Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

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CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

III B.Sc(Information Technology)[2015-18]
Semester V
Elective I: Software Testing-512U5
Multiple Choice Questions.

1. To check whether we are developing the right product according to the customer requirements are not. It is a static process ____.
   A. Validation.
   B. Verification.
   C. Quality Assurance.
   D. Quality control.
  ANSWER: B

2. To check whether we have developed the product according to the customer requirements r not. It is a Dynamic process.
   A. Validation.
   B. Verification.
   C. Quality Assurance.
   D. Quality Control.
  ANSWER: A

3. A Non-Functional Software testing done to check if the user interface is easy to use and understand____.
   A. Usability Testing.
   B. Security Testing.
   C. Unit testing.
   D. Block Box Testing.
  ANSWER: A

4. What are the Testing Levels?.
   A. Unit Testing.
   B. Integration Testing.
   C. System Testing and Acceptance Testing.
   D. All the above.
  ANSWER: D

5. Defects generally fall into the following categories?.
   A. WRONG.
   B. MISSING.
   C. EXTRA.
   D. ALL THE ABOVE.
  ANSWER: D

6. Which Software Development Life cycle model will require to start Testing Activities when starting development activities itself?.
   A. Water falls model.
   B. Spiral Model.
   C. V-model.
   D. Linear model.
 ANSWER: C

7. What are all the activities happens in Requirements Phase analysis?
   A. Determine verification approach
   B. Determine adequacy of requirements
   C. Generate functional test data
   D. All the above
 ANSWER: D

8. Testing should be stopped when ____.
   A. all the planned tests have been run.
   B. time has run out.
   C. all faults have been fixed correctly.
   D. it depends on the risks for the system being tested.
 ANSWER: D

9. The place to start if you want a (new) test tool is ____.
   A. Attend a tool exhibition.
   B. Invite a vendor to give a demo.
   C. Analyse your needs and requirements
   D. Find out what your budget would be for the tool.
 ANSWER: C

10. When a new testing tool is purchased, it should be used first by_____.
   A. A small team to establish the best way to use the tool.
   B. Everyone who may eventually have some use for the tool.
   C. The independent testing team.
   D. The managers to see what projects it should be used in.
 ANSWER: B

11. Test managers should not_____.
   A. report on deviations from the project plan.
   B. sign the system off for release.
   C. re-allocate resource to meet original plans.
   D. raise incidents on faults that they have found.
 ANSWER: C

12. Which of the following is NOT part of system testing_____.
   A. business process-based testing.
   B. performance, load and stress.
   C. requirements-based testing.
   D. top-down integration testing.
 ANSWER: D

13. The cost of fixing a fault___.

A. Is not important.
B. Increases as we move the product towards live use.
C. Decreases as we move the product towards live use.
D. Can never be determined.
ANSWER: B

14. Which of the following is NOT included in the Test Plan document of the Test Documentation Standard_____.
A. Test items (i.e. software versions)
B. What is not to be tested.
C. Test environments.
D. Quality plans.
ANSWER: B

15. Error guessing is best used___.
A. As the first approach to deriving test cases
B. After more formal techniques have been applied.
C. By inexperienced testers.
D. After the system has gone live.
ANSWER: B

16. Verification is _____.
A. Process based.
B. Product based .
C. IT management based.
D. none of the above.
ANSWER: A

17. White box testing is not called as_____
A. Glass box testing.
B. Closed box testing.
C. OPen box testing.
D. Clear box testing.
ANSWER: B

18. Retesting of a single program or component after a change has been made?.
A. Full Regression Testing.
B. Unit Regression.
C. Regional Regression.
D. Retesting.
ANSWER: B

19. The testing which is done by going through the code is known as _____.
A. Alpha Testing
B. Blackbox testing .
C. White box Testing.
D. Regression testing.
ANSWER: C

20. This type of testing method attempts to find incorrect or missing functions, errors in data structures or external database access, interface errors, Performance errors and initialization and Termination errors. It is

called as _____.
A. White Box Testing.
B. Grey Box Testing .
C. Black Box Testing .
D. Open Box Testing.
ANSWER: C

21. Software testing which is done without planning and Documentation is known as _____.
A. adHoc Testing.
B. Unit Testing.
C. Regression testing.
D. Functional testing.
ANSWER: A

22. Acceptance testing is known as _____.
A. Beta Testing.
B. Greybox testing. .
C. Test Automation.
D. White box testing.
ANSWER: A

23. Boundary value analysis belongs to which testing method?.
A. Black Box testing
B. White Box testing
C. Unit Testing.
D. Alpha Testing.
ANSWER: A

24. What are the Types of Integration Testing?
A. Big Bang Testing.
B. Bottom Up Testing.
C. Top Down Testing.
D. All the above.
ANSWER: D

25. The process that deals with the technical and management issues of software development called as?
A. Delivery Process
B. Testing Process.
C. Software Process.
D. Organization process.
ANSWER: C

26. Which is Black-Box Testing method?.
A. equivalence partitioning.
B. code coverage.
C. fault injection.
D. missing data.
ANSWER: A

27. Earlier a defect is found the cheaper it is to fix it___.
A. best.

B. worst.
C. consider.
D. not to be done.
ANSWER: A

28. Alpha testing will be done at ___.
A. User's site .
B. Developers' site .
C. organization site.
D. testing site.
ANSWER: B

29. Requirements Specification, Planning, Test case Design, Execution, Bug Reporting & Maintenance This Life Cycle comes Under ___.
A. SDLC
B. STLC
C. SQLC
D. BLC
ANSWER: B

30. This Testing Technique examines the basic program structure and it derives the test data from the program logic; Ensuring that all statements and conditions executed at least once. It is called as ____.
A. Black box Testing
B. White box Testing.
C. Grey Box Testing.
D. Closed Box Testing.
ANSWER: B

31. What is correct Software Process Cycle?.
A. Plan(P)------>Check(C)------>Act(A)----->Do(D)
B. Plan(P)------>Do(D)------>Check(C)----->Act(A)
C. Plan(P)------>Do(D)------>Act(A)----->Check(C)
D. Plan(P)------>Do(D)------>ACheck(C)
ANSWER: B

32. The name of the testing which is done to make sure the existing features are not affected by new changes___.
A. Recursive testing.
B. Whitebox testing .
C. Unit testing .
D. Regression testing.
ANSWER: D

33. Management and Measurement, It will come under ____.
A. CMM Level 1
B. CMM Level 3
C. CMM Level 4
D. CMM Level 2
ANSWER: C

34. A Plan to overcome the risk called as ____.

A. Migration Plan
B. Master plan.
C. Maintenance plan.
D. Mitigation Plan.
ANSWER: D

35. In a company if the test plan is not written according to the standards, which category of defect will it be classified into ___.
A. Process defect
B. Product defect
C. Procedure defect
D. Documentation defect
ANSWER: A

36. Which of the following aptly describes testing?.
A. a stage/phase of all projects.
B. debugging code.
C. Finding broken code.
D. Evaluating deliverable to find errors.
ANSWER: D

37. Cyclomatic complexity is a ____.
A. White box testing technique
B. Black box testing technique
C. Gray box testing technique
D. None of the above
ANSWER: A

38. Which of the following affect Software testing?
A. Misunderstanding life cycle testing.
B. Poorly developed test plans.
C. Improper requirements Gathering
D. All choices are correct.
ANSWER: D

39. Cost of software testing is _____ percentage of software development.
A. 5-10.
B. 20-40.
C. 40-50.
D. 70-80.
ANSWER: C

40. Software testing accounts for what percent of software development costs?.
A. 10-20.
B. 40-50.
C. 70-80.
D. 50-50.
ANSWER: B

41. _____ is the data problem when the new data may have been available but was not entered into the computer.

A. obsolete data.
B. incomplete data.
C. incorrect data .
D. none of the above.
ANSWER: A

42. _____ describes the relationship between modules.
A. access control.
B. compliance.
C. audit trail.
D. coupling.
ANSWER: D

43. The process of saving the supporting evidential matter is frequently called an _____.
A. audit trail.
B. authorization.
C. service level.
D. reliability.
ANSWER: A

44. The problem associated with testing occur due to _____.
A. failing to define testing objectives.
B. testing at the wrong phase in the life cycle.
C. using ineffective testing techniques.
D. all of the above.
ANSWER: D

45. Which one of the following is not refer to the test group _____.
A. IT developers.
B. quality control.
C. quality assurance.
D. IT managers
ANSWER: A

46. _____ is a program defect which can cause hundreds or even thousands of similar errors within a few minutes.
A. Integration.
B. System chains.
C. The domino effect.
D. None of the above.
ANSWER: C

47. _____ phase is the most error prone phase.
A. Execution.
B. Design.
C. Coding.
D. Maintenance.
ANSWER: B

48. The process of placing tested program into production _____.
A. Test.

B. Maintenance.
C. Installation.
D. Design.
ANSWER: C

49. Which one of the following is not correct as the results of the defects found in the software systems?
A. Data entry errors.
B. Program specifications are incorrect.
C. Requirements are correctly recorded.
D. Testing errors.
ANSWER: C

50. Functional testing is called as _____.
A. Black box testing.
B. White box testing.
C. redesigning.
D. Manual testing.
ANSWER: A

51. Structural testing is often referred to as_____.
A. white box.
B. glass box.
C. clear-box testing
D. all of the above.
ANSWER: D

52. Which one is not the example for functional testing?
A. Input validation.
B. Output validation.
C. Spell checking.
D. Loop checking.
ANSWER: D

53. In Functional testing, feasibility review is performed by _____.
A. Developers.
B. Users.
C. Both a and b.
D. none of the above.
ANSWER: C

54. ----------does look at the implementation details.
A. Unit testing.
B. Loop testing.
C. Functional testing.
D. Structural testing.
ANSWER: D

55. The _____associated with testing will be called test factors.
A. test phase.
B. test result.
C. risk.

D. test data.
ANSWER: C

56. _____is the basic approach towards testing is to setup areas regarding test.
A. Test Preparation.
B. Pre-test.
C. Test.
D. Post-test.
ANSWER: A

57. Validation is used to test the software in mode?
A. process mode.
B. executable mode.
C. test mode.
D. primary mode
ANSWER: B

58. Loop Testing comes under which testing method?
A. White Box.
B. Black Box.
C. Green Box.
D. Yellow Box.
ANSWER: A

59. Graph based testing comes under which testing methods?
A. White Box.
B. Black Box.
C. Green Box.
D. Yellow Box.
ANSWER: B

60. A _____ is a unique path where no iterations are allowed.
A. control flow graph.
B. basis set.
C. complex path.
D. basis path.
ANSWER: D

61. _____focuses on testing the value assignment of each variable in a program by executing all the paths of the program where the variable is used.
A. Control structure testing.
B. Test case generation.
C. Complex path testing.
D. Data flow testing.
ANSWER: D

62. A risk is a condition that can result in a____ .
A. system.
B. loss.
C. method.
D. gain.

ANSWER: B

63. The requirements phase is the most cost-effective phase in which to detect a ____.
A. program flow.
B. design flow.
C. data flow.
D. system flow.
ANSWER: D

64. The requirement phase is undertaken to solve a ____.
A. business problem.
B. system problem.
C. program problem.
D. design problem.
ANSWER: A

65. ____is a quality model for object oriented design.
A. SATC.
B. NASA.
C. SASC.
D. QMOOD.
ANSWER: D

66. _____assist the programmer to reduce complexity and improve reusability.
A. Encapsulation.
B. Message Passing.
C. Polymorphism.
D. Data hiding.
ANSWER: C

67. Encapsulation and Inheritance contributes to the ____of the software.
A. Efficiency.
B. Complexity.
C. Reusability.
D. Testability.
ANSWER: A

68. ____are similar peer review processes that involve the author of the program, the tester, secretary and a moderator.
A. Manual Test.
B. Static Test.
C. Inspection.
D. Walkthrough.
ANSWER: D

69. Inspection is a____step process.
A. 1.
B. 2.
C. 3.
D. 5.
ANSWER: D

70. The goal of ___is to evaluate a project plan or project status relative to the plan.
A. Formal Technical Review.
B. Management Review.
C. Design Review.
D. Technical Review.
ANSWER: B

71. Black box testing is also known as ___.
A. code based testing.
B. user oriented testing
C. specification based testing.
D. logic based testing.
ANSWER: C

72. ____can be used to reduce the number of test cases which are to be developed.
A. Boundary value analysis.
B. Syntax testing.
C. Finite State testing.
D. Equivalence Partitioning.
ANSWER: D

73. _____ criteria may be used to select white-box test cases by using dependencies between variables and their usage.
A. State.
B. Object.
C. Data flow.
D. Constructor
ANSWER: C

74. ___ uses the possible execution paths in a program, may be used to select white box test cases.
A. State.
B. Control Flow.
C. Data flow.
D. Constructor.
ANSWER: B

75. ___refers to the technique of testing a system with limited knowledge of the internals of the system.
A. functional testing.
B. Usability testing.
C. Gray Box testing.
D. Security testing.
ANSWER: C

76. The process starting with the terminal modules is called ____.
A. top-down integration.
B. bottom-up integration.
C. unit integration.
D. module integration.
ANSWER: B

77. The inputs for developing a test plan are taken from ___ .
A. project plan.
B. business plan.
C. support plan.
D. defect prevention.
ANSWER: A

78. Software testing accounts to what percent of software development costs?
A. 10-20.
B. 40-50.
C. 70-80.
D. 5-10.
ANSWER: B

79. A testing strategy begins with ___ assessment.
A. design.
B. need.
C. risk.
D. code.
ANSWER: C

80. A continuous improvement approach developed to monitor and enhance the effectiveness of the software testing process is called ____.
A. Quantifiable specification of requirement.
B. Assuring users acceptability.
C. designing automated testing.
D. monitoring and improving testing process.
ANSWER: D

81. Are we building the product right? refers to ___.
A. Verification.
B. Validation.
C. Testing.
D. Automation
ANSWER: A

82. Are we building the right product? refers to ___.
A. Verification.
B. Validation.
C. Testing.
D. Automation
ANSWER: B

83. _____is an incremental approach to gradually build the program structure.
A. Non functional program.
B. Top down integration.
C. Bottom approach integration.
D. Manual integration.
ANSWER: B

84. In the context of software testing V stands for _____.

A. Verification.
B. Validation.
C. Victory.
D. Verification and Validation.
ANSWER: D

85. The _____ demands written testing documentation and gives equal weight to development and testing.
A. V Model.
B. W Model.
C. B Model.
D. Z Model.
ANSWER: A

86. ____proposes a logical sequence in which the identified phases should be approached.
A. V Model.
B. W Model
C. B Model.
D. Z Model.
ANSWER: A

87. Which of the following defines the expected results of a test?
A. Test case specification.
B. Test design specification.
C. Test procedure specification.
D. Test results.
ANSWER: A

88. The major role of the ___is to guide all the testing activities.
A. test case.
B. test generation.
C. test tool.
D. test plan.
ANSWER: D

89. ____is the process of executing all or the selected number of test cases and observing the results.
A. Test environment.
B. Test generation.
C. Test operation.
D. Test plan.
ANSWER: C

90. Successful web-based testing necessitates a ____of web-based testing tools.
A. portfolio.
B. integrate.
C. factor.
D. buy.
ANSWER: A

91. Web-based testing only needs to be done once for any applications using the ____ .
A. internet.
B. intranet.

C. web.
D. e-commerce.
ANSWER: C

92. The test documentation is a part of the systems ___.
A. computer.
B. analysis.
C. retest.
D. documentation.
ANSWER: D

93. Test documentation is important for conducting the test and for the reuse of the test program during _____ .
A. maintenance.
B. plan.
C. code.
D. design.
ANSWER: A

94. ____is the formal communication channel that test manager uses to inform the rest of the organization about the progress made by the testing team.
A. Test environment.
B. Test generation.
C. Test status report.
D. Test plan.
ANSWER: C

95. What is the purpose of test completion criteria in a test plan ___.
A. to know when a specific test has finished its execution.
B. to ensure that the test case specification is complete.
C. to set the criteria used in generating test inputs.
D. to plan when to stop testing
ANSWER: D

96. The main focus of acceptance testing is ____.
A. finding faults in the system.
B. ensuring that the system is acceptable to all users.
C. testing the system with other systems.
D. testing for a business perspective.
ANSWER: D

97. Unreachable code would best be found using _____.
A. code reviews
B. code inspections
C. a coverage tool
D. a test management tool
ANSWER: A

98. Which of the following is NOT part of system testing ___.
A. business process-based testing.
B. performance, load and stress testing.

C. requirements-based testing.
D. top-down integration testing
ANSWER: D

99. Which of the following is NOT included in the Test Plan document of the Test Documentation Standard ____.
A. Test items (i.e. software versions).
B. What is not to be tested.
C. Test environments.
D. Quality plans.
ANSWER: D

100. Which of the following verifies the product rather than the process?
A. Inspection.
B. Quality Control.
C. Walkthrough.
D. Review.
ANSWER: B

101. The goal is to identify risk and focus on it early___.
A. RAD.
B. Spiral.
C. incremental
D. sequential
ANSWER: B

102. ____takes advantage of automated tools and techniques to restructure the process of building information systems.
A. waterfall
B. RAD
C. incremental
D. none
ANSWER: B

103. _____ test cases are like a green light for the application and help to determine whether or not the application should go into production.
A. system
B. acceptance
C. critical
D. performance
ANSWER: B

104. By applying _____ we minimize the redundant test cases.
A. equivalence portioning
B. parameterizing
C. boundary values
D. trimming
ANSWER: A

105. _____ can be used to design good test cases.
A. non equivalence classes

B. parameterizing
C. boundary values
D. trimming
ANSWER: C

106. Executing the same test case on a modified build called as ____.
A. regression testing
B. retesting
C. Ad hoc testing
D. sanity testing
ANSWER: A

107. software testing which is done without planning and documentation is known as ____.
A. adHoc Testing
B. unit testing
C. regression testing
D. functional testing
ANSWER: A

108. A project risk includes which of the following_____.
A. organizational factors
B. poor software characteristics
C. error prone software delivered
D. software that does not perform its intended functions
ANSWER: A

109. Variance from product specification is called?
A. report
B. requirement
C. defect
D. none of the above
ANSWER: C

110. Informing to the develop which bus to be fix first is called as ___.
A. severity
B. priority
C. fixability
D. traceability
ANSWER: B

111. Which software development life cycle model require to start testing activities when starting development activities itself?
A. water falls model
B. spiral model
C. V-model
D. Linear model
ANSWER: C

112. Unit testing will be done by ____.
A. testers
B. end users

C. customers
D. developers
ANSWER: D

113. A plan to overcome the risk called as _____.
A. migration plan
B. master plan
C. maintenance plan
D. mitigation plan
ANSWER: D

114. Verification is _____.
A. checking that we are building the right system
B. checking that we are building the system right
C. performed by an independent test team
D. making sure that it is what the user really wants
ANSWER: B

115. If an expected result is not specified then____.
A. we cannot run the test
B. it may be difficult to determine if the test has passed or failed
C. we cannot automate the user inputs
D. all of the above
ANSWER: C

116. During which test activity could faults be found most cost effectively?
A. execution
B. design
C. planning
D. check exit criteria completion
ANSWER: C

117. Function/Test matrix is a type of _____.
A. interim test report
B. final test report
C. project status report
D. management report
ANSWER: C

118. Which of the following is not a characteristic for Testability?
A. operability
B. observability
C. simplicity
D. robustness
ANSWER: D

119. The main focus of acceptance testing is ____.
A. finding faults in the system
B. ensuring that the system is acceptable to all users
C. testing the system with other systems
D. testing for a business perspective

ANSWER: D

120. Which of the following is not part of performance testing?
A. measuring response time
B. measuring transaction rates
C. recovery testing
D. simulating many users
ANSWER: C

121. During the software development process, at what point can the test process start?
A. when the code is complete
B. when the design is complete
C. when the software requirements have been approved
D. when the first code module is ready for unit testing
ANSWER: C

122. Acceptance test cases are based on what?
A. requirements
B. design
C. code
D. decision table
ANSWER: A

123. Which of the following is not described in a unit test standard?.
A. syntax testing
B. equivalence partitioning
C. stress testing
D. modified condition coverage.
ANSWER: C

124. Independent verification and validation is _____.
A. done by the developer
B. done by the test engineers
C. done by management
D. done by an entity outside the project sphere of influence
ANSWER: D

125. Which of the following is a form of functional testing?
A. boundary value analysis
B. usability testing
C. performance testing
D. security testing
ANSWER: A

126. Test cases are designed during _____.
A. test recording
B. test planning
C. test configuration
D. test specification
ANSWER: D

127. Software maintenance refers to the support phase of software development which includes ___.
A. correction
B. adaptation
C. enhancement
D. all the above
ANSWER: D

128. Inspections are _____ process.
A. formal.
B. very formal.
C. informal.
D. none of the above.
ANSWER: B

129. QFD means ____.
A. quality function development
B. quality function deployment
C. quality control dischargement.
D. none of the above.
ANSWER: B

130. A walkthrough process is done by___.
A. stakeholders.
B. peers
C. both a and b
D. users.
ANSWER: C

131. The input for the validation testing is ___.
A. requirements
B. design
C. programming
D. all the above.
ANSWER: D

132. Which one of the following is concerned during the design phase?
A. design conforms to requirements
B. audit trail designed
C. design is maintainable
D. all the above.
ANSWER: D

133. ____ enables the programmer to evaluate the completeness and correctness of the program.
A. desk debugging.
B. conducting peer review
C. inspections
D. risk matrix
ANSWER: A

134. Desk debugging can be ____.
A. syntactical

B. structural
C. functional
D. all of the above.
ANSWER: D

135. Which one of the following is not the test concerns during programming phase?
A. security procedures.
B. correctness
C. ease to use
D. design confirm to requirements
ANSWER: D

136. The results produced from each design deliverables inspection ___.
A. no defects found
B. major rework required
C. minor work required
D. all of the above
ANSWER: D

137. The effective test tools for the requirements phase ____.
A. walkthrough
B. risk matrix
C. inspection
D. both a and b
ANSWER: D

138. Desk debugging is performed by the ___.
A. individual programmer
B. programmer team
C. testers
D. none of the above.
ANSWER: A

139. Which of the following is the concerns for validation testing?
A. inadequate time
B. inadequate resources
C. software not in a testable mode.
D. all of the above.
ANSWER: D

140. Which of the testing takes input as system test plan and test data?
A. verification
B. integration
C. validation
D. none of the above.
ANSWER: C

141. How many number of component is required to test the software fit for the business environment?
A. 3.
B. 4.
C. 2.

D. 5.
ANSWER: B

142. The ____ phase testing verify only production status.
A. design.
B. initiation
C. install
D. testing
ANSWER: C

143. Acceptance requirements can be categories into _____.
A. 8
B. 4
C. 3
D. 2
ANSWER: B

144. Who will monitor the output of a new program version?
A. application system control group
B. user personnel
C. software maintenance personnel
D. all of the above.
ANSWER: D

145. ___ technique is to verify the correctness of the manual segment.
A. observation
B. application examination
C. application examination
D. all of the above.
ANSWER: D

146. ___ metrics is used to measure the number of paths tested versus total number of paths.
A. cost to locate defect.
B. paths coverage.
C. number of tests
D. none of the above
ANSWER: B

147. Project risk is considered in ___.
A. spiral model
B. waterfall
C. prototyping
D. iterative enhancement model
ANSWER: A

148. Statistical testing is a software testing process in which the objective is to measure the _____ of the software rather than to discover software faults.
A. availability
B. reliability
C. reusability
D. all of the above

ANSWER: B

149. _____ function of the number of failures experienced by a particular user of that software.
A. Software Usability
B. Software reliability
C. Software performance
D. None of the above
ANSWER: B

150. ___model couples the iterative nature of the prototyping with the controlled and systematic aspects of the linear sequential model.
A. Spiral
B. Rapid Application Development (RAD)
C. Iterative development
D. incremental development
ANSWER: A

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