

## **QUESTIONS ON TESTING THROUGHOUT THE SDLC , and Test management**

**Answer the following questions - All Notes are available for you online- for each question, justify your answer**

**Each question carries 2mks = 15x2mks = 30marks**

Question 1. Which of the following artefacts can. NOT be examined using review techniques?

- a. Software code.
- b. User story.
- c. Test designs.
- d. User's intentions.

Question 2: Which of the following are the main activities of the work product review process?

- 1. Planning.
  - 2. Initiate review.
  - 3. Select reviewers.
  - 4. Individual review.
  - 5. Review meeting.
  - 6. Evaluating review findings against exit criteria.
  - 7. Issue communication and analysis.
  - 8. Fixing and reporting.
- a. 1, 2, 4, 7, 8.
  - b. 2, 3, 4, 5, 8.
  - c. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7.
  - d. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Question 3: Which statement about static and dynamic testing is True?

- a. Static testing and dynamic testing have different objectives.
- b. Static testing and dynamic testing find the same types of defects.
- c. Static testing identifies defects through failures; dynamic testing finds defects directly.

- d. Static testing can find some types of defects with less effort than dynamic testing.

Question 4 What statement about reviews is True?

- a. Inspections are led by a trained moderator, but this is not necessary for technical reviews.
- b. Technical reviews are led by a trained leader, inspections are not.
- c. In a walkthrough, the author does not attend.
- d. Participants for a walkthrough always need to be thoroughly trained.

Question 5 : Which statement below is True?

- a. Management ensures effective running of review meetings; the review leader decides who will be involved.
- b. Management is responsible for review planning; the facilitator monitors ongoing cost effectiveness.
- c. Management organizes when and where reviews will take place; the review leader assigns staff, budget and time.
- d. Management decides on the execution of reviews; the facilitator is often the person on whom the success of the review depends.

Question 6 : Match the following characteristics with the type of review.

- 1. Led by the author.
- 2. Undocumented.
- 3. Reviewers are technical peers of the author.
- 4. Led by a trained moderator or leader.
- 5. Uses entry and exit criteria.

INSP: Inspection

TR: Technical review IR: Informal review W: Walkthrough

- a. INSP: 4, TR: 3, IR: 2 and 5, W: 1
- b. INSP: 4 and 5, TR: 3, IR: 2, W: 1
- c. INSP: 1 and 5, TR: 3, IR: 2, W: 4
- d. INSP: 5, TR: 4, IR: 3, W: 1 and 2

Question 7 Which of the following statements about success factors in reviews are True?

- 1. Reviewers should try to review as much of the work product as they can
- 2. The author acknowledges and appreciates defects found in their work.

3. Each review has clear objectives, which are communicated to the reviewers.
  4. Testers are not normally involved in reviews, as their work focuses on test design.
  5. Checklists should be standardized and used for all types of work product.
- a. 2 and 3
  - b. 1,2 and 3
  - c. 1,2 and 4
  - d. 2,3 and 5

Question 8 : Which review technique is this: reviewing a requirements specification or user story from the point of view of an end-user of the system, using a checklist?

- a. Checklist-based.
- b. Role-based.
- c. Perspective-based.
- d. Scenario-based.

Question 9: What is a potential drawback of independent testing?

- a. Independent testing is likely to find the same defects as developers.
- b. Developers may lose a sense of responsibility for quality.
- c. Independent testing may find more defects.
- d. Independent testers may be too familiar with the system.

Question 10: Which of the following is among the typical tasks of a test manager?

- a. Develop system requirements, design specifications and usage models.
- b. Handle test automation duties.
- c. Keep tests and test coverage hidden from developers.
- d. Gather and report test progress metrics.

Question 11: What is the primary difference between the test plan, the test design specification and the test procedure specification?

- a. The test plan describes one or more levels of testing, the test design specification identifies the associated high-level test cases and a test procedure specification describes the actions for executing a test.

- b. The test plan is for managers, the test design specification is for developers and the test procedure specification is for testers who are automating tests.
- c. The test plan is the least thorough, the test procedure specification is the most thorough and the test design specification is midway between the two.
- d. The test plan is finished in the first third of the project, the test design specification is finished in the middle third of the project and the test procedure specification is finished in the last third of the project.

Question 12: Which of the following factors is an influence on the test effort involved in most projects?

- a. Geographical separation of tester and developers.
- b. The departure of the test manager during the project.
- c. The quality of the information used to develop the tests.
- d. Unexpected long-term illness by a member of the project team.

Question 13: A business domain expert has given advice and guidance about the way the testing should be carried out and a technology expert has recommended using a checklist of common types of defect. Which two test strategies are being used?

- a. Analytical and Process compliant.
- b. Reactive and Methodical.
- c. Directed and Methodical.
- d. Regression-averse and Analytical.

Question 14: In a defect report, the tester makes the following statement:

'The payment processing subsystem fails to accept payments from American Express cardholders, which is considered a must-work feature for this release.' This statement is likely to be found in which of the following sections?

- a. Scope or degree of impact of the defect.
- b. Identification of the test item.
- c. Summary of the defect.
- d. Description of the defect.

Question 15: Which of the following metrics would be most useful to monitor during test execution?

- a. Percentage of test cases written.
- b. Number of test environments remaining to be configured.

- c. Number of defects found and fixed.
- d. Percent age of requirements for which a test has been written.

(Good Lock)