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Selenium - Assessment 1

\* Required

Level 1

Which document is verified by testing team? \*

1 point

Design document

Program structure

Requirement document

All of the Above

None of the Above

Match every stage of the software Development Life cycle with the Testing Life cycle: i. Hi-level design a Unit tests, ii. Code b Acceptance tests, iii. Low-level design c System tests, iv. Business requirements d Integration tests \*

1 point

i-d , ii-a , iii-c , iv-b

i-c , ii-d , iii-a , iv-b

i-b , ii-a , iii-d , iv-c

i-c , ii-a , iii-d , iv-b

Drivers are also known as: i. Spade, ii. Test harness, iii. Scaffolding \*

1 point

i , ii are true and iii is false

i , iii are true and ii is false

ii , iii are true and i is false

All of the above are true

Which of the following is a part of Test Closure Activities? i. Checking which planned deliverables have been delivered, ii. Defect report analysis, iii. Finalizing and archiving testware, iv. Analyzing lessons. \*

1 point

i , ii , iv are true and iii is false

i , ii , iii are true and iv is false

i , iii , iv are true and ii is false

All of above are true

Which of the following helps in monitoring the Test Progress:- i. Percentage of Test Case Execution, ii. Percentage of work done in test environment preparation, iii. Defect Information e.g. defect density, defects found and fixed, iv. The size of the testing Team and skills of the engineers \*

1 point

iv is correct and i,ii,iii are incorrect

i,ii,iii are correct and iv is incorrect

i,ii are correct and iii,iv are incorrect

i,iv are correct and ii , iii are incorrect

Testers involved from the beginning of the development life cycle, can help recognise? \*

1 point

omissions

discrepancies

ambiguities

All of the Above

None of the Above

Defects discovered by static analysis tools include:i. Variables that are never used, ii. Security vulnerabilities, iii. Programming Standard Violations, iv. Uncalled functions and procedures \*

1 point

i , ii,iii,iv is correct

iii ,is correct I,ii,iv are incorrect

i ,ii, iii and iv are incorrect

iv, ii is correct

Which of the following is true about White and Black Box Testing Technique:- \*

1 point

Equivalance partitioning, Decision Table and Control flow are White box Testing Techniques

Equivalence partitioning , Boundary Value Analysis , Data Flow are Black Box Testing Techniques

Equivalence partitioning , State Transition , Use Case Testing are black box Testing Techniques

Equivalence Partioning , State Transition , Use Case Testing and Decision Table are White Box Testing Techniques

Test planning has which of the following major tasks? i. Determining the scope and risks, and identifying the objectives of testing. ii. Determining the test approach (techniques, test items, coverage, identifying and interfacing the teams involved in testing, testware), iii. Reviewing the Test Basis (such as requirements, architecture, design, interface), iv. Determining the exit criteria. \*

1 point

i,ii,iv are true and iii is false

i,,iv are true and ii is false

i,ii are true and iii,iv are false

ii,iii,iv are true and i is false

Impact Analysis helps to decide:- \*

1 point

How much regression testing should be done

Exit Criteria

How many more test cases need to written

Different Tools to perform Regression Testing

Which of the following uses Impact Analysis most? \*

1 point

Component testing

Non-functional system testing

User acceptance testing

Maintenance testing

Test Conditions are derived from: - \*

1 point

Specifications

Test Cases

Test Data

Test Design

All stakeholders responsible for requirements should verify that requirements possess the following attributes \*

1 point

Completeness

Consistency

Traceability

All of the Above

The Kick Off phase of a formal review includes the following: - \*

1 point

Explaining the objective

Fixing defects found typically done by author

Follow up

Individual Meeting preparations

Validation involves which of the following: i. Helps to check the Quality of the Built Product, ii. Helps to check that we have built the right product, iii. Helps in developing the product, iv. Monitoring tool wastage and obsoleteness. \*

1 point

Options i,ii,iii,iv are true

ii is true and i,iii,iv are false

i,ii,iii are true and iv is false

iii is true and i,ii,iv are false

Peer Reviews are also called as:- \*

1 point

Inspection

Walkthrough

Technical Review

Formal Review

Which of the requirement ensures that it can be implemented given the budget, schedules, technology, and other resources available? \*

1 point

Feasibility

Completeness

Consistency

Traceability

Success Factors for a review include: i. Each Review does not have a predefined objective, ii. Defects found are welcomed and expressed objectively, iii. Management supports a good review process, iv. There is an emphasis on learning and process improvement \*

1 point

ii,iii,iv are correct and i is incorrect

iii , i , iv is correct and ii is incorrect

i , iii , iv , ii is in correct

ii is correct

Test Estimation helps us to measure size and Complexity. \*

1 point

True

False

Minimum Tests Required for Statement Coverage and Branch Coverage: - Read P, Read Q, If p+q > 100 then, Print “Large”, End if, If p > 50 then, Print “pLarge”, End if \*

1 point

Statement coverage is 2, Branch Coverage is 2

Statement coverage is 3 and branch coverage is 2

Statement coverage is 1 and branch coverage is 2

Statement Coverage is 4 and Branch coverage is 2

One of the fields on a form contains a text box which accepts alphabets in lower or upper case. Identify the invalid Equivalence class value. \*

1 point

CLASS

cLASS

CLass

CLa01ss

Defect prevention is most effective during which phase \*

1 point

Test Design

Requirement Analysis

Unit Testing

System Testing

Which of the following has highest level of independence in which test cases are: \*

1 point

Designed by persons who write the software under test

Designed by a person from a different section

Designed by a person from a different organization

Designed by another person

Test objective tells the tasks that the tester is required to accomplish \*

1 point

True

False

Traceability ensures following \*

1 point

basis for Test planning

Test coverage

translates requirements to test cases

completeness

Option B & D

Option B, C & D

None of the Above

Features of White Box Testing Technique :- i. We use explicit knowledge of the internal workings of the item being tested to select the test data, ii. Uses specific knowledge of programming code to examine outputs and assumes that the tester knows the path of logic in a unit or a program, iii. Checking for the performance of the application, iv. Also checks for functionality. \*

1 point

i, ii are true and iii and iv are false

iii is true and i,ii, iv are false

ii ,iii is true and i,iv is false

iii and iv are true and i,ii are false

The structure of an incident report is covered in the Standard for Software Test Documentation IEEE 829 and is called as: - \*

1 point

Anomaly Report

Defect Report

Test Defect Report

Test Incident Report

Components that we are mapping using the RTM are \*

1 point

Test Requirement

Test plan

ACE model (activity component element)

Defect id

Which of the following is the task of a Test Lead / Leader. i. Interaction with the Test Tool Vendor to identify best ways to leverage test tool on the project, ii. Write Test Summary Reports based on the information gathered during testing, iii. Decide what should be automated, to what degree and how, iv. Create the Test Specifications \*

1 point

i, ii, iii is true and iv is false

ii,iii,iv is true and i is false

i is true and ii,iii,iv are false

iii and iv is correct and i and ii are incorrect

Benefits of Independent Testing \*

1 point

Independent testers are much more qualified than Developers

Independent testers see other and different defects and are unbiased

Independent Testers cannot identify defects

Independent Testers can test better than developers

Regression testing should be performed: i. every week, ii. after the software has changed, iii. as often as possible, iv. when the environment has changed, v. when the project manager says \*

1 point

i & ii are true, iii, iv & v are false

ii, iii & iv are true, i & v are false

ii & iv are true, i, iii & v are false

ii is true, i, iii, iv & v are false

Feasibility of a requirement ensures that it can be implemented given the \*

1 point

budget

technology

schedules

All of the Above

None of the Above

In case of Large Systems :- \*

1 point

Only few tests should be run

Testing should be on the basis of Risk

Only Good Test Cases should be executed

Test Cases written by good test engineers should be executed

Which of the following techniques is NOT a black box technique? \*

1 point

State transition testing

LCSAJ (Linear Code Sequence and Jump)

syntax testing

boundary value analysis

Which is/are suspension criteria in testing life cycle? \*

1 point

Show stopper

Stable environment up and running for testing

Sanity test passed applications

None of the Above

Exit Criteria may consist of :- i. Thoroughness measures, such as coverage of code, functionality or risk, ii. Estimates of Defect density or reliability measures, iii. Residual risk such as defects not fixed or lack of test coverage in certain areas, iv. Verifying the Test Environment. \*

1 point

iv is correct and i,ii,iii are incorrect

i,ii,iii is correct and iv is incorrect

ii is correct and i,ii,iii are incorrect

iii and iv are correct and i,ii are incorrect

What are the Exit criteria For Integration Testing? \*

1 point

The test environment should be ready

The status of all valid defects reported during the Integration Test is “Closed” or “Deferred”

Unit testing should have been completed

All of the Above

None of the Above

The selection of a test approach should consider the context :- i. Risk of Failure of the Project, hazards to the product and risks of product failure to humans, ii. Skills and experience of the people in the proposed technique, tools and methods, iii. The objective of the testing endeavor and the mission of the testing team, iv. The size of the testing Team \*

1 point

i,ii,iii,iv are true

i,ii,iii are true and iv is false

ii,iii,iv are true and i is false

i,iv are true and ii, iii are false

Complexity of the testing can be decided based on the \*

1 point

Functionality which is tested

Functionality & performance of the application is tested

Resource used for testing

Time taken to perform the test

Consider the above state transition diagram of a switch. Which of the following represents an invalid state transition? \*

1 point

OFF to ON

ON to OFF

FAULT to ON

Which of the following is not a type of incremental testing approach? \*

1 point

Top down

Big-bang

Bottom up

Functional incrementation

What are the entry criteria for system testing? \*

1 point

Integration testing should have been completed

Execution of all test cases and completion of testing

The test environment should be ready

Test data should be available

Deciding How much testing is enough should take into account :- i. Level of Risk including Technical and Business product and project risk, ii. Project constraints such as time and budget, iii. Size of Testing Team, iv. Size of the Development Team \*

1 point

i,ii,iii are true and iv is false

i,,iv are true and ii is false

i,ii are true and iii,iv are false

ii,iii,iv are true and i is false

Requirement Types are: \*

1 point

Business Requirements and Functional Requirements

Design Document

Test Requirements and Functional Requirements

None of the Above

Methods for Test Estimation \*

1 point

Requirement Point (RP)

Functional Point (FP)

Use case point (UCP)

Test case point (TCP)

We use the output of the requirement analysis, the requirement specification as the input for writing:- \*

1 point

User Acceptance Test Cases

Integration Level Test Cases

Unit Level Test Cases

Program specifications

Which of the following will be the best definition for Testing :- \*

1 point

The goal / purpose of testing is to demonstrate that the program works

The purpose of testing is to demonstrate that the program is defect free

The purpose of testing is to demonstrate that the program does what it is supposed to do

Testing is executing Software for the purpose of finding defects

All of the above

None of the above

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ describe what the system, process, or product/service must do in order to fulfill the business requirement(s) \*

1 point

Business Requirements

Functional Requirements

Test requirement

None of the Above

Functional system testing is: \*

1 point

testing that the system functions with other systems

testing that the components that comprise the system function together

testing the end to end functionality of the system as a whole

testing the system performs functions within specified response times

The Provision and Management of a controlled library containing all the configurations items is called as \*

1 point

Configuration Control

Status Accounting

Configuration Identification

Configuration Database

Which is/are resumption criteria in testing life cycle? \*

1 point

Urgent defects are rectified

Stable environment up and running for testing

Sanity test passed applications

None of the above

Availability of application

Show stopper rectified

Arrival of build with fixed defects

In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:An employee has £4000 of salary tax free. The next £1500 is taxed at 10% The next £28000 istaxed at 22% Any further amount is taxed at 40% Which of these groups of numbers would fallinto the same equivalence class? \*

1 point

£4800; £14000; £28000

£5200; £5500; £28000

£28001; £32000; £35000

£5800; £28000; £32000

Identify the tool used for traceability \*

1 point

Spreadsheets

Test director

Quality center

All the above

Which of the following is not phase of the Fundamental Test Process? \*

1 point

Test Planning and Control

Test implementation and Execution

Requirement Analysis

Evaluating Exit criteria and reporting

What is the expected result for each of the following test cases? A. Citibank card member, holding a Silver room, B. Non Citibank-member, holding a Platinum room \*

1 point

A – Don’t offer any upgrade, B – Don’t offer any upgrade

A – Don’t offer any upgrade, B – Offer upgrade to Gold

A – Offer upgrade to Silver, B – Offer upgrade to Silver

A – Offer upgrade to Gold, B – Don’t offer any upgrade

Consider the following statements: i. 100% statement coverage guarantees 100% branch coverage, ii. 100% branch coverage guarantees 100% statement coverage, iii. 100% branch coverage guarantees 100% decision coverage, iv. 100% decision coverage guarantees 100% branch coverage, v. 100% statement coverage guarantees 100% decision coverage. \*

1 point

ii is True; i, iii, iv & v are False

i & v are True; ii, iii & iv are False

ii & iii are True; i, iv & v are False

ii, iii & iv are True; i & v are False

Test estimation starts from which phase \*

1 point

Requirement phase

Test case design

Repeated Testing of an already tested program, after modification, to discover any defects introduced or uncovered as a result of the changes in the software being tested or in another related or unrelated software component: \*

1 point

Re Testing

Confirmation Testing

Regression Testing

Negative Testing

Evaluating testability of the requirements and system are a part of which phase:- \*

1 point

Test Analysis and Design

Test Planning and control

Test Implementation and execution

Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

Minimum Test Required for Statement Coverage:- Disc = 0, Order-qty = 0, Read Order-qty, If Order-qty >=20 then, Disc = 0.05, If Order-qty >=100 then, Disc =0.1, End if, End if \*

1 point

Statement coverage is 4

Statement coverage is 1

Statement coverage is 3

Statement coverage is 2

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