



Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science
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III BSc(CS)[2015-2018]
SEMESTER V
ELECTIVE I:SOFTWARE TESTING-507U6
Multiple Choice Questions.

1. _____ is a mistake, misconception, or misunderstanding on the part of a software developer
- A. A mistake
 - B. An Error
 - C. Fault
 - D. Failure

ANSWER: B

2. A regression test _____.
- A. will always be automate.
 - B. will help ensure unchanged areas of the software have not been affected.
 - C. will help ensure changed areas of the software have not been affected.
 - D. can only be run during user acceptance testing.

ANSWER: B

3. If an expected result is not specified then _____.
- A. we cannot run the test.
 - B. it may be difficult to repeat the test.
 - C. it may be difficult to determine if the test has passed or failed.
 - D. we cannot automate the user inputs.

ANSWER: C

4. _____ refers to a different set of activities that ensure that the software that has been built is traceable to requirements.
- A. Verification.
 - B. Validation.
 - C. Integration.
 - D. Testing.

ANSWER: B

5. Tests are prioritized so that it is possible to _____.
- A. shorten the time required for testing.
 - B. do the best testing in the time available.
 - C. do more effective testing.
 - D. find more faults.

ANSWER: B

6. Which of the following is not a static testing technique?

- A. Error guessing.
- B. Walkthrough.
- C. Data flow analysis.
- D. Inspections.

ANSWER: A

7. Which of the following statements about component testing is not true?

- A. a. It should be performed by development.
- B. It is also know as isolation or module testing.
- C. It should have completion criteria planned.
- D. It does not involve regression testing.

ANSWER: D

8. During which test activity could faults be found most cost effectively?

- A. Execution.
- B. Design.
- C. Planning.
- D. Check Exit criteria completion.

ANSWER: C

9. Which, in general, is the least required skill of a good tester?

- A. Being diplomatic.
- B. Able to write software.
- C. Having good attention to detail.
- D. Able to be relied on.

ANSWER: B

10. The purpose of requirement phase is to _____.

- A. do behavioral study.
- B. find technical needs.
- C. do economic study.
- D. understand user needs.

ANSWER: D

11. 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

12. The inputs for developing a test plan are taken from _____.

- A. project plan.
- B. business plan.
- C. support plan.
- D. all the above.

ANSWER: A

13. Function/Test matrix is a type of _____.

- A. interim Test report.
- B. final test report.

- C. project status report.
- D. management report.

ANSWER: C

14. Defect Management process does not include _____.

- A. defect prevention.
- B. deliverable base-lining.
- C. management reporting.
- D. prevention reporting.

ANSWER: B

15. A chronological record of all relevant details are called as _____

- A. test log.
- B. testcase.
- C. test plan.
- D. test suit.

ANSWER: A

16. Software testing accounts to what percent of software development costs?

- A. 10-20.
- B. 40-50.
- C. 70-80.
- D. 5-10.

ANSWER: B

17. A reliable system will be one that _____.

- A. is unlikely to be completed on schedule.
- B. is unlikely to cause a failure.
- C. is likely to be fault-free.
- D. is likely to be liked by the users.

ANSWER: B

18. How much testing is enough?

- A. This question is impossible to answer.
- B. The answer depends on the risks for your industry, contract and special requirements.
- C. The answer depends on the maturity of your developers.
- D. The answer should be standardized for the software development industry.

ANSWER: B

19. Which of the following is not a characteristic for Testability?

- A. Operability.
- B. Observability.
- C. Simplicity.
- D. Robustness.

ANSWER: D

20. Cyclomatic Complexity method comes under which testing method _____.

- A. white box.
- B. black box.
- C. green box.
- D. yellow box

ANSWER: A

21. Which of these can be successfully tested using Loop testing methodology?

- A. Simple Loops and not Nested loops.
- B. Nested Loops and not concatenated loops.
- C. Concatenated Loops and not Simple loops.
- D. Simple, Nested and Concatenated loops.

ANSWER: D

22. To test a function, the programmer has to write a _____, which calls the function and passes it test data.

- A. stub.
- B. driver.
- C. proxy.
- D. package.

ANSWER: B

23. Equivalence partitioning is _____.

- A. a black box testing technique used only by developers.
- B. a black box testing technique than can only be used during system testing.
- C. a black box testing technique appropriate to all levels of testing.
- D. a white box testing technique appropriate for component testing.

ANSWER: C

24. 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 vendor contractor to write the initial scripts.

ANSWER: A

25. Inspections can find all the following except _____.

- A. variables not defined in the code.
- B. spelling and grammar faults in the documents.
- C. requirements that have been omitted from the design documents.
- D. how much of the code has been covered.

ANSWER: D

26. _____ is failure the program doesn't work correctly.

- A. Programming
- B. Testing
- C. Both a and b
- D. Documentation

ANSWER: B

27. The role of independent test group is to remove the _____ problem.

- A. inherent.
- B. errors.
- C. simplicity.
- D. robustness.

ANSWER: A

28. Stress Testing is a type of _____

- A. Functional Testing
- B. System Testing
- C. Performance Testing
- D. White Box Testing

ANSWER: B

29. Effective testing will reduce _____ cost.

- A. maintenance.
- B. documentation.
- C. design.
- D. coding.

ANSWER: A

30. A _____ is a sequence of statements from one place in the program to another.

- A. route.
- B. path.
- C. sub path.
- D. gateway.

ANSWER: C

31. Loop Testing comes under which testing method?

- A. White Box.
- B. Black Box.
- C. Green Box.
- D. Yellow Box.

ANSWER: A

32. Graph based testing comes under which testing methods?

- A. White Box.
- B. Black Box.
- C. Green Box.
- D. Yellow Box.

ANSWER: B

33. Which testing methods are used by end-users who actually test software before they use it?

- A. Alpha and Beta Testing.
- B. White Box Testing.
- C. Black Box Testing.
- D. Trial and Error Testing.

ANSWER: A

34. Automated testing is _____.

- A. to automate the manual testing process.
- B. to assure quality of software.
- C. to increase costs.
- D. all the above.

ANSWER: A

35. Automated tools can be used during _____.

- A. SR phase.
- B. spiral Phase.
- C. base phase.
- D. design and coding phase.

ANSWER: D

36. Testing system with live data is done using _____.

- A. static test tools.
- B. dynamic Test Tools.
- C. loop testing.
- D. iteration testing.

ANSWER: B

37. Tools used to record and replay the test input scripts are known as _____.

- A. test Harness tools.
- B. data Driven tools.
- C. action driven tools.
- D. iterative testing tools.

ANSWER: A

38. Object Cluster if formed in _____

- A. Object Oriented Integration Testing
- B. Integration Testing.
- C. Procedure oriented Integration Testing
- D. all of the above.

ANSWER: A

39. Debugging is _____.

- A. an activity of locating and correcting errors.
- B. a process of testing.
- C. a process of regression testing.
- D. a process on compiling.

ANSWER: A

40. Which of the following is a debugging approach?

- A. Brute-Force method.
- B. Inheritance.
- C. Data flow diagrams.
- D. ER Diagrams.

ANSWER: A

41. Which of these is a debugging tool?

- A. Windows.
- B. Heap-trace.
- C. SCM.
- D. Editor.

ANSWER: B

42. CASE stands for _____.

- A. Computer Aided Software Engineering.
- B. Case Aided System Engineering.

- C. Computer Aided System Engineering.
- D. Component Aided Software Engineering.

ANSWER: A

43. Which of these can be used for testing as a tool?

- A. Rational Robot.
- B. Waterfall model.
- C. MS-WORD.
- D. Compiler

ANSWER: A

44. What is Critical in Web Testing?

- A. Performance and Functionality
- B. Functionality and usability.
- C. Usability and Performance.
- D. Debugging.

ANSWER: C

45. Testing across different languages is called _____.

- A. linguistic Testing.
- B. localization Testing.
- C. system testing.
- D. global Testing.

ANSWER: B

46. Hierarchical System refers to _____.

- A. several levels of component that includes objects and classes.
- B. several levels of component that includes objects, classes, systems.
- C. several levels of component that includes, foundation components, systems.
- D. all the above.

ANSWER: D

47. Hybrid Testing is _____.

- A. combination of one or more testing techniques.
- B. combination of top-down and bottom-up testing.
- C. both A and B.
- D. independent testing.

ANSWER: B

48. Test coverage analysis is the process of _____.

- A. creating additional test cases to increase coverage.
- B. finding areas of program exercised by the test cases.
- C. determining a quantitative measure of code coverage, which is a direct measure of quality.
- D. debugging errors.

ANSWER: A

49. White Box Testing is _____.

- A. same as glass box testing.
- B. same as clear box testing.
- C. both a and b.
- D. boundary testing.

ANSWER: C

50. Build Verification Test is _____.
- A. same as smoke test.
 - B. done after each build to make sure that the build doesn't contain major errors.
 - C. both A and B.
 - D. same as validation test.

ANSWER: C

51. Which of the following is a MAJOR task of test planning?
- A. Scheduling test analysis and design tasks.
 - B. Initiating corrective actions.
 - C. Monitoring progress and test coverage.
 - D. Measuring and analyzing results.

ANSWER: A

52. Which of the following BEST describes the difference between an inspection and a walkthrough?
- A. Both inspections and walkthroughs are led by the author.
 - B. An inspection is led by a moderator and a walkthrough is led by the author.
 - C. Both inspections and walkthroughs are led by a trained moderator.
 - D. A walkthrough is led by the author. The author is not present during inspections.

ANSWER: B

53. Where the functional testing can be performed?
- A. At system and acceptance testing levels only.
 - B. At all test levels.
 - C. At all levels above integration testing.
 - D. At the acceptance testing level only.

ANSWER: B

54. What is the MAIN objective when reviewing a software deliverable?
- A. To identify potential application failures by use of a test specification.
 - B. To identify defects in any software work product.
 - C. To identify spelling mistakes in a requirements specification.
 - D. To identify standards inconsistencies in the code.

ANSWER: B

55. Who would USUALLY perform debugging activities?
- A. Developers.
 - B. Analysts.
 - C. Testers.
 - D. Incident Managers.

ANSWER: A

56. Which of the following would you NOT usually find on a software incident report?
- A. The name and/or organizational position of the person raising the problem.
 - B. Version of the software under test.
 - C. Suggestions as to how to fix the problem.
 - D. Actual and expected results.

ANSWER: C

57. 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

58. Which of the following is correct?

- A. Impact analysis assesses the effect on the system of a defect found in regression testing.
- B. Impact analysis assesses the effect of a new person joining the regression test team.
- C. Impact analysis assesses whether or not a defect found in regression testing has been fixed correctly.
- D. Impact analysis assesses the effect of a change to the system to determine how much regression testing to do.

ANSWER: D

59. As part of which test process do you determine the exit criteria?

- A. Test planning.
- B. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting.
- C. Test closure.
- D. Test control.

ANSWER: A

60. Which of the following is a MAJOR task of test implementation and execution?

- A. Measuring and analyzing results.
- B. Reporting discrepancies as incidents.
- C. Identifying test conditions or test requirements.
- D. Assessing if more tests are needed.

ANSWER: B

61. What is beta testing?

- A. Testing performed by potential customers at the developer's location.
- B. Testing performed by potential customers at their own locations.
- C. Testing performed by product developers at the customer's location.
- D. Testing performed by product developers at their own locations.

ANSWER: B

62. Which activity in the fundamental test process creates test suites for efficient test execution?

- A. Implementation and execution.
- B. Planning and control.
- C. Analysis and design.
- D. Test closure.

ANSWER: A

63. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Confirmation testing is testing fixes to a set of defects and Regression testing is testing to establish whether any defects have been introduced as a result of changes.
- B. Confirmation testing is testing to establish whether any defects have been introduced as a result of changes and Regression testing is testing fixes to a set of defects.
- C. Confirmation testing and Regression testing are both testing to establish whether any defects have been introduced as a result of changes.

D. Confirmation testing and Regression testing are both testing fixes to a set of defects.

ANSWER: A

64. When should configuration management procedures be implemented?

- A. During test planning.
- B. During test analysis.
- C. During test execution.
- D. When evaluating exit criteria.

ANSWER: A

65. Top down integration testing is a _____ approach to construction of the software architecture.

- A. incremental.
- B. top-down .
- C. bottom-up.
- D. none of the above

ANSWER: A

66. _____ testing is often used with load and performance

- A. stress testing
- B. volume testing
- C. usability testing
- D. functional testing

ANSWER: A

67. Smoke testing is also called as _____.

- A. integration.
- B. unit testing.
- C. system testing.
- D. black box testing.

ANSWER: A

68. WinRunner is a automated ----- tool

- A. Functional
- B. Performance
- C. Test Management
- D. None of these

ANSWER: A

69. White box testing is also called as _____.

- A. glass box testing.
- B. unit testing.
- C. system testing.
- D. performance testing.

ANSWER: A

70. What is the KEY difference between preventative and reactive approaches to testing?

- A. Preventative tests and reactive tests are designed as early as possible.
- B. Preventative tests are designed early; reactive tests are designed after the software has been produced.
- C. Preventative testing is always analytical; reactive testing is always heuristic.
- D. Preventative tests are designed after the software has been produced; reactive tests are designed

early in response to review comments.

ANSWER: B

71. What is the purpose of exit criteria?

- A. To define when a test level is complete.
- B. To determine when a test has complete.
- C. To identify when a software system should be retire.
- D. To determine whether a test has pass.

ANSWER: A

72. What determines the level of risk?

- A. The cost of dealing with an adverse event if it occurs.
- B. The probability that an adverse event will occur.
- C. The amount of testing planned before release of a system.
- D. The likelihood of an adverse event and the impact of the event.

ANSWER: D

73. With which of the following categories is a test comparator tool USUALLY associated?

- A. Tool support for performance and monitoring.
- B. Tool support for static testing.
- C. Tool support for test execution and logging.
- D. Tool support for the management of testing and tests.

ANSWER: C

74. which technique is used to derive test cases based on the specification of a component?

- A. Black Box Techniques.
- B. White Box Techniques.
- C. Glass Box Techniques.
- D. Experience Based Techniques.

ANSWER: A

75. For which of the following would a static analysis tool be MOST useful?

- A. Supporting reviews.
- B. Validating models of the software.
- C. Testing code executed in a special test harness.
- D. Enforcement of coding standards.

ANSWER: D

76. _____ testing is a system test that forces the software to fail in a variety of ways and verifies that recovery is properly performed.

- A. Recovery testing.
- B. Stress testing.
- C. Security testing.
- D. Performance testing.

ANSWER: A

77. Which of the following is MOST important in the selection of a test approach?

- A. Availability of tools to support the proposed techniques.
- B. The budget allowed for training in proposed techniques.
- C. Available skills and experience in the proposed techniques.
- D. The willingness of the test team to learn new techniques.

ANSWER: C

78. Which of the following is a benefit of test independence?

- A. It does not require familiarity with the code.
- B. It is cheaper than using developers to test their own code.
- C. It avoids author bias in defining effective tests.
- D. Testers are better at finding defects than developers.

ANSWER: C

79. Which of the following is MOST characteristic of specification based (black-box) techniques?

- A. Test cases can be easily automated.
- B. Test cases are independent of each other.
- C. Test cases are derived systematically from models of the system.
- D. Test cases are derived systematically from the delivered code.

ANSWER: C

80. _____ testing executes a system in a manner that demands resources in abnormal quantity, frequency or volume.

- A. Recovery testing.
- B. Stress testing.
- C. Security testing.
- D. Performance testing.

ANSWER: B

81. Which of the following is a purpose of the review planning phase?

- A. Log defects.
- B. Explain the documents to the participants.
- C. Gather metrics.
- D. Allocate the individual roles.

ANSWER: D

82. A defect arrival rate curve _____.

- A. shows the number of newly discovered defects per unit time.
- B. shows the number of open defects per unit time.
- C. shows the cumulative total number of defects found up to this time.
- D. any of these, depending on the company.

ANSWER: A

83. Which is the best definition of complete testing?

- A. Method of discovering every bug in the program.
- B. Method of testing every statement, branch, and combination of branches in the c. program.
- C. Method of completing every test in the test plan.
- D. Method of reaching the scheduled ship date.

ANSWER: A

84. Complete statement and branch coverage means _____.

- A. testing every statement in the program.
- B. testing every statement and every branch in the program.
- C. testing every IF statement in the program.
- D. testing every combination of values of IF statements in the program.

ANSWER: B

85. _____ is a black box testing method

- A. functional testing
- B. performance testing
- C. unit testing
- D. regression testing

ANSWER: A

86. Typical defects that are easier to find in reviews than in dynamic testing are _____.

- A. deviations from standards.
- B. requirement defects.
- C. design defects.
- D. All of the above.

ANSWER: D

87. Reviews, static analysis and dynamic testing have the same objective _____.

- A. identifying defects.
- B. fixing defects.
- C. identifying and fixing defects.
- D. correcting errors.

ANSWER: A

88. Which of the following is formal technical review?

- A. System requirement review.
- B. Software review.
- C. Peer review.
- D. Design review.

ANSWER: A

89. Poor software characteristics are _____.

- A. only Project risks.
- B. only Product risks.
- C. project risks and Product risks.
- D. project risks or Product risks.

ANSWER: B

90. System testing should investigate _____.

- A. non-functional requirements only not Functional requirements.
- B. functional requirements only not non-functional requirements.
- C. non-functional requirements and Functional requirements.
- D. non-functional requirements or Functional requirements.

ANSWER: C

91. Contract and regulation testing is a part of _____.

- A. system testing.
- B. acceptance testing.
- C. integration testing.
- D. smoke testing.

ANSWER: B

92. Find the correct flow of the phases of a formal review.

- A. planning, Review meeting, Rework, Kick off.
- B. planning, Individual preparation, Kick off, Rework.
- C. planning, Review meeting, Rework, Follow up.
- D. planning, Individual preparation, Follow up, Kick off.

ANSWER: C

93. Which is not the testing objective?

- A. Finding defects.
- B. Gaining confidence about the level of quality and providing information.
- C. Preventing defects.
- D. Debugging defects.

ANSWER: D

94. Maintenance releases and technical assistance centers are examples of which of the following costs of quality?

- A. External failure.
- B. Internal failure.
- C. Appraisal.
- D. Prevention.

ANSWER: A

95. Which is not the project risk?

- A. Supplier issues.
- B. Organization factors.
- C. Technical issues.
- D. Error-prone software delivered.

ANSWER: D

96. Bug life cycle _____.

- A. Open, Assigned, Fixed, Closed.
- B. Open, Fixed, Assigned, Closed.
- C. Assigned, Open, Closed, Fixed.
- D. Assigned, Open, Fixed, Closed.

ANSWER: A

97. Who is responsible for document all the issues, problems and open points that were identified during the review meeting?

- A. Moderator.
- B. Scribe.
- C. Reviewers.
- D. Author.

ANSWER: B

98. Which is not a testing principle?

- A. Early testing.
- B. Defect clustering.
- C. Pesticide paradox.
- D. Exhaustive testing.

ANSWER: D

99. The _____ Testing will be performed by the people at client own locations.

- A. alpha testing.
- B. field testing.
- C. performance testing.
- D. system testing.

ANSWER: B

100. Which of the following is the standard for the Software product quality?

- A. ISO 1926.
- B. ISO 829.
- C. ISO 1012.
- D. ISO 1028.

ANSWER: A

101. Which is a black box testing technique?

- A. Equivalence partition.
- B. Decision tables.
- C. Transaction diagrams.
- D. Decision testing.

ANSWER: A

102. Find the mismatch.

- A. Test data preparation tools - Manipulate Data bases.
- B. Test design tools - Generate test inputs.
- C. Requirement management tools - Enables individual tests to be traceable.
- D. Configuration management tools - Check for consistence.

ANSWER: D

103. Use cases can be performed to test _____.

- A. performance testing.
- B. unit testing.
- C. business scenarios.
- D. static testing.

ANSWER: C

104. Purpose of test design technique is _____.

- A. identifying test conditions only, not Identifying test cases.
- B. not Identifying test conditions, Identifying test cases only.
- C. identifying test conditions and identifying test cases.
- D. identifying test conditions or identifying test cases.

ANSWER: C

105. _____ method is is using in statistical information .

- A. Heuristic testing approach.
- B. Methodical testing approach.
- C. Model based testing approach.
- D. Process or standard compliant testing approach.

ANSWER: C

106. A software model that can't be used in functional testing _____.

- A. Process flow model.
- B. State transaction model.

- C. Menu structure model.
- D. Plain language specification model.

ANSWER: C

107. Arc testing is known as _____.

- A. Branch testing.
- B. Agile testing.
- C. Beta testing.
- D. Ad-hoc testing.

ANSWER: A

108. The purpose of exit criteria is _____.

- A. define when to stop testing.
- B. end of test level.
- C. when a set of tests has achieved a specific pre condition.
- D. all of the above.

ANSWER: D

109. _____ technique can be used to achieve input and output coverage.

- A. Boundary value analysis.
- B. Equivalence partitioning.
- C. Decision table testing.
- D. State transition testing.

ANSWER: B

110. _____ testing is performed at the developing organization's site

- A. Unit testing.
- B. Regression testing.
- C. Alpha testing.
- D. Integration testing.

ANSWER: C

111. What is the main purpose of Informal review?

- A. Inexpensive way to get some benefit.
- B. Find defects.
- C. Learning, gaining understanding, effect finding.
- D. Discuss, make decisions and solve technical problems.

ANSWER: A

112. Which is not a Component testing?

- A. Check the memory leaks.
- B. Check the robustness.
- C. Check the branch coverage.
- D. Check the decision tables.

ANSWER: D

113. The software engineer's role in tool selection is _____.

- A. to identify, evaluate, and rank tools, and recommend tools to management.
- B. to determine what kind of tool is needed, then find it and buy it.
- C. to initiate the tool search and present a case to management.
- D. to identify, evaluate and select the tools.

ANSWER: A

114. Which is not the fundamental test process?

- A. Planning and control.
- B. Test closure activities.
- C. Analysis and design.
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: D

115. The _____ and _____ are used within individual workbenches to produce the right output products.

- A. tools and techniques.
- B. procedures and standards.
- C. processes and walkthroughs.
- D. reviews and update.

ANSWER: B

116. Which is not the software characteristic?

- A. Reliability.
- B. Usability.
- C. Scalability.
- D. Maintainability.

ANSWER: C

117. A _____ is the step-by-step method followed to ensure that standards are met

- A. SDLC.
- B. project Plan.
- C. policy.
- D. procedure.

ANSWER: D

118. Which is not a test Oracle?

- A. The existing system (For a bench mark).
- B. The code.
- C. Individual's knowledge.
- D. User manual.

ANSWER: B

119. PDCA is known as _____.

- A. Plan, Do, Check, Act.
- B. Plan, Do, Correct, Act.
- C. Plan, Debug, Check, Act.
- D. Plan, Do, Check, Accept.

ANSWER: A

120. Which is the non-functional testing?

- A. Performance testing.
- B. Unit testing.
- C. Regression testing.
- D. Sanity testing.

ANSWER: A

121. _____ testing verifies that protection mechanisms built into a system will, in fact, protect it from improper penetration.

- A. Recovery testing.
- B. Stress testing.
- C. Security testing.
- D. Performance testing.

ANSWER: C

122. _____ Testing the performance behaviors and ability of the target can be tested.

- A. load testing.
- B. integration testing.
- C. system testing.
- D. usability testing.

ANSWER: A

123. LoadRunner is a automated ----- tool

- A. Performance
- B. Test Management
- C. Functional
- D. None of these

ANSWER: A

124. White Box Techniques are also called as _____.

- A. structural testing.
- B. design based testing.
- C. error guessing technique.
- D. experience based technique.

ANSWER: A

125. Reviewing the test Basis is a part of which phase _____.

- A. test analysis and design.
- B. test implementation and execution.
- C. test closure activities.
- D. evaluating exit criteria and reporting.

ANSWER: A

126. Which of the following is not a major task of Exit criteria?

- A. Checking test logs against the exit criteria specified in test planning.
- B. Logging the outcome of test execution.
- C. Assessing if more tests are needed.
- D. Writing a test summary report for stakeholders.

ANSWER: B

127. A variation of stress testing is a technique called _____.

- A. sensitivity testing.
- B. performance testing.
- C. recovery testing.
- D. security testing.

ANSWER: A

128. Testing activity which is performed to expose defects in the interfaces and in the interaction between integrated components is _____.

- A. system level testing.
- B. integration level testing.
- C. unit level testing.
- D. component testing.

ANSWER: C

129. Methodologies adopted while performing Maintenance Testing is _____.

- A. breadth test and depth test.
- B. re-testing.
- C. confirmation testing.
- D. sanity testing.

ANSWER: A

130. What is an equivalence partition (also known as an equivalence class)?

- A. A set of test cases for testing classes of objects.
- B. An input or output ranges of values such that only one value in the range becomes a test case.
- C. An input or output ranges of values such that each value in the range becomes a test case.
- D. An input or output ranges of values such that every tenth value in the range becomes a test case.

ANSWER: B

131. Which of the following is not a part of the Test Implementation and Execution Phase?

- A. Creating test suites from the test cases.
- B. Executing test cases either manually or by using test execution tools.
- C. Comparing actual results.
- D. Designing the Tests.

ANSWER: D

132. Link Testing is also called as _____.

- A. component integration testing.
- B. component system testing.
- C. component sub system testing.
- D. maintenance testing.

ANSWER: A

133. Which of the following statements regarding static testing is false?

- A. Static testing requires the running of tests through the code.
- B. Static testing includes desk checking.
- C. Static testing includes techniques such as reviews and inspections.
- D. Static testing can give measurements such as cyclomatic complexity.

ANSWER: A

134. Designing the test environment set-up and identifying any required infrastructure and tools are a part of which phase _____.

- A. test implementation and execution.
- B. test analysis and design.
- C. evaluating the exit criteria and reporting.
- D. test closure activities.

ANSWER: B

135. A Type of functional Testing, which investigates the functions relating to detection of threats?

- A. Security testing.
- B. Recovery testing.
- C. Performance testing.
- D. Functionality testing.

ANSWER: A

136. A Person who documents all the issues, problems and open points that were identified during a formal review is _____.

- A. moderator.
- B. scribe.
- C. author.
- D. manager.

ANSWER: B

137. The Test Cases derived from use cases _____.

- A. are most useful in uncovering defects in the process flows during real world use of the system.
- B. are most useful in uncovering defects in the process flows during the testing use of the system.
- C. are most useful in covering the defects in the process flows during real world use of the system.
- D. are most useful in covering the defects at the Integration Level.

ANSWER: A

138. In a flow graph areas bounded by edges and nodes are called _____.

- A. regions.
- B. path.
- C. cycle.
- D. acyclic.

ANSWER: A

139. 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

140. Which of the following is a Key Characteristics of Walk Through?

- A. Scenario , Dry Run , Peer Group.
- B. Pre Meeting Preparations.
- C. Formal Follow Up Process.
- D. Includes Metrics.

ANSWER: A

141. Which of the following techniques is NOT a White box technique?

- A. Statement Testing and coverage.
- B. Decision Testing and coverage.
- C. Condition Coverage.
- D. Boundary value analysis.

ANSWER: D

142. Reporting Discrepancies as incidents is a part of which phase _____.

- A. test analysis and design.
- B. test implementation and execution.
- C. test closure activities.
- D. evaluating exit criteria and reporting.

ANSWER: B

143. In a flow graph the node contains a condition is called a _____.

- A. predicate node.
- B. edge.
- C. link.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: A

144. Incidents would not be raised against _____.

- A. requirements.
- B. documentation.
- C. test cases.
- D. improvements suggested by users.

ANSWER: D

145. The Planning phase of a formal review includes the following _____.

- A. explaining the objectives.
- B. selecting the personnel, allocating roles.
- C. follow up.
- D. individual Meeting preparations.

ANSWER: B

146. _____ is any path through the program that introduces at least one new set of condition.

- A. independent path
- B. dependent path.
- C. cyclic path.
- D. acyclic.

ANSWER: A

147. One of the fields on a form contains a text box which accepts numeric values in the range of 18 to

25. Identify the invalid Equivalence class is _____.

- A. 17.
- B. 19.
- C. 24.
- D. 21.

ANSWER: A

148. Exhaustive Testing is_____.

- A. impractical but possible.
- B. practically possible.
- C. impractical and impossible.
- D. always possible.

ANSWER: A

149. Hand over of Test ware is a part of which phase _____.

- A. test analysis and design.

- B. test planning and control.
- C. test closure activities.
- D. evaluating exit criteria and reporting.

ANSWER: C

150. The Cyclomatic complexity, $V(G)$, for a flow graph, G , is also defined as $V(G) = P + 1$ where P is _____ contained in the flow graph G .

- A. Probability nodes
- B. predicate nodes.
- C. perfect nodes.
- D. problematic node

ANSWER: B

151. In which phase static tests are used?

- A. Requirements.
- B. Design.
- C. Coding.
- D. Requirements, Design and Coding.

ANSWER: D

152. What's the disadvantage of Black Box Testing?

- A. Chances of having repetition of tests that are already done by programmer.
- B. The test inputs needs to be from large sample space.
- C. It is difficult to identify all possible inputs in limited testing time. So writing test cases is slow and difficult.
- D. All the above.

ANSWER: D

153. Static analysis tools are typically used by _____.

- A. testers.
- B. developers.
- C. testers & developers.
- D. all the above.

ANSWER: B

154. Majority of system errors occur in the _____ phase.

- A. requirements phase.
- B. analysis and design phase.
- C. development phase.
- D. testing phase.

ANSWER: A

155. The specification which describes steps required to operate the system and exercise test cases in order to implement the associated test design is _____.

- A. test case specification.
- B. test design specification.
- C. test procedure specification.
- D. test method specification.

ANSWER: C

156. How much percentage of the life cycle costs of software are spent on maintenance?

- A. 10%
- B. 30%
- C. 50%
- D. 70%

ANSWER: D

157. When a defect is detected and fixed then the software should be retested to confirm that the original defect has been successfully removed. This is called _____.

- A. regression testing.
- B. maintenance testing.
- C. confirmation testing.
- D. all the above.

ANSWER: C

158. When to stop Testing?

- A. Stop when scheduled time for testing expires.
- B. Stop if 75% of the pre-defined number of errors is detected.
- C. Stop when all the test cases execute with detecting few errors.
- D. Stop after Compilation is success.

ANSWER: A

159. Structure is unknown for which type of development project _____.

- A. traditional system development.
- B. iterative development.
- C. system maintenance.
- D. purchased/contracted software.

ANSWER: D

160. _____ indicates how important it is to fix the bug and when it should be fixed.

- A. Severity.
- B. Priority.
- C. Severity and Priority.
- D. Effectiveness.

ANSWER: C

161. The person who leads the review of the document(s), planning the review, running the meeting and follow-up after the meeting _____.

- A. reviewer.
- B. author.
- C. moderator.
- D. auditor.

ANSWER: C

162. The only test method that guarantees the proper functioning of the application system is called as _____.

- A. regression testing.
- B. exhaustive testing.
- C. basic path testing.
- D. branch testing.

ANSWER: C

163. In _____ testing doesn't know anything about the software being tested; it just clicks or types randomly.

- A. random testing.
- B. gorilla testing.
- C. adhoc testing.
- D. dumb monkey testing.

ANSWER: D

164. A series of probing questions about the completeness and attributes of an application system is called _____.

- A. checklist.
- B. checkpoint review.
- C. decision table.
- D. decision tree.

ANSWER: A

165. The testing technique that requires devising test cases to demonstrate that each program function is operational is called _____.

- A. black-box testing.
- B. glass-box testing.
- C. grey-box testing.
- D. white-box testing.

ANSWER: C

166. A white box testing technique the number of or percentage of decision directions executed by the test case designed is called _____.

- A. condition coverage.
- B. decision/condition coverage.
- C. decision coverage.
- D. branch coverage.

ANSWER: B

167. Which summarizes the testing activities associated with one or more test design specifications?

- A. Test Summary report.
- B. Test Log.
- C. Test Incident Report.
- D. Test Script.

ANSWER: C

168. Testing with out a real plan and test cases is called _____.

- A. gorilla testing.
- B. monkey testing.
- C. adhoc testing.
- D. all of the above.

ANSWER: D

169. Which rule should not be followed for reviews?

- A. Defects and issues are identified and corrected.
- B. The product is reviewed not the producer.
- C. All members of the reviewing team are responsible for the result of the review.
- D. Each review has a clear predefined objective.

ANSWER: C

170. Which testing is used to verify that the system can perform properly when internal program or system limitations have been exceeded?

- A. Stress Testing.
- B. Load Testing.
- C. Performance Testing.
- D. Volume testing.

ANSWER: A

171. Typical defects discovered by static analysis include _____.

- A. programming standard violations.
- B. referring a variable with an undefined value.
- C. security vulnerabilities.
- D. all the above.

ANSWER: C

172. _____ is a very early build intended for limited distribution to a few key customers and to marketing for demonstration purposes.

- A. Alpha release.
- B. Beta release.
- C. Test release document.
- D. Build.

ANSWER: B

173. CAST stands for_____.

- A. computer aided software testing.
- B. computer aided software tools.
- C. computer analysis software techniques.
- D. computer and software testing.

ANSWER: A

174. Which test may not mimic real world situations?

- A. Functional testing.
- B. Structural Testing.
- C. Stress Testing.
- D. Regression Testing.

ANSWER: B

175. _____ includes both Black box and White Box testing features.

- A. Gray Box Testing.
- B. Hybrid Testing.
- C. Gray Box & Hybrid Testing.
- D. Concatenate Testing.

ANSWER: A

176. Tool which stores requirement statements, check for consistency and allow requirements to be prioritized and enable individual tests to be traceable to requirements, functions and features is

_____.

- A. incident management tools.
- B. requirements management tools.

- C. configuration management tools.
- D. component management tools.

ANSWER: B

177. Which of these are objectives for software testing?

- A. Determine the productivity of programmers.
- B. Eliminate the need for future program maintenance.
- C. Eliminate every error prior to release.
- D. Uncover software errors.

ANSWER: D

178. Failure is _____.

- A. incorrect program behavior due to a fault in the program.
- B. bug found before product release.
- C. bug found after product release.
- D. bug found during design phase.

ANSWER: A

179. 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

180. _____ testing is a white-box testing.

- A. Loop
- B. Condition
- C. Data flow
- D. system

ANSWER: A

181. Which of the following tools would be involved in the automation of regression test?

- A. Data tester.
- B. Boundary tester.
- C. Capture/Playback.
- D. Output comparator.

ANSWER: C

182. Incorrect form of Logic coverage is _____.

- A. statement coverage.
- B. pole coverage.
- C. condition coverage.
- D. path coverage.

ANSWER: B

183. Code Coverage is used as a measure of what?

- A. Defects.
- B. Trends analysis.
- C. Test Effectiveness.
- D. Time Spent Testing.

ANSWER: C

184. Fault Masking is _____.

- A. error condition hiding another error condition.
- B. creating a test case which does not reveal a fault.
- C. masking a fault by developer.
- D. masking a fault by a tester.

ANSWER: A

185. Which of the following is not a quality characteristic listed in ISO 9126 Standard?

- A. Functionality.
- B. Usability.
- C. Supportability.
- D. Maintainability.

ANSWER: C

186. One Key reason why developers have difficulty testing their own work is _____.

- A. lack of technical documentation.
- B. lack of test tools on the market for developers.
- C. lack of training.
- D. lack of objectivity.

ANSWER: D

187. Statement Coverage will not check for the following _____.

- A. missing statements.
- B. unused branches.
- C. dead code.
- D. unused statement.

ANSWER: A

188. To test a function, the programmer has to write a _____, which calls the function to be tested and passes it test data.

- A. stub.
- B. driver.
- C. proxy.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: B

189. Pick the best definition of quality?

- A. quality is job one.
- B. zero defects.
- C. conformance to requirements.
- D. work as designed.

ANSWER: C

190. Boundary value testing is _____.

- A. the same as equivalence partitioning tests.
- B. test boundary conditions on, below and above the edges of input and output equivalence classes.
- C. tests combinations of input circumstances.
- D. used in white box testing strategy.

ANSWER: B

191. A common test technique during component test is _____.

- A. statement and branch testing.
- B. usability testing.
- C. security testing.
- D. performance testing.

ANSWER: A

192. In a review meeting a moderator is a person who _____.

- A. takes minutes of the meeting.
- B. mediates between people.
- C. takes telephone calls.
- D. writes the documents to be reviewed.

ANSWER: B

193. Acceptance test cases are based on what?

- A. Requirements.
- B. Design.
- C. Code.
- D. Decision table.

ANSWER: A

194. Which one of the following are non-functional testing methods?

- A. System testing.
- B. Usability testing.
- C. Performance testing.
- D. Both Usability & Performance testing.

ANSWER: D

195. Independent Verification & 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's sphere of influence.

ANSWER: D

196. _____ process does not include deliverable base-lining.

- A. Defect Management.
- B. Deliverable base-lining.
- C. Management reporting.
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: A

197. Black-Box testing also called _____.

- A. behavioral testing.
- B. path testing.
- C. glass box testing.
- D. loop testing.

ANSWER: A

198. Test are prioritized so that _____.

- A. make shorten the time required for testing.
- B. make do the best testing in the time available.
- C. make do more effective testing.
- D. make find more faults.

ANSWER: B

199. General categories of testing _____.

- A. pre-implementation and post-implementation
- B. System testing and software testing.
- C. unit testing and performance testing.
- D. all the above.

ANSWER: A

200. Stress testing executes a system in a manner that demands resources in abnormal _____.

- A. quantity.
- B. frequency.
- C. volume.
- D. all the above.

ANSWER: D

201. black box testing is used to test the _____ errors.

- A. interface errors
- B. system errors
- C. boundary errors
- D. logical errors

ANSWER: A

202. Performance testing is designed to test the _____ performance of software within the context of an integrated system.

- A. run-time.
- B. compile time.
- C. stress.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: A

203. To test a function, the programmer has to write a _____, which calls the function and passes it the test data.

- A. stub.
- B. driver.
- C. proxy.
- D. module.

ANSWER: B

204. _____ is not a static testing technique?

- A. Error guessing.
- B. Walkthrough.
- C. Data flow analysis.
- D. Inspections.

ANSWER: A

205. Which of the following statements about component testing is not true?

- A. Component testing should be performed by development.
- B. Component testing is also known as isolation or module testing.
- C. Component testing should have completion criteria planned.
- D. Component testing does not involve regression testing.

ANSWER: D

206. What is the expansion of MTTR?

- A. mean-time-to repair.
- B. mean-time-to recovery.
- C. mean-time-to response.
- D. mean-time- to reply.

ANSWER: A

207. _____ is not a characteristic for Testability?

- A. Operability.
- B. Observability.
- C. Simplicity.
- D. Robustness.

ANSWER: D

208. _____ testing sometimes called as glass-box testing.

- A. white-box.
- B. black-box.
- C. validation.
- D. performance.

ANSWER: A

209. Flow graph is also called _____.

- A. program graph.
- B. diagraph.
- C. cyclic graph.
- D. acyclic graph.

ANSWER: A

210. Area bounded by _____ and _____ are called regions.

- A. edges and nodes.
- B. edges and path.
- C. path and nodes.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: A

211. The purpose of requirement phase is _____.

- A. to freeze requirements.
- B. to understand user needs.
- C. to define the scope of testing.
- D. all of the above.

ANSWER: D

212. Which of the following is control structure testing?

- A. Condition testing.

- B. Data flow testing.
- C. Loop testing.
- D. All of the above.

ANSWER: D

213. Loop testing is _____.

- A. white-box testing.
- B. black-box testing.
- C. unit testing.
- D. system testing.

ANSWER: A

214. Which of the following are not classes of loops?

- A. Structured loops.
- B. Simple loops.
- C. Nested loops.
- D. Unstructured loops.

ANSWER: A

215. In graph-based testing methods a _____ link is also called as symmetric link.

- A. bidirectional link.
- B. directional link.
- C. parallel link.
- D. all the above.

ANSWER: A

216. _____ links are used when a number of different relationships are established between graph nodes.

- A. bidirectional link.
- B. directional link.
- C. parallel link.
- D. all the above.

ANSWER: C

217. Equivalence partitioning is a _____.

- A. black-box testing.
- B. unit testing.
- C. white-box testing.
- D. integration testing.

ANSWER: B

218. Expansion of BVA.

- A. boundary value analysis
- B. boundary value argument.
- C. bounded value analysis.
- D. boundary variable analysis.

ANSWER: A

219. Validation 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: A

220. The difference between re-testing and regression testing is _____.
- A. re-testing is running a test again; regression testing looks for unexpected side effects.
 - B. re-testing looks for unexpected side effects; regression testing is repeating those tests.
 - C. re-testing is done after faults are fixed; regression testing is done earlier.
 - D. re-testing uses different environments, regression testing uses the same environment.

ANSWER: A

221. 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

222. The blackbox testin is used to check_____ of the software.
- A. internal structure
 - B. external structure
 - C. process
 - D. requirement

ANSWER: A

223. Which of the following is NOT part of configuration management?
- A. Status accounting of configuration items.
 - B. Auditing conformance to ISO9001.
 - C. Identification of test versions.
 - D. Record of changes to documentation over time.

ANSWER: B

224. In graph-based testing methods links represent the relationships between _____.
- A. objects.
 - B. nodes.
 - C. weights.
 - D. all the above.

ANSWER: A

225. Tool that supports traceability, recording of incidents or scheduling of tests is called _____.
- A. a dynamic analysis tool.
 - B. a test execution tool.
 - C. a debugging tool.
 - D. a configuration management tool.

ANSWER: D

226. Robustness testing can be performed for
- A. improving the strength of the system
 - B. to improve the performance of the system
 - C. to improve the iterative level of the system

D. improve the unit level of the system

ANSWER: A

227. When, what is visible to end-users is a deviation from the specific or expected behavior, this is called _____.

- A. an error.
- B. a fault.
- C. a failure.
- D. a defect.

ANSWER: A

228. 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

229. _____ test can be applied to problem in which the input domain is relatively small.

- A. orthogonal array testing.
- B. boundary value analysis.
- C. equivalence partitioning.
- D. graph-based testing.

ANSWER: A

230. 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

231. 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

232. Unreachable code would best be found using _____.

- A. code reviews.
- B. code inspections.
- C. a coverage tool.
- D. a test management tool.

ANSWER: A

233. What information need not be included in a test incident report?

- A. How to fix the fault.
- B. How to reproduce the fault.
- C. Test environment details.
- D. Severity, priority.

ANSWER: A

234. 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

235. IEEE 829 test plan documentation standard contains all of the following except _____.

- A. test items.
- B. test deliverables.
- C. test tasks.
- D. test specification.

ANSWER: D

236. The standard that gives definitions of testing terms is _____.

- A. ISO/IEC 12207.
- B. BS7925-1.
- C. BS7925-b.
- D. ANSI/IEEE 829.

ANSWER: B

237. A variation of stress testing is a technique called _____.

- A. sensitivity testing.
- B. performance testing.
- C. stress testing.
- D. security testing.

ANSWER: A

238. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Inspection is the most formal review process.
- B. Inspections should be led by a trained leader.
- C. Managers can perform inspections on management documents.
- D. Inspection is appropriate even when there are no written documents.

ANSWER: C

239. Which of the following statements about the component testing standard is false?

- A. Black box design techniques all have an associated measurement technique.
- B. White box design techniques all have an associated measurement technique.
- C. Cyclomatic complexity is not a test measurement technique.
- D. Black box measurement techniques all have an associated test design technique.

ANSWER: A

240. Could reviews or inspections be considered part of testing?

- A. No, because they apply to development documentation.
- B. No, because they are normally applied before testing.
- C. No, because they do not apply to the test documentation.
- D. Yes, because both help detect faults and improve quality.

ANSWER: D

241. white box testing is also called as

- A. glass box testing
- B. functional testing
- C. black box testing.
- D. performance testing.

ANSWER: A

242. _____ refers to the set of activities that ensure that software correctly implements specific functions.

- A. Verification.
- B. Validation.
- C. Integration
- D. Testing

ANSWER: A

243. What statement about expected outcomes is FALSE?

- A. Expected outcomes are defined by the software's behavior.
- B. Expected outcomes are derived from a specification, not from the code.
- C. Expected outcomes include outputs to a screen and changes to files and databases.
- D. Expected outcomes should be predicted before a test is run.

ANSWER: A

244. Non-functional system testing includes _____.

- A. testing to see where the system does not function properly.
- B. testing quality attributes of the system including performance and usability.
- C. testing a system feature using only the software required for that action.
- D. testing a system feature using only the software required for that function.

ANSWER: B

245. The scope of the mutation testing is

- A. uncover ambiguities
- B. proposing various methods
- C. checking conditions
- D. finding the paths

ANSWER: A

246. Which of these terms apply to identifying quality standards and how to satisfy them?

- A. Quality projections.
- B. Quality management.
- C. Quality planning.
- D. Quality overview.

ANSWER: C

247. Which of the following definitions apply to the cost of quality?

- A. Left over product.
- B. Total cost of all project efforts.
- C. Customer satisfaction.
- D. Redoing entire project.

ANSWER: B

248. Acceptance testing will be done by _____.

- A. user.
- B. quality control.
- C. quality assurance.
- D. senior management.

ANSWER: A

249. A fault in a program is called as

- A. bug
- B. crash
- C. error
- D. risk

ANSWER: A

250. Which of the following test can merge the black box and white box testing?

- A. Gray box testing
- B. Mutation testing
- C. Control structure testing
- D. Syntax testing

ANSWER: A

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