**Course: Effective Test case Writing**

1. Test cases are designed during which of the following stages?

1. Test recording
2. Test configuration
3. Test planning
4. Test specification

Correct Answer(s): **D**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

2. Testing of software with actual data and in actual environment is known as?

1. Regression testing
2. Beta testing
3. Alpha testing
4. None of the above

Correct Answer(s): **B**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

3. What Is Test Case?

1. a)which specifies input values, expected output and the preconditions for executing the test.
2. b)It is used to Test the application
3. c)Simply a Document
4. Used for Testing

Correct Answer(s): **B**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

4.What Are The Objectives Behind Writing And Executing The Test Cases?

1. Find the defects in software products.
2. Verify that the software meets the end user requirements.
3. Improve software quality.
4. Minimize the maintenance and software support costs.
5. All the above

Correct Answer(s): **E**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

5.What Is Test Ware?

1. The subset of software which helps in performing the testing of application.
2. Test ware are required to plan, design, and execute tests.
3. It contains documents, scripts, inputs, expected results, set-up and additional software or utilities used in testing.
4. Test ware is term given to combination of all utilities and application software that required for testing a software package.
5. All the above

Correct Answer(s): **E**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

6. Handover of Test-ware is a part of which Phase

1. Test Analysis and Design
2. Test Planning and control
3. Test Closure Activities
4. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

Correct Answer(s): **C**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

7. The approach/document used to make sure all the requirements are covered when writing test cases

1. Test Matrix
2. Checklist
3. Test bed
4. Traceability Matrix

Correct Answer(s): **D**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

8. Executing the same test case by giving the number of inputs on same build called as

1. Regression Testing
2. ReTesting
3. Ad hoc Testing
4. Sanity Testing

Correct Answer(s): **B**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

9. To check whether we have developed the product according to the customer requirements or not. It is a Dynamic process.

1. Validation
2. Verification
3. Quality Assurance
4. Quality Control

Correct Answer(s): **A**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

10. A set of inputs, execution preconditions and expected outcomes is known as a

1. Test plan
2. Test case
3. Test document
4. Test Suite

Correct Answer(s): **B**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

11. When does the testing process stops?

1. When resources (time and budget) are over
2. When some coverage is reached
3. When quality criterion is reached
4. Testing never ends

Correct Answer(s): **C**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

12. Which of the following is not a part of a test design document?

1. Test Plan
2. Test Design Specification
3. Test Case Specification
4. Test Log

Correct Answer(s): **D**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

13. Specifying a set of test cases or test paths for each item to be tested at that level is known as

1. Test case generation
2. Test case design
3. ALL of the mentioned
4. None of the mentioned

Correct Answer(s): **C**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

14.------------- means under what test environment(Hardware, software set up. the application will run smoothly

1. Test Bed
2. Checkpoint
3. Code Walk through
4. Checklist

Correct Answer(s): **A**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

15. TQM represents

1. Tool Quality Management
2. Test Quality Manager
3. Total Quality Management
4. Total Quality Manager

Correct Answer(s): **C**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

16.Which of the following is not a major task of Exit criteria?

1. Checking test logs against the exit criteria specified in test planning.
2. Logging the outcome of test execution.
3. Assessing if more tests are needed.
4. Writing a test summary report for stakeholders.

Correct Answer(s): **B**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

17. Acceptance test cases are based on what?

1. Decision table
2. Design
3. Code
4. Requirements

Correct Answer(s): D

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

18. How much testing is enough?

1. This question is easy to answer
2. This question is impossible to answer
3. The answer depends on the risk for your industry, contract and special requirements
4. This answer depends on the maturity of your developers

Correct Answer(s): C

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

19. which of the following is the component test standard?

1. IEEE 610
2. IEEE 829
3. BS7925-1
4. BS7925-2

Correct Answer(s): D

Difficulty: **Medium**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

20. Which of the following is NOT a standard related to testing?

1. IEEE610
2. IEEE829
3. BS7925-1
4. BS7925-2

Correct Answer(s): A

Difficulty: **Medium**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

21. The standard that gives definitions of testing terms is:

1. ISO/IEC 12207
2. BS 7925-1
3. ANSI/IEEE 729
4. ANSI/IEEE 829

Correct Answer(s): B

Difficulty: **Medium**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

22. Which of the following is NOT true of incidents?

1. Incidents are raised when expected and actual results differ.
2. Incidents may be raised against user requirements.
3. Incidents require investigation and/or correction.
4. Incident resolution is the responsibility of the author of the software under test.

Correct Answer(s): D

Difficulty: **Medium**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

23. Which of the following is false?

1. In a system two different failures may have different severities.
2. A fault need not affect the reliability of a system.
3. A system is necessarily more reliable after debugging for the removal of a fault.
4. Undetected errors may lead to faults and eventually to incorrect behaviour.

Correct Answer(s): C

Difficulty: **Medium**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

24. Which of the following is the odd one out?

1. White box
2. Functional
3. Structural
4. Glass box

Correct Answer(s): **B**

Difficulty: **Medium**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

25. Which of the following is a static test?

1. Coverage analysis
2. Code inspection
3. Usability assessment
4. Installation test

Correct Answer(s): B

Difficulty: **Medium**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

26. Which of the following is a black box design technique?

1. statement testing
2. error- guessing
3. equivalence partitioning
4. usability testing

Correct Answer(s): C

Difficulty: **Medium**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

27. Which of the following is not the integration strategy?

1. Design based
2. Bottom-up
3. Big-bang
4. Top-down

Correct Answer(s): A

Difficulty: **Medium**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

28.Which of the following is NOT a reasonable test objective:

1. To find faults in the software
2. To give confidence in the software
3. To prove that the software has no faults
4. To find performance problems

Correct Answer(s): C

Difficulty: **Medium**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

29. Which of the following uses Impact Analysis most?

1. Non-functional system testing
2. Component testing
3. User acceptance testing
4. Maintenance testing

Correct Answer(s): D

Difficulty: **Medium**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

20. Expected results are:

1. Only important in system testing
2. Most useful when specified in advance
3. Only used in component testing
4. Derived from the code

Correct Answer(s): B

Difficulty: **Medium**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**