1. A set of activities that ensure that software correctly implements a specific function.  
a) verification  
b) testing  
c) implementation  
d) validation

2. Validation is computer based.  
a) True  
b) False

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is done in the development phase by the debuggers.  
a) Coding  
b) Testing  
c) Debugging  
d) Implementation

4. Locating or identifying the bugs is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Design  
b) Testing  
c) Debugging  
d) Coding

5. Which defines the role of software?  
a) System design  
b) Design  
c) System engineering  
d) Implementation

6. What do you call testing individual components?  
a) system testing  
b) unit testing  
c) validation testing  
d) black box testing

7. A testing strategy that test the application as a whole.  
a) Requirement Gathering  
b) Verification testing  
c) Validation testing  
d) System testing

8. A testing strategy that tests the application in the context of an entire system.  
a) System  
b) Validation  
c) Unit  
d) Gray box

9. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is tested to ensure that information properly flows into and out of the system.  
a) module interface  
b) local data structure  
c) boundary conditions  
d) paths

10.Which of the following is the primary goal of software testing?

a) To find bugs and defects in the software

b) To validate that the software meets the specified requirements

c) To improve the performance of the software

d) To enhance the user interface

11.What is the purpose of test planning?

a) To identify the defects in the software

b) To define the testing objectives and scope

c) To execute test cases and scripts

d) To analyze the test results

12.What is the difference between verification and validation in software testing?

a) Verification ensures that the software is built correctly, while validation ensures that it meets the user's needs.

b) Verification checks for syntax errors, while validation checks for logic errors.

c) Verification is performed by developers, while validation is performed by testers.

d) Verification is a manual process, while validation is an automated process.

13.Which of the following is NOT a black-box testing technique?

a) Equivalence partitioning

b) Boundary value analysis

c) Statement coverage

d) Decision table testing

14.What is the purpose of regression testing?

a) To verify that new features are working correctly

b) To retest the entire system after making changes to ensure that existing functionality is not affected

c) To test the system under high loads or stress conditions

d) To verify the system's performance against specified benchmarks

15.Which of the following statements best describes software testing?

a) The process of ensuring that a program works as intended

b) The process of finding and fixing all software defects

c) The process of evaluating software quality and identifying defects

d) The process of developing and implementing software solutions

16.What is the primary goal of unit testing?

a) To verify that the system as a whole works correctly

b) To test the integration between different software components

c) To validate that the software meets the specified requirements

d) To test individual units or components of the software in isolation

17.Which of the following is an example of a white-box testing technique?

a) Boundary value analysis

b) Equivalence partitioning

c) Use case testing

d) Statement coverage

18.What is the purpose of acceptance testing?

a) To test the system's performance under stress conditions

b) To validate that the software meets the user's requirements and expectations

c) To test the integration between different software components

d) To verify that individual units or components work correctly

19.Which of the following is NOT a common level of testing in the software testing life cycle?

a) Unit testing

b) System testing

c) Regression testing

d) Performance testing

Black box testing techniques

1.Which of the following is a black box testing technique?

a) Boundary value analysis

b) White box testing

c) Statement coverage

d) Control flow testing

2.What is the primary objective of equivalence partitioning?

a) To ensure all code paths are tested

b) To test individual units or components of the software

c) To partition the input domain into classes of equivalent data

d) To measure the code coverage achieved during testing

3.What is the purpose of decision table testing?

a) To test individual units or components of the software

b) To test the system's performance under stress conditions

c) To evaluate the behavior of the system based on different combinations of conditions and actions

d) To ensure all code paths are tested

4.Which of the following is a technique used in black box testing to generate test cases?

a) Loop testing

b) Path testing

c) Mutation testing

d) Use case testing

5.What is the purpose of state transition testing?

a) To measure the code coverage achieved during testing

b) To test the integration between different software components

c) To verify that the system works correctly under varying system states

d) To partition the input domain into classes of equivalent data

6.What is the primary focus of error guessing?

a) To test the system's performance under stress conditions

b) To test individual units or components of the software

c) To identify defects based on the tester's intuition and experience

d) To ensure all code paths are tested

7.Which of the following is NOT a black box testing technique?

a) Statement coverage

b) Decision table testing

c) Use case testing

d) Code walkthrough

8.What is the purpose of boundary value analysis?

a) To test the system's performance under stress conditions

b) To evaluate the behavior of the system based on different combinations of conditions and actions

c) To test individual units or components of the software

d) To test the software at its minimum and maximum input boundaries

9.Which black box testing technique focuses on testing the interaction between components?

a) Use case testing

b) State transition testing

c) Integration testing

d) Loop testing

10.Which black box testing technique is most effective in finding defects early in the software development life cycle?

a) Use case testing

b) Statement coverage

c) Equivalence partitioning

d) Exploratory testing

11.What is the primary advantage of random testing as a black box testing technique?

a) It ensures high code coverage

b) It requires less effort in test case design

c) It guarantees finding all possible defects

d) It provides detailed insight into the system's behavior

12.What is the primary goal of fuzz testing?

a) To ensure all code paths are tested

b) To test individual units or components of the software

c) To evaluate the behavior of the system under unexpected inputs

d) To test the system's performance under stress conditions

13.Which of the following is a black box testing technique?

a) Decision tree testing

b) Statement coverage

c) Path testing

d) Code walkthrough

14.What is the primary goal of equivalence partitioning?

a) To ensure all code paths are tested

b) To test individual units or components of the software

c) To partition the input domain into classes of equivalent data

d) To measure the code coverage achieved during testing

15.Which technique focuses on testing the interaction between components without considering their internal structure?

a) Integration testing

b) Loop testing

c) State transition testing

d) Decision table testing

16.What is the primary objective of boundary value analysis?

a) To test the system's performance under stress conditions

b) To evaluate the behavior of the system based on different combinations of conditions and actions

c) To test individual units or components of the software

d) To test the software at its minimum and maximum input boundaries

17.Which technique involves generating test cases based on the knowledge and experience of the tester?

a) Error guessing

b) Use case testing

c) Decision table testing

d) State transition testing

18.Which technique involves testing the system's behavior based on different combinations of conditions and actions?

a) Decision tree testing

b) Boundary value analysis

c) Decision table testing

d) Use case testing

19.Which technique is used to verify that the system works correctly under varying system states?

a) Loop testing

b) State transition testing

c) Path testing

d) Equivalence partitioning

20.What is the primary purpose of use case testing?

a) To ensure all code paths are tested

b) To evaluate the behavior of the system based on different combinations of conditions and actions

c) To test individual units or components of the software

d) To test the system's functionality from the user's perspective

21.Which technique involves testing the system using random inputs?

a) Exploratory testing

b) Decision table testing

c) Boundary value analysis

d) Fuzz testing

22.What is the primary advantage of exploratory testing as a black box testing technique?

a) It ensures high code coverage

b) It requires less effort in test case design

c) It guarantees finding all possible defects

d) It provides detailed insight into the system's behavior

23. What is testing?  
A. Finding broken code  
B. Evaluating deliverable to find errors  
C. A stage of all projects  
D. None of the mentioned

24. What is Cyclomatic complexity?  
A. Black box testing  
B. White-box testing  
C. Yellow box testing  
D. Green box testing

25. Which chart Lower and upper limits are present in?  
A. Run chart  
B. Bar chart  
C. Control chart  
D. None of the mentioned

26. Which methodology Maintenance testing is performed using?  
A. Retesting

B. Sanity testing  
C. Breadth test and depth test  
D. Confirmation testing

27. White Box Techniques are also classified as  
A. Design based testing  
B. Structural testing  
C. Error guessing technique  
D. None of the mentioned

28. Exhaustive testing is  
A. Always possible  
B. Practically possible  
C. Impractical but possible  
D. Impractical and impossible

29. What is the White box technique?  
A. Statement Testing  
B. Decision Testing  
C. Condition Coverage  
D. All of the mentioned

30. What are the various Testing Levels?  
A. Unit Testing  
B. System Testing  
C. Integration Testing  
D. All of the mentioned

31. Analysis of Boundary value belong to?  
A. White Box Testing  
B. Black Box Testing  
C. White Box & Black Box Testing  
D. None of the mentioned

White box testing techniques

1.Which of the following is a white box testing technique?

a) Boundary value analysis

b) Decision table testing

c) Loop testing

d) Use case testing

2.What is the primary goal of code coverage analysis in white box testing?

a) To evaluate the behavior of the system based on different combinations of conditions and actions

b) To test the system's functionality from the user's perspective

c) To ensure all code paths are executed during testing

d) To partition the input domain into classes of equivalent data

3.Which technique involves testing all possible paths through the code?

a) Statement coverage

b) Branch coverage

c) Path testing

d) Equivalence partitioning

4.What is the purpose of control flow testing in white box testing?

a) To test the system's performance under stress conditions

b) To ensure all code paths are executed during testing

c) To evaluate the behavior of the system based on different combinations of conditions and actions

d) To test individual units or components of the software

5.Which white box testing technique focuses on testing the logical decisions in the code?

a) Decision table testing

b) Branch coverage

c) Use case testing

d) Error guessing

6.What is the primary objective of statement coverage in white box testing?

a) To evaluate the behavior of the system based on different combinations of conditions and actions

b) To test the system's functionality from the user's perspective

c) To ensure all statements in the code are executed during testing

d) To partition the input domain into classes of equivalent data

7.Which white box testing technique involves testing specific scenarios or conditions within the code?

a) Loop testing

b) Equivalence partitioning

c) Decision table testing

d) Boundary value analysis

8.What is the purpose of data flow testing in white box testing?

a) To test the system's performance under stress conditions

b) To evaluate the behavior of the system based on different combinations of conditions and actions

c) To ensure all code paths are executed during testing

d) To test the flow of data within the code

9.Which white box testing technique involves modifying the source code to introduce defects and validate the effectiveness of testing?

a) Mutation testing

b) Boundary value analysis

c) Use case testing

d) Statement coverage

10.What is the primary focus of condition coverage in white box testing?

a) To evaluate the behavior of the system based on different combinations of conditions and actions

b) To test the system's functionality from the user's perspective

c) To ensure all possible conditions within the code are tested

d) To partition the input domain into classes of equivalent data

11.Which of the following term describes testing?  
a) Finding broken code  
b) Evaluating deliverable to find errors  
c) A stage of all projects  
d) None of the mentioned

12. What is Cyclomatic complexity?  
a) Black box testing  
b) White box testing  
c) Yellow box testing  
d) Green box testing  
View Answer

13. Lower and upper limits are present in which chart?  
a) Run chart  
b) Bar chart  
c) Control chart  
d) None of the mentioned

14. Maintenance testing is performed using which methodology?  
a) Retesting  
b) Sanity testing  
c) Breadth test and depth test  
d) Confirmation testing

15. White Box techniques are also classified as  
a) Design based testing  
b) Structural testing  
c) Error guessing technique  
d) None of the mentioned

16. Exhaustive testing is   
a) always possible  
b) practically possible  
c) impractical but possible  
d) impractical and impossible

17. Which of the following is/are White box technique?  
a) Statement Testing  
b) Decision Testing  
c) Condition Coverage  
d) All of the mentioned

18. What are the various Testing Levels?  
a) Unit Testing  
b) System Testing  
c) Integration Testing  
d) All of the mentioned  
19. Bound ry value analysis belong to?  
a) White Box Testing  
b) Black Box Testing  
c) White Box & Black Box Testing  
d) None of the mentioned

20. Alpha testing is done at  
a) Developer’s end  
b) User’s end  
c) Developer’s & User’s end  
d) None of the mentioned

White box testing techniques

1.A flexible product development strategy where a development team works together to reach a specific goal called what?

a) Scrum  
b) FDD  
c) DevOps  
d) MDD  
e) Both a & b  
f) All of the above

2. A key principle of Scrum is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Strict requirements  
b) Requirements volatility  
c) Fixed scale development  
d) Cross-functional development  
e) Both a & b  
f) All of the above

3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ represents the product’s stakeholders and the voice of the customer  
a) Development Team  
b) Scrum Master  
c) Product Owner  
d) Servant-leader  
e) Both a & b  
f) All of the above

4. What is the basic unit of development in Scrum?  
a) Class  
b) Manifesto  
c) Slice  
d) Sprint  
e) Both a & b  
f) All of the above

5. The Sprint is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effort.  
a) Time boxed  
b) Closed  
c) Sandboxed  
d) Open  
e) Both a & b  
f) All of the above

6. The team holds a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with specific guidelines every day during a Sprint  
a) Impediment  
b) Daily Scrum  
c) Backlog refinement  
d) Sum of Scrums  
e) Both a & b  
f) All of the above

7. On what the team reflects on the past Sprint.  
a) Sprint Review  
b) Daily Scrum  
c) Sprint Retrospective  
d) Sprint Reflection  
e) Both a & b  
f) All of the above

8. What are the various Testing Levels?  
a) Unit Testing  
b) System Testing  
c) Integration Testing  
d) None of these  
e) Both a & b  
f) All of the above

9. The value of boundary analysis belong to?  
a) White Box Testing  
b) Black Box Testing  
c) White Box & Black Box Testing  
d) None of the mentioned  
e) Both a & b  
f) All of the above

10. Alpha testing is done at

a) Developer’s end  
b) User’s end  
c) Developer’s & User’s end  
d) None of these  
e) Both a & b  
f) All of the above

11) In which step the testing of real-time software is to test each task independently.

a) First step  
b) Second step  
c) Third step  
d) Fourth step  
e) Both a & b  
f) All of the above

12) In ………………….., once errors in individual tasks and in system behavior have been isolated, testing shifts to time related errors.  
a) Task testing  
b) Inter task testing  
c) Behavioral testing

d) System testing  
e) Both a & b  
f) All of the above

13) Which of the below mentioned option probes the programs ability to handle data at the limits of acceptability.  
a) Boundary value analysis  
b) Graph-based testing  
c) Equivalence partitioning  
d) Loop testing

14.Which of the following is a white box testing technique?

a) Boundary value analysis

b) Decision table testing

c) Loop testing

d) Use case testing

15.What is the primary goal of code coverage analysis in white box testing?

a) To evaluate the behavior of the system based on different combinations of conditions and actions

b) To test the system's functionality from the user's perspective

c) To ensure all code paths are executed during testing

d) To partition the input domain into classes of equivalent data

16.Which technique involves testing all possible paths through the code?

a) Statement coverage

b) Branch coverage

c) Path testing

d) Equivalence partitioning

17.What is the purpose of control flow testing in white box testing?

a) To test the system's performance under stress conditions

b) To ensure all code paths are executed during testing

c) To evaluate the behavior of the system based on different combinations of conditions and actions

d) To test individual units or components of the software

18.Which white box testing technique focuses on testing the logical decisions in the code?

a) Decision table testing

b) Branch coverage

c) Use case testing

d) Error guessing

19.What is the primary objective of statement coverage in white box testing?

a) To evaluate the behavior of the system based on different combinations of conditions and actions

b) To test the system's functionality from the user's perspective

c) To ensure all statements in the code are executed during testing

d) To partition the input domain into classes of equivalent data

20.Which white box testing technique involves testing specific scenarios or conditions within the code?

a) Loop testing

b) Equivalence partitioning

c) Decision table testing

d) Boundary value analysis

21.What is the purpose of data flow testing in white box testing?

a) To test the system's performance under stress conditions

b) To evaluate the behavior of the system based on different combinations of conditions and actions

c) To ensure all code paths are executed during testing

d) To test the flow of data within the code

22.Which white box testing technique involves modifying the source code to introduce defects and validate the effectiveness of testing?

a) Mutation testing

b) Boundary value analysis

c) Use case testing

d) Statement coverage

23.What is the primary focus of condition coverage in white box testing?

a) To evaluate the behavior of the system based on different combinations of conditions and actions

b) To test the system's functionality from the user's perspective

c) To ensure all possible conditions within the code are tested

d) To partition the input domain into classes of equivalent data

Levels of testing

1. Which of the following is not a level of software testing?

a) Unit testing

b) Integration testing

c) System testing

d) Documentation testing

2. Which level of testing focuses on testing the interactions between different components or modules?

a) Unit testing

b) Integration testing

c) System testing

d) Acceptance testing

3. Which level of testing validates whether the system meets the specified requirements?

a) Unit testing

b) Integration testing

c) System testing

d) Regression testing

4. Which level of testing is typically performed by end users or customers to ensure the system meets their needs?

a) Unit testing

b) Integration testing

c) System testing

d) Acceptance testing

5. Which level of testing focuses on testing individual components or units of code?

a) Unit testing

b) Integration testing

c) System testing

d) Performance testing

6. Which level of testing is performed to ensure that changes or modifications to the system do not introduce new defects?

a) Unit testing

b) Integration testing

c) System testing

d) Regression testing

7. Which level of testing checks the system's ability to handle a large amount of data or users?

a) Unit testing

b) Integration testing

c) System testing

d) Performance testing

8. Which level of testing focuses on verifying the documentation, user manuals, and help files?

a) Unit testing

b) Integration testing

c) System testing

d) Documentation testing

9. Which level of testing is performed to ensure the system's compatibility with different hardware, software, and network environments?

a) Unit testing

b) Integration testing

c) System testing

d) Compatibility testing

10. Which level of testing is performed to simulate real-world usage scenarios and evaluate the system's behavior under normal and peak loads?

a) Unit testing

b) Integration testing

c) System testing

d) Performance testing

11. Which level of testing focuses on testing the system's behavior in the presence of unexpected or invalid inputs?

a) Unit testing

b) Integration testing

c) System testing

d) Security testing

12. Which level of testing is performed to ensure that the system can recover from crashes or failures and continue operating without data loss?

a) Unit testing

b) Integration testing

c) System testing

d) Resilience testing

13. Which level of testing checks the system's ability to handle simultaneous user interactions and ensure data integrity?

a) Unit testing

b) Integration testing

c) System testing

d) Concurrency testing

14. Which level of testing focuses on testing the system's user interface and user experience?

a) Unit testing

b) Integration testing

c) System testing

d) Usability testing

15. Which level of testing verifies the system's compliance with industry or regulatory standards?

a) Unit testing

b) Integration testing

c) System testing

d) Compliance testing