Q1. Which of the following is a false statement?

A Software testing can show the presence of bugs, but not their absence

B Exhaustive software testing is generally intractable

C Finding all bugs is uncomputable

D Solving the software testing problem is equivalent to finding a way to execute a piece of software will all possible inputs

Q2. Which of the following is the most "mature" view of Software Testing, according to Beizer?

A The purpose of software testing is to show that software doesn't work

B There's no difference between testing and debugging

C Testing is a mental discipline that helps all IT professional develop higher quality software

D The purpose of software testing is not to show anything in particular, but to reduce the risk of using software

Q3. In the context of Software Testing, “RIP” stands for:

A Rest In Peace

B Reachability, Infection, Propagation

C Revealability, Infection, Propagation

D Runability, Infection, Propagation

Q4. Which of the following is a true statement?

A Failures and Test Failures mean the same thing

B Testing and Debugging are the same thing

C Bugs, faults, and failures are all the same thing

D A test set and a test suite mean the same thing

Q5. A test case has four ingredients:

1. The inputs necessary to put the software into the appropriate state for testing
2. The actual test case values (i.e., the scenario we specifically want to test)
3. The expected results of the test
4. Reset of the system state

Which of the four ingredients may **not** be required in every case?

A 1 only

[✓ B 1 and 4 only]

C 4 only

D 1, 3, and 4 only

Q6. In “RIPR” the second “R” could be satisfied by:

A Performing Regression Testing

[✓ B An assertion examining the right part of a program’s output]

C A test using an input that reaches a fault in the program

D Relaying the output of a program to a test oracle

Q7. Which of the following statements are true?

1. Faults of omission are caused by missing tests

2. Faults of commission are when the program code goes beyond its requirements

3. Since programmers write code, they are always the ones to blame for bugs

4. Some types of test are better at detecting faults of omission, some are better at detecting faults of commission

[✓ A 2 and 4 only]

B 2 and 3 only

C 1, 3, and 4 only

D All of them

Q8. Which of the following types of testing is not a part of the V-Model?

A Acceptance Testing

B System Testing

C Module Testing

D Regression Testing