**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
11. **What is the USUAL sequence for performing the following activities during the fundamental Test Process?**
12. Analyze the test basis documents.
13. Define the expected results.
14. Create the test execution schedule.
15. Establish the traceability of the test conditions.
16. d, a, c, b
17. a, d, b, c
18. a, b, c, d
19. a, b, d, c
20. **A deviation from the specified or expected behavior that is visible to end-users in called:**
21. An error
22. A fault
23. A failure
24. A defect
25. **What should be taken into account to determine when to stop testing?**
26. Technical risk
27. Business risk
28. Project constraints
29. Product documentation
30. I and II are true. III and N are false
31. III is true, I, II, and IV are false
32. I, II, and IV are true; III is false
33. I, II and III are true, IV is false.
34. **Which of the following is false?**
35. In a system, two different failures may have different severities.
36. A system is necessarily more reliable after debugging for the removal of a fault.
37. A fault need not affect the reliability of a system.
38. Undetected errors may lead to faults and eventually to incorrect behavior.
39. **Test data planning essentially includes.**
40. Network
41. Operational model
42. Boundary value analysis
43. Test procedure planning
44. **Which of the following is true?**
45. Component testing should be black box, system testing should be white box.
46. If u find a lot of bugs in testing, you should not be very confident about the quality of software.
47. The fewer bugs you find, the better your testing was.
48. The more tests you run, the more bugs you will find.
49. **Which of the following is not a phase of the fundamental test process?**
50. Test planning and control
51. Test implementation and execution
52. Requirement analysis
53. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting
54. **Evaluating testability of the requirements and system are a part of which phase:**
55. Test analysis and design
56. Test planning and control
57. Test implementation and execution
58. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting
59. **Which of the following could be a reason for a failure**
60. Testing fault
61. Software fault
62. Design fault
63. Environment fault
64. Documentation fault
65. 2 is a valid reason; 1,3,4,5 are not
66. 1,2,3,4 are valid reason; 5 is not
67. 1,2,3 are valid reason;4&5 are not
68. All of them are valid reasons for failure
69. **Handover of test ware is a part of which phase**
70. Test analysis and design
71. Test planning and control
72. Test closure activities
73. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting
74. **Test case grouped into manageable (and scheduled) units are called as**
75. Test harness
76. Test suite
77. Test cycle
78. Test driver
79. **Which of the following statements describes a key principle of software testing?**
80. Automated tests allow better statements of confidence about the quality of software products.
81. For a software system, it is normally impossible to test all the input and output combinations.
82. Exhaustive software testing is, with enough effort and tool support, feasible for all software.
83. The purpose of software testing is demonstrating the absence of defects in software products.
84. **What is the purpose of a test completion criterion?**
85. To know when a specific test has finished its execution.
86. To ensure that the test case specification is complete
87. To set the criteria used in generating test inputs
88. To determine when to stop testing
89. **Which of the following is a KEY test closure task?**
90. Ensuring proper environment setup
91. Writing a test summary report
92. Assessing the need for additional tests
93. Finalizing and archiving test ware
94. **which defects are OFTEN much cheaper to remove?**
95. Usability defects found by customers
96. Defects in infrequently used functionality
97. Defects that were detected early
98. Minor defects that were found by users
99. **Which activity in the fundamental test process creates test suites for efficient test execution?**
100. Implementation and execution
101. Planning and control
102. Analysis and design
103. Test closure.
104. **Which of the problems below BEST characterize a result of software failure?**
105. Damaged reputation
106. Lack of methodology
107. Inadequate training
108. Regulatory compliance
109. **What is the purpose of exit criteria?**
110. To define when a test level is complete.
111. To determine when a test has completed.
112. To identify when a software system should be retired.
113. To determine whether a test has passed.
114. **Which activities form part of test planning?**
115. Developing test cases.
116. Defining the overall approach to testing
117. Assigning resources.
118. Building the test environment
119. Writing test conditions.
120. i, ii & iv are true, iii & v are false
121. ii & iii are true, i, iv & v are false
122. iv & v are true, i, ii & are false
123. i, ii & iii are true iv & v are false
124. **What principle is BEST described when test designs are written by a third party?**
125. Exploratory testing
126. Independent testing
127. Integration testing
128. Interoperability testing
129. **Which of the following is a benefit of test independence?**
130. It does not require familiarity with the code
131. It is cheaper than using developers to test their own code
132. It avoids author bias in defining effective tests.
133. Testers are better at finding defects than developers
134. **Which is the best definition of complete testing:**
135. You have discovered every bug in the program.
136. You have tested every statement, branch, and combination of branches in the program.
137. You have completed every test in the test plan.
138. You have reached the scheduled ship date.
139. **Which is not the testing objectives**
140. Finding defects
141. Gaining confidence about the level of quality and providing information
142. Preventing defects
143. Debugging defects.
144. **Which of the following is a KEY task of a tester?**
145. Reviewing tests developed by others
146. Writing a test strategy for the project
147. Deciding what should be automated
148. Writing test summary reports
149. **Which is not a testing principle**
150. Early testing
151. Defect clustering
152. Pesticide paradox
153. Exhaustive testing
154. **What consists of a set of input values, execution preconditions and expected results?**
155. Test script
156. Test procedure specification
157. Test case
158. Test data
159. **The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ testing will be performed by the people at clients own locations**
160. Alpha testing
161. Field testing
162. Performance testing
163. System testing
164. **Which of the following MAIN activity is part of the fundamental test process?**
165. Initiating and planning
166. Documenting root-causes
167. Capturing lessons learned
168. Planning and control
169. **The purpose of exit criteria is**
170. Define when to stop testing
171. End of test level
172. When a set of tests has achieved a specific precondition
173. All of the above
174. **Which of the following is a MAJOR test planning task?**
175. Determining the exit criteria
176. Measuring and analyzing results
177. Implementing corrective actions
178. Monitoring and documenting progress
179. **Exhaustive testing is**
180. Is impractical but possible
181. Is practically possible
182. Is impractical and impossible
183. Is always possible
184. **What is the process of analyzing and removing causes of failures in software?**
185. Validation
186. Testing
187. Debugging
188. Verification
189. **When to stop testing?**
190. Stop when scheduled time for testing expires
191. Stop if 75% of the pre-defined number of errors is detected.
192. Stop when all the test cases execute with detecting few errors.
193. None of the above
194. **Features to be tested, approach, the testing tasks and test deliverables should be specified in which document?**
195. Test case specification
196. Test procedure specification
197. Test plan
198. Test design specification
199. **Pick the best definition of quality?**
200. Quality is job one
201. Zero defects
202. Conformance to requirements
203. Work as designed
204. **Which of the following statement is the MOST valid goal for a test team?**
205. Determine whether enough component testing was executed.
206. Cause as many failures as possible so that faults can be identified and corrected.
207. Prove that all faults are identified.
208. Prove that any remaining faults will not cause any failures