**Fundamental test process TEST**

1. **Though activities in the Fundamental test process may overlap or occur concurrently, identify the logical sequential process.**
2. Test Implementation and Execution
3. Test Closure activities
4. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting
5. Test planning and control
6. Test analysis and design
7. iv-v-iii-ii-i
8. v-i-iii-ii-iv
9. iv-v-i-iii-ii
10. v-ii-iii-i-iv

Answer: c

1. **What is the USUAL sequence for performing the following activities during the fundamental Test Process?**
2. Analyze the test basis documents.
3. Define the expected results.
4. Create the test execution schedule.
5. Establish the traceability of the test conditions.
6. d, a, c, b
7. a, d, b, c
8. a, b, c, d
9. a, b, d, c

Answer: b

1. **A deviation from the specified or expected behavior that is visible to end-users in called:**
2. An error
3. A fault
4. A failure
5. A defect

Answer: c

Error: Mistake is a human action that produces an incorrect result.

Fault (bug, defect) is a flaw in a component or system that can cause the component or system to fail to perform it’s required function.

Failure: is deviation of the component or system from its expected delivery, service or result.

1. **What should be taken into account to determine when to stop testing?**
2. Technical risk
3. Business risk
4. Project constraints
5. Product documentation
6. I and II are true. III and N are false
7. III is true, I, II, and IV are false
8. I, II, and IV are true; III is false
9. I, II and III are true, IV is false.

Answer: d

1. **Which of the following is false?**
2. In a system, two different failures may have different severities.
3. A system is necessarily more reliable after debugging for the removal of a fault.
4. A fault need not affect the reliability of a system.
5. Undetected errors may lead to faults and eventually to incorrect behavior.

Answer: b

1. **Test data planning essentially includes.**
2. Network
3. Operational model
4. Boundary value analysis
5. Test procedure planning

Answer: d

1. **Which of the following is true?**
2. Component testing should be black box, system testing should be white box.
3. If u find a lot of bugs in testing, you should not be very confident about the quality of software.
4. The fewer bugs you find, the better your testing was.
5. The more tests you run, the more bugs you will find.

Answer: b

1. **Which of the following is not a phase of the fundamental test process?**
2. Test planning and control
3. Test implementation and execution
4. Requirement analysis
5. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

Answer: C

The steps in fundamental test process are:

Test planning and control

Test analysis and design

Test implementation and execution

Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

Test closure activities.

1. **Evaluating testability of the requirements and system are a part of which phase:**
2. Test analysis and design
3. Test planning and control
4. Test implementation and execution
5. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

Answer: a

Test analysis and design has the following major tasks

-Review the test basis

-identify test conditions.

-design the tests

-evaluates testability of the requirements and system

-design the test environment set-up

1. **Which of the following could be a reason for a failure**
2. Testing fault
3. Software fault
4. Design fault
5. Environment fault
6. Documentation fault
7. 2 is a valid reason; 1,3,4,5 are not
8. 1,2,3,4 are valid reason; 5 is not
9. 1,2,3 are valid reason;4&5 are not
10. All of them are valid reasons for failure

Answer: d

1. **Handover of test ware is a part of which phase**
2. Test analysis and design
3. Test planning and control
4. Test closure activities
5. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

Answer: C

Test closure activities include the following major tasks:

-check which planned deliverables we delivered and ensure all incident reports have resolved.

-finalize and archive test ware.

-hand over of test ware

-evaluate how the testing went and analyze lessons learned.

1. **Test case grouped into manageable (and scheduled) units are called as**
2. Test harness
3. Test suite
4. Test cycle
5. Test driver

Answer: b

1. **Which of the following statements describes a key principle of software testing?**
2. Automated tests allow better statements of confidence about the quality of software products.
3. For a software system, it is normally impossible to test all the input and output combinations.
4. Exhaustive software testing is, with enough effort and tool support, feasible for all software.
5. The purpose of software testing is demonstrating the absence of defects in software products.

Answer: b

1. **What is the purpose of a test completion criterion?**
2. To know when a specific test has finished its execution.
3. To ensure that the test case specification is complete
4. To set the criteria used in generating test inputs
5. To determine when to stop testing

Answer: d

1. **Which of the following is a KEY test closure task?**
2. Ensuring proper environment setup
3. Writing a test summary report
4. Assessing the need for additional tests
5. Finalizing and archiving test ware

Answer: d

1. **which defects are OFTEN much cheaper to remove?**
2. Usability defects found by customers
3. Defects in infrequently used functionality
4. Defects that were detected early
5. Minor defects that were found by users

Answer: c

1. **Which activity in the fundamental test process creates test suites for efficient test execution?**
2. Implementation and execution
3. Planning and control
4. Analysis and design
5. Test closure.

Answer: a

1. **Which of the problems below BEST characterize a result of software failure?**
2. Damaged reputation
3. Lack of methodology
4. Inadequate training
5. Regulatory compliance

Answer: a

1. **What is the purpose of exit criteria?**
2. To define when a test level is complete.
3. To determine when a test has completed.
4. To identify when a software system should be retired.
5. To determine whether a test has passed.

Answer: a

1. **Which activities form part of test planning?**
2. Developing test cases.
3. Defining the overall approach to testing
4. Assigning resources.
5. Building the test environment
6. Writing test conditions.
7. i, ii & iv are true, iii & v are false
8. ii & iii are true, i, iv & v are false
9. iv & v are true, i, ii & are false
10. i, ii & iii are true iv & v are false

Answer: b

1. **What principle is BEST described when test designs are written by a third party?**
2. Exploratory testing
3. Independent testing
4. Integration testing
5. Interoperability testing

Answer: b

1. **Which of the following is a benefit of test independence?**
2. It does not require familiarity with the code
3. It is cheaper than using developers to test their own code
4. It avoids author bias in defining effective tests.
5. Testers are better at finding defects than developers

Answer: c

1. **Which is the best definition of complete testing:**
2. You have discovered every bug in the program.
3. You have tested every statement, branch, and combination of branches in the program.
4. You have completed every test in the test plan.
5. You have reached the scheduled ship date.

Answer: a

1. **Which is not the testing objectives**
2. Finding defects
3. Gaining confidence about the level of quality and providing information
4. Preventing defects
5. Debugging defects.

Answer: d

1. **Which of the following is a KEY task of a tester?**
2. Reviewing tests developed by others
3. Writing a test strategy for the project
4. Deciding what should be automated
5. Writing test summary reports

Answer: a

1. **Which is not a testing principle**
2. Early testing
3. Defect clustering
4. Pesticide paradox
5. Exhaustive testing

Answer: d

1. **What consists of a set of input values, execution preconditions and expected results?**
2. Test script
3. Test procedure specification
4. Test case
5. Test data

Answer: c

1. **The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ testing will be performed by the people at clients own locations**
2. Alpha testing
3. Field testing
4. Performance testing
5. System testing

Answer: b

1. **Which of the following MAIN activity is part of the fundamental test process?**
2. Initiating and planning
3. Documenting root-causes
4. Capturing lessons learned
5. Planning and control

Answer: d

1. **The purpose of exit criteria is**
2. Define when to stop testing
3. End of test level
4. When a set of tests has achieved a specific precondition
5. All of the above

Answer: d

1. **Which of the following is a MAJOR test planning task?**
2. Determining the exit criteria
3. Measuring and analyzing results
4. Implementing corrective actions
5. Monitoring and documenting progress

Answer: a

1. **Exhaustive testing is**
2. Is impractical but possible
3. Is practically possible
4. Is impractical and impossible
5. Is always possible

Answer: c

1. **What is the process of analyzing and removing causes of failures in software?**
2. Validation
3. Testing
4. Debugging
5. Verification

Answer: c

1. **When to stop testing?**
2. Stop when scheduled time for testing expires
3. Stop if 75% of the pre-defined number of errors is detected.
4. Stop when all the test cases execute with detecting few errors.
5. None of the above

Answer: a

Common factors considered to decided stop testing:

Deadline, test budget, percentage of test cases passed, extent of functionality or requirements covered, minimum accepted bug rate, duration of beta or alpha testing periods.

1. **Features to be tested, approach, the testing tasks and test deliverables should be specified in which document?**
2. Test case specification
3. Test procedure specification
4. Test plan
5. Test design specification

Answer: c

1. **Pick the best definition of quality?**
2. Quality is job one
3. Zero defects
4. Conformance to requirements
5. Work as designed

Answer: c

1. **Which of the following statement is the MOST valid goal for a test team?**
2. Determine whether enough component testing was executed.
3. Cause as many failures as possible so that faults can be identified and corrected.
4. Prove that all faults are identified.
5. Prove that any remaining faults will not cause any failures

Answer: b