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

Answer: b

Explanation: Software testing is the process of evaluation a software item to detect differences between given input and expected output.

White Box techniques are also classified as

a) Design based testing

b) Structural testing

c) Error guessing technique

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: The structural testing is the testing of the structure of the system or component. Structural testing is often referred to as ‘white box’ or ‘glass box’ or ‘clear-box testing’ because in structural testing we are interested in what is happening ‘inside the system/application’.

What is Cyclomatic complexity?

a) Black box testing

b) White box testing

c) Yellow box testing

d) Green box testing

Answer: b

Explanation: Cyclomatic complexity measures the amount of decision logic in the program module.Cyclomatic complexity gives the minimum number of paths that can generate all possible paths through the module.

Exhaustive testing is

a) always possible

b) practically possible

c) impractical but possible

d) impractical and impossible

Answer: c

Explanation: Exhaustive testing is the testing where we execute single test case for multiple test data.It means if we are using single test case for different product or module under manual testing.

testing .

Which of the following is/are White box technique?

a) Statement Testing

b) Decision Testing

c) Condition Coverage

d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

Explanation: Statement testing, decision testing, condition coverage all of them uses white box technique.

advertisement

What are the various Testing Levels?

a) Unit Testing

b) System Testing

c) Integration Testing

d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

Explanation: Unit, system, integration testing all of them are levels in testing.

Boundary value analysis belong to?

a) White Box Testing

b) Black Box Testing

c) White Box & Black Box Testing

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: Boundary value analysis is based on testing at the boundaries between partitions and checks the output with expected output.

Alpha testing is done at

a) Developer’s end

b) User’s end

c) Developer’s & User’s end

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: Alpha testing takes place at the developer’s end. Developers observe the users and note problems. Alpha testing is testing of an application when development is about to complete. Minor design changes can still be made as a result of alpha testing.

The order in which test levels are performed is:

a) Unit, Integration, Acceptance, System  
b) Unit, System, Integration, Acceptance  
c) Unit, Integration, System, Acceptance  
d) It depends on the nature of a project

Answer:d) It depends on nature of a project.

Explanation: Test levels can always be reorganized or combined depending upon the nature of a project or system architecture.

System testing is a

a) Black box testing  
b) Grey box testing  
c) White box testing  
d) Both a and b

Answer:a) Black box testing

### **What is “V” Model?**

a) Test Design Technique  
b) Test Type  
c) SDLC Model  
d) Test Level

SDLC Model

### **Q4) Test cases are designed during which of the following stages?**

a) Test recording  
b) Test configuration  
c) Test planning  
d) Test specification

**Answer:** d) Test specification

### **Which is not the other name for structural testing?**

a) Behavioral testing  
b) Glass box testing  
c) White box testing  
d) None of the above

**Answer: a)**Behavioral testing

### **White-box testing can be started:**

a) After installation  
b) After SRS creation  
c) After programming  
d) After designing

**Answer: c)** After programming

### **Unit testing is done by:**

a) Users  
b) Developers  
c) Customers  
d) None of the mentioned

**Answer: b)** Developers

Explanation: Unit testing is a method by which individual units of source code, sets of one or more computer program modules together with associated control data, operating procedures and usage procedures are tested to identify if they are fit for use or not.

### **Which of the following is not a** **Software Development Life Cycle Phase?**

a) Requirements Gathering  
b) Test Closure  
c) Coding  
d) Testing

**Answer: b)** Test Closure

When can customer says that the quality of the product is too good?

a. Software meets its defined specification

b. Software is technically excellent

c. Software has few bugs

d. Software fulfills expectations of customer

 Ans: d

Bug is the same name of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Error

b. Incident

c. Mistake

d. Defect

 Ans: d

 What are the objectives of Integration Testing?

a. To verify that system is functioning according to specified requirements.

b. To verify that system meets user expectation and needs.

c. To verify that system separately testable modules are functioning properly.

d. To verify that interfaces between different parts of system.

 Ans: d

Which of the following situations can we say “There is a Defect”?  
a. A requirement is not implemented

b. A requirement is wrongly implemented

c. Something extra is implemented which is not specified in URS

d. All of the above

 Ans: d

Errors,Defects,Failures are synonymous.  
  
a. True

b. False

 Ans: b

Which of the following statements is correct to perform a successful Software Testing Process?  
  
a. Conduct formal technical reviews prior to testing.

b. Specify requirements in a quantifiable manner.

c. Option A and B are correct

d. None of the above

 Ans: c

 Which of the followings is/are characteristics of good testing?  
  
1. Testers should involve early in project development.  
2. Every development activity corresponds with some testing activity.  
3. Testing should instantly start once code is delivered to tester.  
4. All test cases should be prepared before even code is written  
5. All test basis should be reviewed.

a. 1,2,4

b. 1,3,4,5

c. 1,2,4,5

d. All of the above

 Ans: c

Which of the following are the objectives of Software Testing?  
  
a. Determines that software product satisfy specified requirements

b. Demonstrate that software products are fit for use

c. Detect defects

d. All the above

Ans: d

Software quality is measured by functional as well as non functional attributes.  
a. True

b. False

Ans: a

What is the main purpose of integration testing?  
a. Design errors

b. Interface errors

c. Procedure errors

d. None of the above

Ans: b

Testing helps us to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  of product by finding defects in product.  
  
a. Fix defect

b. Improve quality

c. Measure quality

d. All of the above.

Ans: c

Which of the following is not a part of Performance Testing?

a. Measuring the LOC.   
b. Measuring Response Time.  
c. Measuring Transaction Rate.  
d. None of the above.

Ans: a

Match the following List 1 to List 2:  
                                               
a. Project Risk ------------- i. Threaten the quality and timeliness of the software to be produced.  
b. Technical Risk ---------- ii. Threaten the viability of the software to be built.  
c. Business Risk ----------- iii. Threaten the project plan.

a. a - iii, b - ii, c - i  
b. a - ii, b - iii, c - i  
c. a - iii, b - i, c - ii  
d. a - i, b - ii, c – iii

Ans: c

Choose the correct option according to the given statements.  
  
Staement 1: Unit Testing focuses verification effort on the smallest unit of Software Design.  
Staement 2: In general Unit Testing is done by Software Developer.  
Staement 3: Unit Testing comes under White Box Testing.  
Staement 4: Unit Testing comes under Black Box Testing.

a. Statement 1, 2, 3, are correct.  
b. Only statement 1 and 2 are correct.  
c. Only statement 3 is correct.  
d. Only statement 4 is correct.

Ans: a

Followings are major tasks of Test planning activity. Arrange them in correct order.  
  
1. Determine Test approach  
2. Determine Required test resources  
3. Determine scope and risks and identify objectives of testing  
4. Implement the test policy and/or the test strategy  
5. Determine the exit criteria  
6. Schedule test analysis and design tasks, test implementation, execution and evaluation

a. 3,1,2,5,4,6  
b. 3,1,2,5,6,4  
c. 3,2,1,5,4,6  
d. 3,1,4,2,6,5

Ans: d

..... a software system means to check if the needs that a user of the system has will be met. ..... is an internal quality process to determine compliance with a specification.  
  
A) Verification, Validating  
B) Validating, Verification

Ans: b

When conducting functional tests, you’ll be using ...... techniques almost exclusively.  
  
A) Formal  
B) Both validation & verificaiton  
C) Verification  
D) validation

Ans: d

"if a user presses a request button at floor i, an available elevator must arrive at floor i soon" can be ....... but not .......  
  
A) validated, verified  
B) verified, validated

Ans: a

Some more specific reasons for conducting performance testing include:

1. Assessing release readiness
2. Assessing infrastructure adequacy
3. Assessing adequacy of developed software performance
4. All of the above

Ans: d

The role of testing is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. Verification

b. Validation

c. Both a and b

d. None of the above

Ans: c

**Note: Also refer shared excel sheet and descriptive que/ans**