1. Software testing activities should start
   1. As soon as the code is written
   2. During the design stage
   3. When the requirements have been formally documented
   4. As soon as possible in the development life cycle
2. In which order should tests be run?
   1. the most important tests first
   2. the most difficult tests first (to allow maximum time for fixing)
   3. the easiest tests first (to give initial confidence)
   4. the order they are thought of
3. When should you stop testing?
   1. when time for testing has run out.
   2. when all planned tests have been run
   3. when the test completion criteria have been met
   4. when no faults have been found by the tests run
4. A program validates a numeric field as follows:

Values less than 10 are rejected, values between 10 and 21 are accepted, values

greater than or equal to 22 are rejected, which of the following input values cover all

the equivalence partitions?

* 1. 10,11,21
  2. 3,20,21
  3. 3,10,22
  4. 10,21,22

1. Using the same specifications as question 4, which of the following covers the MOST

boundary values?

* 1. 9,10,11,22
  2. 9,10,21,22
  3. 10,11,21,22
  4. 10,11,20,21

1. Regression testing should be performed:
   1. every week
   2. after the software has changed
   3. as often as possible
   4. when the environment has changed
   5. when the project manager says
2. Order numbers on a stock control system can range between 10000 and 99999

inclusive. Which of the following inputs might be a result of designing tests for only

valid equivalence classes and valid boundaries?

* 1. 1000, 50000, 99999
  2. 9999, 50000, 100000
  3. 10000, 50000, 99999
  4. 10000, 99999, 100000

1. Beta testing is:
   1. performed by customers at their own site
   2. performed by customers at the software developer’s site
   3. performed by an Independent Test Team
   4. performed as early as possible in the lifecycle
2. The difference between re-testing and regression testing is:
   1. re-testing ensures the original fault has been removed; regression testing looks for unexpected side-effects

b. re-testing looks for unexpected side-effects; regression testing ensures the original fault has been removed

c. re-testing is done after faults are fixed; regression testing is done earlier

* 1. re-testing is done by developers; regression testing is done by independent

testers

10. An important benefit of code inspections is that they:

* 1. enable the code to be tested before the execution environment is ready.
  2. can be performed by the person who wrote the code.
  3. can be performed by inexperienced staff.
  4. are cheap to perform.

11. The most important thing about early test design is that it:

* 1. makes test preparation easier.
  2. means inspections are not required.
  3. can prevent fault multiplication.
  4. will find all faults.

12. Enough testing has been performed when:

* 1. time runs out.
  2. the required level of confidence has been achieved.
  3. no more faults are found.
  4. the users won’t find any serious faults.

13. How would you estimate the amount of re-testing likely to be required?

* 1. Metrics from previous similar projects
  2. Discussions with the development team
  3. Time allocated for regression testing
  4. a & b

14. Reviews, static analysis, and dynamic testing have the same objective

1. identifying defects.
2. fixing defects.
3. a and b
4. None

15. Which is the BEST outcome from complete testing:

* 1. You have discovered every bug in the program.
  2. You have tested every statement, branch, and combination of branches in the

program.

* 1. You have completed every test in the test plan.
  2. You have reached the scheduled ship date.