) A mutation error
d) Performance testing
e) Introducing mutations

Test effort estimation uses which of the following techniques (Test Mgmt)

a) Function point method
b) Test case point method
c) Use case point method
d) All of the above

What is the verification process in software development? (Quality)

a) The probability that undesirable things will happen such as loss of human life or large financial losses
b) The process of monitoring the software to ensure full compliance with established standards and procedures
c) The process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product
d) The process of evaluating a system or component to determine whether or not the products of a given development phase satisfy the conditions imposed at the start of that phase
e) The process of evaluating a system or component during or at the end of the sales process to determine whether or not it satisfies specified requirements

From a testing perspective, what results in the clicking of a button? (Test Execution)

a) An interface event
b) A sound
c) A text item
d) A bio-metric event
e) An internal processing event

Test design mainly emphasizes all the following except (Testing artifacts)

a) Data planning
b) Test procedures planning
c) Mapping the data and test cases
d) Data synchronization

Which type of testing is performed to test applications across different browsers and OS? (Testing concepts)

a) Static testing
b) Performance testing
c) Compatibility testing
d) Functional testing

Which document helps you to track test coverage? (Testing concepts)

a) Traceability Matrix
b) Test plan
c) Test log
d) Test summary report

Which type of test would you perform to accept a build (Test execution)

a) Beta test
b) Smoke test
c) Functional test
d) User acceptance test

Detecting a defect at which of the following stage is most economical? (Quality)

a) Design
b) Build
c) Testing
d) Deployment

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 (Test execution)

a) Manual testing
b) Automation testing
c) Both
d) None

Functional testing is mostly (Testing concepts)

a) Validation techniques
b) Verification techniques
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

Most imprecise definition for quality is (Quality)

a) Fitness for use
b) Meeting customers expectations
c) Completeness of requirements
d) Efficient and effective product

System testing include all the following except (Test Execution)

a) Performance services
b) Security services
c) Usability services
d) Monitoring services

Function points are used for estimating (Test Mgmt)

a) Size
b) Effort
c) Cost
d) None of the above

Size of a project is defined in terms of all the following except (Test Mgmt)

a) Person days
b) Person hours
c) Calendar months

d) None of the above

Deliverables of test design phase include all the following except (Testing artifacts)

a) Test data
b) Test data plan
c) Test summary report
d) Test procedure plan

Which of the following is not decided in the test-planning phase? (Testing artifacts)

a) Schedules and deliverables
b) Hardware and software
c) Entry and exit criteria
d) Types of test cases

Compatibility testing for products involves all the following except (Test Execution)

a) Certified and supported client environments
b) High and low level sanity testing
c) Client and server side compatibility
d) Functional and non-functional compatibility

Evaluating business importance and testing the core business cases in an application is called (Test Mgmt)

a) Risk based testing
b) High level sanity testing
c) Low level sanity testing
d) Regression testing

Regression testing mainly helps in (Test Execution)

a) Retesting fixed defects
b) Checking for side-effects of fixes
c) Checking the core gaps
d) Ensuring high level sanity

Load testing emphasizes on performance under load while stress testing emphasizes on (Performance testing)

a) Breaking load
b) Performance under stress
c) Performance under load
d) There is no such difference, both are same
e)

Which of the following is not a form of performance testing? (Performance testing)

a) Spike testing
b) Volume testing
c) Transaction testing
d) Endurance testing

Which of the following is not a type of test under phases in testing life cycle? (Testing concepts)

a) Integration test
b) Load test
c) User Acceptance test
d) Beta test

Test efficiency is always directly proportional to (Quality)

a) Product Delivery
b) Functional Coverage
c) Product Reliability
d) Product Cost

Per economics of testing – optimum test is suggested because (Test Execution)

a) Number of defects decrease along with extent of testing
b) Number of defects increase along with extent of testing
c) Cost of testing increases with the extent of testing
d) Cost of testing increases with the number of defects

In a V-model of software testing, UAT plans are prepared during the (Test Execution)

a) Analysis phase
b) HLD phase
c) LLD phase
d) System Testing phase

Verification performed without any executable code is referred to as (Testing concepts)

a) Review
b) Static testing
c) Validation
d) Sanity testing

If Quality Control and Quality Assurance are compared (Quality)

a) Both are literally the same
b) QA is a higher activity in the management Hierarchy
c) QC ia a higher activity in the management Hierarchy
d) QA is done by the client and QC si done by the software vendor

The extent of automation for a given project is generally guided by (Automation)

a) Scope for automation
b) Tool support
c) Business Functionality
d) Vendor's skills

Test data planning essentially includes (Testing artifacts)

a) Network
b) Operational Model
c) Boundry value analysis
d) Test Procedure Planning

Which of the following is not a client side statistics in load testing (Performance testing)

a) Hits per second
b) Throughput
c) Cache hit ratio
d) Transaction per second

Feasibility study is more important before load testing (Performance testing)

a) Web Applications
b) Client-server applications
c) Mainframe applications
d) Citrix applications

Which one of the following need not be part of the bug tracker? (Defect Mgmt)

a) Bug identifier
b) One line bug description
c) Severity of the bug
d) None of the above

Which of the following approach needs to be taken if there are a large number of defects being found in the software? (Defect Mgmt)

1. Try continuing testing and logging the critical defects.
2. Immediately stop testing the product
3. Inform the lead/Manager providing proper documentation
4. Continue testing in the normal manner

a) 1 and 3
b) 3 and 4
c) 2 only
d) 3 only

What if the application has functionality that wasn't in the requirements? (Test Mgmt)

a) Ignore testing that functionality
b) Continue to test the functionality and report the results

c) Update the Project Manager with the details and the risk involved
d) None of the above

What are the key features to be concentrated upon when doing a testing for world wide web sites (Test Execution)

a) Interaction between html pages
b) Performance on the client side
c) Security aspects
d) All of the above

What if the project isn't big enough to justify extensive testing? (Test Mgmt)

a) Use risk based analysis to find out which areas need to be tested
b) Use automation tool for testing
c) a and b
d) None of the above

The selection of test cases for regression testing (Testing artifacts)

a) Requires knowledge on the bug fixes and how it affect the system
b) Includes the area of frequent defects
c) Includes the area which has undergone many/recent code changes
d) All of the above

What are the main attributes of test automation (Automation)

1. Time saving
2. Correctness
3. Less Manpower
4. More reliable

a) 1 and 2
b) 2 and 3
c) 1, 2 , 3 and 4
d) None of the above

Some of the common problems of test automation are (Automation)

a) Changing requirements
b) Lack of time
c) Both a and b
d) None of the above

Some of the metrics which are collected in a testing project are (Quality)

Productivity
Test effectiveness
Requirement stability
Bug fix rate

a) 1 and 2
b) 2 and 3

c) 1, 2 and 4
d) 1 and 4

Test Suit Manager (Test Execution)

a) A tool that specifies an order of actions that should be performed during a test session
b) A software package that creates test transactions for testing application systems and programs
c) A tool that allows testers to organize test scripts by function or other grouping
d) None of the above

Baseline means (Quality)

a) A single software product that may or may not fully support a business function
b) A quantitative measure of the current level of performance
c) A test or analysis conducted after an application is moved into production
d) None of the above

A document describing any event during the testing process that requires investigation (Test execution)

a) Test log
b) Test Incident report
c) Test Cycle
d) Test Item

The purpose of this event is to review the application user interface and other human factors of the application with the people who will be using the application. (Test execution)

User Acceptance test
Usability test
Validation
None of the above

What is used to measure the characteristics of the documentation and code? (Quality)

Process metrics
Product metrics
Software Quality metrics
None of the above

Use of an executable model to represent the behavior of an object is called (Testing concepts)

Simulation
Software item

Software feature
None of the above

Benchmarking is (Quality)

Comparing your company's products services or processes against best practices or competitive practices to help define superior performance of a product service or support process.
A quantitative measure of the current level of performance
A test or analysis conducted after an application is moved into production
None of the above

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 (Test Execution)

1. Re-initialization
2. Restart
3. Data Recovery
4. Check Point Mechanism

1 and 2
1, 2 and 3
1, 2, 3 and 4
2 and 4

UAT is different from other testing types normally because of (Testing concepts)

Data
Cycles
Defects
None of the above

Alpha testing is differentiated from Beta testing by (Testing concepts)

The location where the tests are conducted.
The types of test conducted
The people doing the testing
The degree to which white box techniques are used

136. What is the need for test planning **(test planning process)**

a. to utilize a balance of testing techniques
b. to understand testing process
c. to collect metrics
d. to perform ad hoc testing.

137. Which of the following is NOT a part of Test plan document? **(test planning process)**

a. assumptions

b. communication approach
c. risk analysis
d. status report

138. Which part of Test plan will define "what will and will not be covered in the test"? **(test planning process)**
a. test scope
b. test objective
c. both a & b
d. none of the above

139. Test objective is simply a testing **(test planning process)**
a. direction
b. vision
c. mission
d. goal

140. Which out of the below is NOT a concern for testers to complete a test plan **(test planning process)**
a. not enough training
b. lack of test tools
c. enough time for testing
d. rapid change

141. The effort taken to create a test plan should be **(test planning process)**
a. half of the total test effort
b. one-third of the total test efforts
c. two times of the total test effort
d. one-fifth of the total test effort

142. What do you mean by "Having to say NO" **(test planning process)**
a. No, the problem is not with testers
b. No, the software is not ready for production
c. Both a & b
d. none of the above

143. Tools like change Man, Clear case are used as **(test planning process)**
a. functional automation tools
b. performance testing tools
c. configuration management tools
d. none of the above.

144. In Life cycle approach to testing, test execution occurs **(Performing Test)**
a. during testing phase
b. during requirement phase
c. during coding phase
d. none of the above.

145. Who is responsible for conducting test readiness review? **(Performing Test)**

a. Test manager
b. Test engineer
c. both A & B
d. Project Manager

146. What is NOT a test log? **(Performing Test)**

a. Maps the test results to requirements
b. Records test activities
c. Maintains control over the test
d. Contains pass or fail results.

147. When Integration testing should begin **(Performing Test)**

a. during black-box testing
b. once unit testing is complete for the integrating components
c. Before unit testing is complete
d. All of the above

148. Which is NOT a part of integration testing **(Performing Test)**

a. Validation of the links between the clients and server
b. Output interface file accuracy
c. back-out situations
d. none of the above.

149. When to stop testing? **(Performing Test)**

a. When all quality goals defined at the start of the project have been met.
b. When running short of time
c. When all test cases are executed
d. all the above

150. Authorization _____ **(Performing Test)**

a. compliance testing
b. disaster testing
c. verifying compliance to rules
d. functional testing
e. ease of operations

151. File Integrity falls under **(Performing Test)**

a. compliance testing
b. disaster testing
c. verifying compliance to rules
d. functional testing
e. ease of operations

152. Operations testing is **(Performing Test)**
a. compliance testing
b. disaster testing
c. verifying compliance to rules
d. functional testing
e. ease of operations

153. Security falls under **(Performing Test)**
a. compliance testing
b. disaster testing
c. verifying compliance to rules
d. functional testing
e. ease of operations

154. Portability falls under **(Performing Test)**
a. compliance testing
b. disaster testing
c. verifying compliance to rules
d. functional testing
e. ease of operations

155. What are the four attributes to be present in any test problem? **(Performing Test)**
a. statement, criteria, effect and cause
b. priority, fix, schedule and report
c. statement, fix effect and report
d. none of the above.

156. Which is not the Phase of SDLC? **(Tester's Role SDLC)**
Initiation Phase
Definition Phase
Planning Phase
Programming and Training Phase

157. Comparison of the expected benefit versus the cost of the solution is done in which phase of SDLC **(Tester's Role SDLC)**
Definition Phase
Design Phase
Initiation Phase
Implementation Phase

158. Who is policy/oversight participant in SDLC? **(Tester's Role SDLC)**
Project Manager
Contracting Officer

Information Technology Manger
Information Resources Management official

159. Who reviews proposed procurement for sufficiency in the acquisition and installation of the Off-the-Self Software? **(Tester's Role SDLC)**

Sponsor / User
Project Manager
IT Manger
All of the Above

160. "V" testing process is **(Tester's Role SDLC)**

a. System development process and system test process begins
b. Testing starts after coding is done
c. Do procedures are followed by Check procedures
d. Testing starts after the prototype is done

161. Validation is **(Tester's Role SDLC)**

Execute test
Review code
Desk check
Audit

162. Which is not in sequence in 11 Step Software Testing process **(Tester's Role SDLC)**

Assess development plan and status
Develop the test plan
Test software design
Test software requirement

163. Structural testing is **(Tester's Role SDLC)**

Requirements are properly satisfied by the application
Uncover errors during "Coding" of the program
Functions works properly
To test how the business requirements are implemented.

164. Functional testing is **(Tester's Role SDLC)**

a. Path testing
b. Technology has been used properly
c. **Uncover errors that occurs in implementing requirements.**
d. Uncover errors in program unit.

165. Structural testing is NOT **(Tester's Role SDLC)**

a. Installation testing
b. Stress testing
c. Recovery testing
d. Compliance testing

166. Stress testing transaction can be obtained from **(Tester's Role SDLC)**
    a. Test **data generators**
    b. Test transactions created by the test group
    c. Transactions previously processed in the production environment
    d. All of the above.

167. Who will assess vulnerability in the system **(Tester's Role SDLC)**
    Internal Control Officer
    System Security Officer
    QA Engineer
    Test Manager

168. What is the structure testing process **(Tester's Role SDLC)**
    a. Parallel
    b. Regression
    c. Stress
    d. Intersystem

169. What is Risk analysis? **(Risk Analysis)**
    a. Evaluating risks
    b. Evaluating Controls
    c. Evaluating vulnerabilities
    d. All of the above

170. Major component of Risk Analysis are **(Risk Analysis)**
    a. The probability that the negative event will occur
    b. The potential loss is very high
    c. The potential loss or impact associated with the event.
    d. A and C.

171. Method of conducting Risk Analysis is **(Risk Analysis)**
    a. User your judgment
    b. User your instinct
    c. Cost of failure
    d. All of the above

172. Which is not Testing Risk. **(Risk Analysis)**
    a. Budget
    b. Number of qualified test resources
    c. Sequence and increments of code delivery
    d. Inadequately tested applications

173. If abnormal termination type X occurs 100 times per year, and the loss per occurrence is $500, then the loss associated with the risk is $50,000. What methods of measuring the magnitude of risk I am using? **(Risk Analysis)**
    a. Judgment

b. Annual loss expectation estimation
c. Risk Formula
d. Consensus

174. What is Cascading error? **(Risk Analysis)**
a. Unrelated errors
b. Triggers a second unrelated error in another part
c. A functionality could not be tested
d. Two similar errors

175. Configuration defects will be introduced if **(Risk Analysis)**
a. Environment is not stable
b. Environment does not mirror test environment
c. Environment does not mirror production environment
d. All of the above

176. Quality Risk is **(Risk Analysis)**
a. Requirement comply with methodology
b. Incorrect result will be produced
c. Result of the system are unreliable
d. Complex technology used.

177. Risk control objectives are established in **(Risk Analysis)**
a. Design phase
b. Requirement Phase
c. Testing Phase
d. Implementation Phase

178. Which of the following is not Risk characteristic **(Risk Analysis)**
a. Inherent in every project
b. Neither intrinsically good not bad
c. Something to fear but not something to manage
d. Probability of loss

179. Application developed should fit user's business process. The components of fit are **(Acceptance Testing)**
a. Data
b. People
c. Structure
d. All of the above

180. Which is not the responsibility of customer/ user of the software **(Acceptance Testing)**
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

181. In preparation for developing the acceptance criteria, the user should **(Acceptance Testing)**

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

182. Acceptance requirements that a system should meet is **(Acceptance Testing)**

a. Usability

b. Understandability

c. Functionality

d. Enhancements

183. Testing techniques that can be used in acceptance testing are **(Acceptance Testing)**

a. Structural

b. Functional

c. Usability

d. A and B

B and C

184. For final software acceptance testing, the system should include **(Acceptance Testing)**

a. Delivered software

b. All user documents

c. Final version of other software deliverables

d. All of the above

185. Acceptance testing means **(Acceptance Testing)**

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

186. Acceptance tests are normally conducted by the **(Acceptance Testing)**

a. Developer

b. End users

c. Test team

d. Systems engineers

187. Which is not test result data **(Status of Testing)**
a. Test factors
b. Interface objective
c. Platform
d. Test estimation

188. What type of test that will be conducted during the execution of tests, which will be based on software requirements. What category of status data I am looking? **(Status of Testing)**

a. Test Result
b. Test Transaction
c. Defects
d. Efficiency

189. Summary (project)status report provides **(Status of Testing)**
a. General view of a project
b. General view of all the projects
c. Detailed view of all the projects
d. Detailed information about a project

190. Project status report provides **(Status of Testing)**
a. General view of a project
b. General view of all the projects
c. Detailed view of all the projects
d. Detailed information about a project

191. What is not the primary data given by the tester in test execution **(Status of Testing)**
a. Total number of tests
b. Number of test cases written for change request
c. Number of test executed to date
d. Number of tests executed successfully to date

192. Do the current project results meet the performance requirements? Which section of Project Status Report I should look for **(Status of Testing)**
a. Vital Project Information
b. General Project Information
c. Project Activities Information
d. Essential Elements Information

193. Which is a section of Summary status report **(Status of Testing)**
a. Vital project information
b. Essential elements information
c. Project activities information

d. Time Line information

194. Test Result data is **(Status of Testing)**
a. Test Transactions
b. Test events
c. Business Objectives
d. Reviews

195. What type of efficiency can be evaluated during testing? **(Status of Testing)**
a. Software system
b. Testing
c. Development
d. A and C
A and B

196. Who is essentially responsible for the quality of a product? **(Quality)**
a. Customer
b. QA Manager
c. **Development Manager**

197. What are the 3 costs that make up the Cost of Quality? **(Quality)**
a. **Prevention, Appraisal, Failure**
b. Appraisal, Development, Testing
c. Testing, Prevention, rework

198. What are expected production costs? **(Quality)**
a. **labor, materials, and equipment**
b. personnel, training, and rollout
c. training, testing, user-acceptance

199 Appraisal costs are: **(Quality)**
a. Costs associated with preventing errors
b. **Costs associated with detection of errors**
c. Costs associated with defective products delivered to customers

200. An example of a Failure Cost is: **(Quality)**
a. Training
b. Inspections
c**.** **Rework**

201. If you could build a 0 defect product, would there be any costs involved? If yes, what costs? **(Quality)**
Preventive costs, but they are minimally involved

No costs will be involved
Failure costs

202. How many Deming principles are there? **(Quality)**

a. 10
b. 14
5
7

203. How many levels are in the CMM? **(Quality)**

a**.** 18
b. 3
c. 4
d. 5

204. The Pareto analysis is most effective for: **(Quality)**

a) **Ranking items by importance**

b) Showing relationships between items

Measuring the impact of identified items

205. What is COTS? **(Testing Concepts)**

a. Commercial On-the-shelf software

b. Commercial off-the-shelf software

c. Common Offshore testing Software

206. What is the purpose of code coverage tools? **(Metrics)**

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

207. Four examples of test specific metrics. **(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

208. Give one commonly recognized size measurement tool. **(Metrics)**

a. Effort analysis

b. LCO Analysis

c. LOC Analysis

d. Code Analysis

209. Give three components included in a system test report. **(Test reporting)**

a. Description of Testing; resource requirement; and Recommendation

b. Testing requirements; defects; and usability

Description of test results and findings (defects); Summary (environment and references); and Recommendation

210. Review is what category of cost of quality? **(Quality)**

a. Preventive
b. **Appraisal**
c. Failure

211. The largest cost of quality is from production failure **(Quality)**

a. True
b. False

212. Defects are least costly to correct at what stage of the development cycle? **(Testing Concepts)**

a. **Requirements**
b. Analysis & Design

c. Construction
d. Implementation

213. The purpose of software testing is to: **(Testing Concepts)**
a. **Demonstrate that the application works properly**
b. Detect the defects
c. Validate the logical design

214. _____must be developed to describe when and how testing will occur. **(Testing Concepts)**
Test Strategy
Test Plan
Test Design
High Level document

215. It is difficult to create test scenarios for high-level risks **(Testing Concepts)**

True
False

216. _____ testing assumes that the path of logic in a unit or program is known. **(Testing Concepts)**
Black Box testing
Performance Testing
White Box testing
Functional testing

217. _____ test is conducted at the developer's site by a customer. **(Testing Concepts)**
Beta
System
Alpha
None of the above

218. Juran is famous for **(Quality)**
a. Quality Control
b. **Working on Trend Analysis**
c. Pareto
d. Fish Bone Diagram

219. Software testing activities should start **(Testing Concepts)**
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

220. Non Statistical tools are used in the **(Test Reporting)**

Work Practice process
Benchmarking process
Both A and B
None of the above

221. Quality Function deployment (QFD) is a **(Test Reporting)**
Statistical tool
Non statistical tool
Development tool
None of the above

222. The Sequence of the four Phases involved in Bench marking process is **(Test Reporting)**
Action, Planning, Integration, Analysis
Planning, Analysis, Integration, Action
Analysis, Planning, Integration, Action
Analysis, Action, Planning, Integration

223. Defect Density is calculated by **(Metrics)**
Total no. of Defects/ Effort
Valid Defects/ Total no. of Defect
Invalid Defects/ Valid Defects
Valid Defects/ Effort

224. Effort Variation is calculated by **(Metrics)**
(Planned – Actual)/ Actual
(Actual – Planned) / Actual
(Actual – Planned) / Planned
(Planned – Actual)/ Planned

225. Percentage Rework is calculated by **(Metrics)**

(Review effort + rework effort)/ Actual Effort expended
(Review effort - rework effort)/ Actual Effort expended
Rework Effort / Planned Effort
Rework Effort / Actual Effort expended

226. The _____ is an application of process management and quality improvement concepts to software development and maintenance. **(Quality)**

Malcolm Baldridge

ISO 9000

SEI/CMM

QS14000

227. A quantitative measurement used to determine the test completion is
Defect measurement
Requirements coverage
Statistical Analysis

228. The categories of Error Oriented Techniques are **(Test Environment)**
Statistical assessment and Error-based testing
Error-based testing and Fault based testing.
Fault based testing and Statistical assessment
Statistical assessment, Error-based testing and Fault based testing.

229. The following factors should be considered for the Test Tool selection **(Test Environment)**
Test Phase
Test Objective
Test Technique
Test Deliverable
1 & 2
1,2,3 & 4
2 & 3
1,2 & 3

230. Equivalence partitioning consists of various activities: **(Test Environment)**

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

231. It's an unfair test to perform stress testing at the same time you perform load testing **(Performance).**

True
False

232. Testing error messages fall under ------- category of testing. **(Types of testing)**

Incremental Testing
Thread Testing
Documentation Testing
Stress Testing

233. The term “defect” is related to the term “fault” because a “fault” is a defect, which has not yet been identified. **(Defect Management)**

True
False

234. What qualities must an individual possess to test effectively a software application **(Test Management)**

Good Communication Skill
Good Error Guessing
Good Analytical Skill
All of the above

235. Defects are least costly as what stage of Development cycle**.(Test Management)**

Analysis & Design
Construction
Requirements
Implementation

236. QC is **(Quality)**

Phase building activity
Intermediate activity
End of Phase activity
Design activity

237. _____ is monitoring defects from the time of recording until satisfactory resolution has been determined.

a) Quality Measurement
b) Defect Measurement
c) **Defect Tracking**
d) None of the above

238. Most common cause of defects is **(Defect Management)**
Failure to estimate
Failure to asses risks
c) **Ambiguous or incomplete requirements**
Weak communication

239. Verification activities during design stages are **(Test Design)**
Reviewing and Inspecting
Inspecting and Testing
Reviewing and Testing
Reviewing, Inspecting and Testing.

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

241. Testing, which is carried out using no recognized test case design **(Test Design)**

Failure Testing
Adhoc Testing
Exhaustive Testing
Empty test case Testing

242. A test case design technique for a component in which test cases are designed to execute statements is called as**?** **(Test Design)**
State transition Testing
Static Testing
Transition testing
Statement testing

243. This testing is a mechanism that simulates problems in the original environment so that an alternative-processing environment can be tested.
Disaster testing
Functional testing
Regression testing
Compliance Testing

244. Status Reports in Test Director can be generated using ---------- **(Test Management)**
a) Document Viewer b) **Document Generator**

c) Document Tracker d) None of the Above

245. The following five tasks are needed to develop, use and maintain Test scripts**. (Test Design)**

Unit scripting
Pseudoconcurrency scripting
Integration scripting
Regression Scripting
Stress/Performance Scripting.

1,2 & 3
2 & 4
1, 2 & 5
1,2,3,4 & 5

246. Testing where the system is subjected to large number of data, is **(Testing Concepts)**

a) System Testing
b) Volume Testing
c) Statistical testing
d) Statement testing

247. Integration testing where no incremental testing takes place prior to all the system's components being combined to form the system. **(Types of Testing)**

System testing
Component Testing
Incremental Testing
Big bang testing

248. Recovery Testing aims at verifying the system's ability to recover from varying degrees of failure**. (Types of Testing)**

True
False

249. Which testing methods are used by end-users who actually test software before they use it? (Types of Testing)

Alpha & Beta Testing
White Box Testing
Black Box Testing
Trial & Error Testing

250. The testing attempts to violate those procedures, which should test the adequacy of the security procedures. **(Types of Testing)**

Disaster testing
Functional testing
Regression testing
Compliance testing