**Course: Quality Fundamentals, QA/QC & Introduction to Software Testing**

1. Quality is

1. Meeting requirements
2. Fitness for purpose
3. Conformance with requirements
4. All the Above

Correct Answer(s): **D**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

2. Quality Control includes a feedback loop to the process that created the work product

1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Correct Answer(s): **A**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

3. Quality Control

1. Ensures each work product meets the requirements placed upon it
2. Checks whether right things are being done
3. Involves series of inspections,
4. reviews and tests
5. All of the above

Correct Answer(s): **D**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

4. Quality Assurance provides the management the insight and confidence that the product is meeting its goals

1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Correct Answer(s): **A**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

5. Which of the following is false?

1. Quality retains customers and increases profits
2. Quality is built in
3. Quality is the job of inspection group
4. None of the above

Correct Answer(s): **C**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

6. PDCA cycle was provided by

1. Taguchi
2. Edwar Deming
3. Juran
4. Phili Crosby

Correct Answer(s): **B**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

7.PDCA stands for

1. Plan, Do, Check, Act
2. Plan, Do Check, Analyze
3. Prevent, Do, Check, Act
4. Plan, Do, Control, Act

Correct Answer(s): **A**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

8.Juran advocated

1. Quality Planning
2. Quality Control
3. Quality Improvement
4. All of the above

Correct Answer(s): **D**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

9.TQM emphasizes that true quality can be achieved only through constant measurement and monitoring

1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Correct Answer(s): **D**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

10. Cost of Quality does not involve Prevention Cost

1. Appraisal Cost
2. Production Cost
3. Failure Cost
4. None the above

Correct Answer(s): **C**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

11. Appraisal costs include

1. In-process and interprocess inspection
2. Equipment calibration and maintenance
3. Testing
4. All of the above

Correct Answer(s): **D**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

12. Failure costs does not include

1. Rework
2. Repair
3. Training
4. Warranty work

Correct Answer(s): **C**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

13. Prevention costs include

1. Quality Planning
2. Training
3. Testing
4. Warranty work

Correct Answer(s): **A**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

14. Standards are a set of specifications against which processes are evaluated for compliance

1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Correct Answer(s): **A**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

15. Qview is

1. Defect management tool
2. Online quality system
3. Audit tracking tool
4. None of the above

Correct Answer(s): **B**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

16.Project Management is

1. Set of activities that help the project team to identify control and track requirements and changes to requirements at any time as the project proceeds.
2. "Application of knowledge, skills, tools and techniques to project activities to meet the project requirements.
3. "An indicator that enables project manager or software engineers to adjust the process, the project or the product to make things better
4. None of the above

Correct Answer(s): **B**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

17.Project Management is accomplished through

1. Initiating, Planning, Executing, Controlling, Closing
2. Production, Prevention, Appraisal, Failure
3. Plan, Do, Check, Act
4. All of the above

Correct Answer(s): **A**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

18.A project

1. Provides the framework from which a comprehensive plan for software development can be established
2. Is an activity that sits at the core of software development
3. Is a temporary endeavour undertaken to create unique product or service
4. All of the above

Correct Answer(s): **C**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

19."A group of projects managed in a co-ordinated way to obtain benefits not available from managing them individually is"

1. Project
2. Program
3. Process
4. None of the above

Correct Answer(s): **B**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

20.Project Formalization, Project Startup, Project Control and Project Closure are components of

1. Project Estimation
2. Configuration Management
3. Delivery Management
4. None of the above

Correct Answer(s): **C**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

21."Quality assurance may be applied to

a) Requirements

b) Design

c) Code

d) Testing

1. d only
2. a, b & d
3. b,c & d
4. a,b,c & d

Correct Answer(s): **D**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

22.Cleanroom Software Engineering techniques

1. “mean Testing in a clean room”
2. "is a process for developing & certifying high-reliability S/w”
3. "do not require a well-defined software development process”
4. “Developing clean code without any remarks”

Correct Answer(s): **B**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

23.The primary objective of testing is:

1. to show that the program works
2. to provide a detailed indication of quality to find errors
3. to protect the end user

Correct Answer(s): **C**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

24. A software development engineer should:

1. perform all tests because he/she knows the program best
2. perform some tests, but share responsibility with an independent tester
3. not be involved in testing
4. none of the above

Correct Answer(s): **C**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

25. It is possible to measure quality, but:

1. it can only be measured indirectly
2. it isn’t worth the enormous effort involved
3. only defect-related metrics can be collected
4. industry standards must be available

Correct Answer(s): **A**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

26.The McCall quality triangle stresses three areas:

1. requirements, design, and test
2. documentation, programs and data
3. operation, revision and transition
4. none of the above

Correct Answer(s): **C**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

27.Process-oriented measures are used to:

1. improve the manner in which data are processed
2. improve the software process itself
3. improve the structure of processing narratives
4. none of the above

Correct Answer(s): **B**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

28.A tester contributes to software quality:

1. by finding all errors in the software before it is released
2. by designing test cases with a high probability of find errors
3. by demanding that every module be unit tested
4. none of the above

Correct Answer(s): A

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

29." The following statement suggests how software requirements analysis and SQA are connected:

1. a good design leads to higher quality products
2. a written specification leads to high quality
3. analysis establishes a basis for determining conformance to requirements
4. the behavioural model is the key to high quality

Correct Answer(s): **C**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**

30.How is quality assessed during software design ?

1. using formal technical reviews
2. collecting technical metrics
3. applying effective design methods
4. all of the above

Correct Answer(s): **D**

Difficulty: **Easy**

Bloom’s level: **Knowledge**