

Software Quality Assurance

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION TO QUALITY, SOFTWARE QUALITY

1. “The essential character of something an inherent or distinguishing character,_____”
 - a. Degree or Grade Of Excellence
 - b. Department of Excellence
 - c. Degree Of Excellence
 - d. Data of Excellence
2. The first is that quality means “meeting requirements” requirements must be measurable
 - a. Meeting need and help
 - b. Meeting needs
 - c. Meeting help
 - d. Meeting Requirements
3. _____is most important factor in determining whether the quality has been achieved or not.
 - a. Customer satisfaction
 - b. Customer needs
 - c. Customer requirements
 - d. Need and requirements
4. A product which is manufactured by using the degree of the design specification...
 - a. Quality of conformance
 - b. Quality Control
 - c. Quality Assurance
 - d. None of the above
5. Software quality assurance consists of which function of management.
 - a. reporting functions
 - b. auditing functions
 - c. both and b
 - d. all of the above

6. Select the people who identify the document and verifies the correctness of the software...
 - a) Project manager
 - b) SQA team
 - c) Project team
 - d) All of the above mentioned
7. Improvement of quality one must follow a cycle of _____
 - a) Define, Measure, Monitor, Control, Improve
 - b) Define , Monitor, Control ,Improve ,Measure
 - c) Measure, Define, Control, Improve
 - d) Define, Control , Measure, Monitor , Improve
8. _____program in the organization by defining vision, mission, policies, objectives, strategies, goals, and values for the organization.
 - a) Quality Management
 - b) Quality Improvement
 - c) Assurance
 - d) Quality Control
9. Quality is viewed differently by different _____
 - a) user
 - b) People
 - c) Stakeholder
 - d) Client
10. Earlier people say that _____ of product represents better quality.
 - a) less price
 - b) Price
 - c) More Price
 - d) Capital
11. _____ decided by the manufacturer depending upon cost of inspection, testing, sorting.
 - a) Money
 - b) Investment
 - c) Cost
 - d) Time
12. An investment by an organization by defining process, guidelines, standards for development and testing. This term is _____

- a) Blue Money
- b) Black Money
- C) Green Money
- d) Red Money

13. Full Form Of TQM

- a) Time Quality Management
- b) Total Quality Management
- C) To Quality Management
- d) None

14. The _____ ultimately determines the level of quality.

- A) Customer
- B) Person
- C) developer
- d) Manager

15. ____ is method of measuring and controlling quality by monitoring the manufacturing process.

- a) SPC
- B) Time
- c) Quality
- d) TQM

16. _____ examines the product at various levels with defined standard.

- A) Quality Control
- b) Money
- c) Time
- d) Quality

17. Full form Of SPC Stands for

- a) Statistical Process Control
- b) Statement Process Control
- c) State Process Control
- d) Static Control

18. _____ involves significant communication.

a) Requirement

b) User

C) Change

D) People

19. _____ is a concept initially to make changes and improvements in the existing systems to produce better outcomes.

A) Improvement

b) Requirement

C) Continual improvement

d) Control

20. PDCA has How many steps

a) One

b) Two

c) Four

d) Three

21. PDCA Stand For

a) Plan-Do-Check -Act

b) Plan-Check-Act-Do

c) Check-Plan-Act-Do

d) PDCA

22. _____ is referred to as the process by which an organization measures their products, services, and practices against its most difficult competitors.

a) Benchmarking

d) Plan

c) Quality

d) Time

23. _____ should be measurable, actionable, tractable, maintained updated and tied to business goals.

A) Quality Metric

b) Quality

c) Cost

d) Project

24. Display the Pareto principle _____ rules few vital factors that are causing most of the problems.

a) 40-20-40

b) 80-20

c) 40-20

d) 80-10-10

25. _____ used for developing solutions to the problems which cannot be solved by individuals.

A) Questioning

b) Brainstorming

c) Answering

D) Online Site Observation

26. _____ is just one component of the larger TQM process.

a) Solving

b) Problem Solving

C) Answering

d) Question

27. TQM Process Consists _____ Steps

a) 2

b) 1

c) 8

d) 7

28. Establishing _____ is a challenging undertaking for any organization.

a) Quality Culture

b) Cost

c) Assurance

d) Control

29. _____ examines the product at various levels with defined standard.

- a) Quality Control**
- b) Improvement**
- C) Both a and b**
- d) Quality**

30. To know how well an organization is performing, _____ on performance measures are necessary.

- A) Information**
- b) data**
- c) Money**
- d) Stakeholder**

31. A fundamental part of TQM is a focus on _____

- a) process thinking**
- b) Price**
- c) Information**
- d) Requirement**

32. _____ add up to larger processes, and all processes aggregate into the business processes required for defining and implementing strategy.

- a) Process**
- b) Micro-processes**
- c) Requirement**
- d) Macro Process**

33. _____ critical part of the management of quality is the strategic and systematic approach to achieving an organization's vision, mission, and goals.

- a) Strategic and systematic approach**
- b) System**
- c) Investment**

d) Capital

34. _____ involve strategies, method, and timeliness.

a) Money

b) Communication

C) Project

d) Control

35. The emphasis is put on, _____ with the use of performance metrics to monitor progress.

a) fact-based decision making

b) decision making

c) questioning

d) Documents

36. Profit = _____ – (Cost of Manufacturing + Cost of Quality)

a) Total Price

b) Cost

c) Sales Price

d) Time

37. Rework, retesting, sorting, scrapping, regression testing, sales under concession etc. represent cost of failure. It is termed as _____

a) Red Money

b) Blue Money

c) Green Money

d) Black Money

38. _____ are the functions and project serviced and supported by some other functions and projects.

a) Internal Customer

b) External Customer

c) Both A and B

d) Stakeholder

39. _____ principle intends to view internal and external customers as well as internal and external suppliers for each process.

a) Quality

b) Process

C) TQM

d) Six sigma

40. _____ is perception of an individual looking towards success of the organisation.

a) Project

c) Society

d) Money

d) People

41. _____ perspective of all these stakeholders define their expectation from organisation

a) Money

b) Quality

c) Process

d) Model

42. _____ must lead the organisation through improvement efforts.

a) Management

b) Project

c) Both a and b

d) Software

43. _____ gives the ability to provide desired results and avoid undesired things going to a customer.

- a) Project**
- b) User**
- c) developer**
- d) Control**

43. _____ gives gap between what is expected by the customer and what is delivered to him

- a) Metric**
- b) Measurement**
- c) Money**
- D) Time**

44. It is difficult for the manufacturer to achieve the quality of product _____

- a) without knowing customer requirements**
- b) knowing Requirements**
- c) a and b**
- d) unknow data**

45. Product quality is defined in _____ it can help the manufacturer in deciding whether product quality has been achieved or not

- a) measurable terms**
- c) Process**
- c) quality**
- d) None**

46. V and V Stands for

- a) Validation and Verification**
- b) Verification and Validation**
- c) Verify and Validate**

d) Validate and Verify

47. “_____ is the degree to which a set of inherent characteristics of an object fulfils requirements.

- a) Money**
- b) Process**
- c) Quality**
- d) Time**

48. “Fit for _____

- a) Easy**
- b) Use**
- c) Project**
- d) Model**

49. Quality is an abstract perception it has_____

- a) quantitative measure**
- b) quantity**
- c) assurance**
- d) None**

50. Meeting the Customer _____

- a) Money**
- b) Project**
- c) User**
- d) Requirement**

UNIT-II FUNDAMENTALS OF TESTING

1. Software development activities during a life cycle have corresponding ____activities at each stage of software development

- a) verification and validation**
- b) Process**
- c) Brainstorming**
- d) Questioning**

2. _____ involves finding the difference between actual behaviours with respect to the expected behaviours of an applications

- a) Output**
- b) Testing**
- c) Coding**
- d) Input**

3. Understanding of customers' requirements may differ from person to_____

- a) Person**
- b) Money**
- c) Quality**
- d) Stakeholder**

4. _____ Process of executing a program with the intention of finding defects.

- a) Coding**
- b) Testing**
- c) Both a and B**
- d) debugging**

5 _____is an activity defining whether the software has been accepted or not

- a) Acceptance testing**
- b) Performance**
- c) Testing**
- d) Stress testing**

6. Process of _____used in software development.

- a. Evaluating Process**
- b. Process**

- c. Testing
- d. Model

7. Verifying that the system satisfies it's _____ as defined

- a. Specified Requirements
- b. Requirements
- c. Money
- d. Cost

8. Requirement mismatches must be detected by _____.

- a. Testing
- b. Money
- c. Cost
- d. requirement

9. Execution of a work product with intent to find a _____

- a) Defect
- b) Testing
- c) Money
- d) Bug

10. Characteristics of _____ approach involve testing software system after development work is completed.

- a) Big Bang
- b) Testing
- c) Money
- d) Control

11. _____ is an approach that seeks to improve quality and performance which will meet or exceed customer expectations

- a. TQM
- b. TMQ
- c. Quality Management
- d. Six Sigma

12. Total Quality Management (TQM) aims at reducing the cost of development and cost of quality through _____

- a. Continual Improvement
- b. Improvement control
- c. Management
- d. Continual Control

13. _____ are written by tester to address testing needs of a software application

a. Testing strategy

b. Test scenarios

c. Both a and b

d. Test Case

14. _____ involves testing of high-level design as well as low-level design.

a. Design Testing

b. Design Phase

c. Testing

d. Analysis

15. _____ talks about reviewing the design, generally but the experts who may be termed as subject-matter experts.

a. V&V

b. Testing

c. Design verification

d. None

16. _____ is a pure loss for the organization.

a. Money

b. Green money

c. Blue money

d. Red Money

17. _____ matrix is one way of doing the complete mapping for the software.

a. Money

b. Requirement

c. User

d. People

18. _____ can be achieved as software gets tested for unforeseen scenarios with minimal defects and all functional and non-functional requirements being satisfied.

a. Quality

b. Project

c. Quality Control

d. Improvement

19. Requirement Traceability assures good _____ of the application as all the features are tested.

- a. Project**
- b. Cost**
- c. Quality**
- d. Time**

20. _____ type of testing is used to evaluate whether all requirements are covered in requirement statement or not.

- a. Requirement Testing**
- b. Software Testing**
- c. Both A and B**
- d. Unit Testing**

21. _____ an aspect identifying non-hierarchical similarities, mutual properties, interactions, etc. among requirements and work products.

- a. Requirement Traceability**
- b. Horizontal traceability**
- c. Both A and B**
- d. Requirement Traceability**

22. _____ identifies the origin of items and follows these same items as they travel through the hierarchy of the work breakdown structure to the project teams and eventually to the customer.

- a. Requirement Traceability**
- b. Horizontal traceability**
- c. Vertical traceability**
- d. Traceability**

23. _____ needs to be implemented both forward and backward

- a. Requirement Traceability**
- b. Horizontal traceability**
- c. Bidirectional traceability**
- d. Unidirectional Traceability**

24. Software testing is also viewed as exercise of doing _____ analysis of software product where we can build the software on the basis of strengths of the process of development and testing, and overcome weakness in the processes to the maximum extent possible.

- a. Strength
- b. Weakness
- c. SWOT
- d. Positive

25. _____ is a method of documenting how a particular activity must be fulfilled.

- a. Workbench
- b. Testing
- c. developer
- d. Tester

26. _____ is a testing tool which supports wide variety of quality and testing activities like test planning, configuration management, and design, review and test execution.

- a. Testing Workbench
- b. Developer
- c. Workbench
- d. Tester

27. _____ needs to be performed according to processes defined for it.

- a. Coding
- b. Quality
- c. Testing
- d. Time

28. _____ is used to check the capability of test program and test cases to find defects.

- a. Mutation Testing
- b. Performance Testing
- c. Stress Testing
- d. Unit testing

29. _____ is a challenging job.

- a. Quality
- b. Cost
- c. Testing
- d. Time

30. Good _____ is a deliberate planned efforts by the organization

a. Testing

b. Quality

c. Cost

d. Time

31. _____ testing talks about combination of both approaches namely black box testing and white box testing at the same time.

a. Grey Testing

b. Black Box Testing

c. Whitebox Testing

d. Both A and C

32. _____ testing is a software testing method which is used to test the software without knowing the internal structure of code or program.

a. Grey Testing

b. Black Box Testing

c. Whitebox Testing

d. Both A and C

33. _____ is done after code fixes , upgrades or any other system maintenance to check the new code has not affected the existing code.

a. Grey Testing

b. Black Box Testing

c. Whitebox Testing

d. Regression testing

34. _____ type of black box testing is not related to testing of a specific functionality, but non- functional requirements such as performance, scalability, usability.

a. Grey Testing

b. Black Box Testing

c. Whitebox Testing

d. Non Functional Testing

35. _____ testing also known as structural testing or code-based testing, is a methodology which ensures and validates a software application's mechanisms, internal framework, and objects and components.

a. Grey Testing

b. Black Box Testing

c. Whitebox Testing

d. Both A and C

36. _____ Testing is a combination of black-box testing and white-box testing.

a. Grey Testing

b. Black Box Testing

c. Whitebox Testing

d. Both A and C

37. _____ testing technique involves defining all the variables that exist in their programs.

a. Grey Testing

b. Black Box Testing

c. Whitebox Testing

d. Matrix Testing

38. _____ provides maximum code coverage with minimum test cases.

a. Orthogonal Array Testing

b. Black Box Testing

c. Whitebox Testing

d. Matrix Testing

39. _____ testing is performed on the historical data of the previous system defects.

a. Orthogonal Array Testing

b. Black Box Testing

c. Whitebox Testing

d. Pattern Testing

40. _____ testing technique involves defining all the variables that exist in their programs.

a. Orthogonal Array Testing

b. Matrix Testing

c. Whitebox Testing

d. Matrix Testing

41. _____ testing is also known as functional testing.

a. Orthogonal Array Testing

b. Black Box Testing

c. Whitebox Testing

d. Matrix Testing

42. _____ will be testing software from users perspective

a. Cost

b. Domain

c. Time

d. Tester

43. _____ are introduced in software due to incapable processes of development and testing

a. Defect

b. Testing

c. Coding

d. Quality

44. A _____ is a high level document and is at the top of the hierarchy of the Test Documentation structure.

a. Test Policy

b. Testing

c. Coding

d. Test cases

45. _____ should be clear and complete, representing end-to-end relationship of what is going to happen and also, the possible outcomes of such processing.

a. Testing

b. Testing scenario

c. Coding

d. V&V

46. The primary goal of _____ is not to demonstrate the correctness of software product, but to expose hidden defects so that they can be fixed.

a. Coding

b. V & V

c. Software Testing

d. Validation

47. 'Execution of a work product with intent to find a _____

- a. Coding
- b. Testing
- c. Defect
- d. Error

48. _____ activities are associated with checking the outcomes of developed product and the processes used with respect to standards and expectations of a customer.

- a. Verification
- b. Software Validation
- c. V & V
- d. Validation

49. _____ involves verification as well as validation activities such as checking the compliance of the artifacts and activities with respect to defined processes and standards

- a. Software Validation
- b. Coding
- c. Software Testing
- d. V & V

50. _____ involves finding the difference between actual behaviours with respect to the expected behaviours of an applications.

- a. Software Validation
- b. Coding
- c. Software Testing
- d. V & V

UNIT- III Unit Testing

1. _____ is the basic level of Software Testing where individual units/components of software are tested.

- a. Unit Testing
- b. Integration Testing
- c. Black Box
- d. White Box

2. _____ focuses separately on the smaller building blocks of a program or system.

- a. Unit Testing
- b. Integration Testing
- c. Black Box

d. White Box

3. _____ technique is a black-box technique that focuses on the boundaries of the input and output equivalence classes.
 - a. Unit Testing
 - b. Integration Testing
 - c. Black Box
 - d. boundary-value-testing
4. _____ testing (also called “boundary value testing”) is the best-known specification-based testing techniques which focus on input domain.
 - a. Input domain
 - b. Integration Testing
 - c. Black Box
 - d. boundary-value-testing
5. _____ program is an input from a certain domain to a certain domain to a certain range
 - a) Functional Testing
 - b) Integration Testing
 - c) Black Box
 - d) boundary-value-testing
6. _____ Testing technique tester creates test cases for required input field.
 - a. Unit Testing
 - b. Integration Testing
 - c. Black Box
 - d. boundary-value-testing
7. _____ boundary value concerned with valid values of the input variables.
 - a. Normal
 - b. Functional
 - c. Blackbox
 - d. Stress
8. _____ value testing is a simple extension of normal boundary value testing.
 - a. Normal
 - b. Functional
 - c. Blackbox
 - d. Robust boundary value

9. _____ is also type of functional testing, here we reject the single fault assumption, and it assumes that more than one variable can have extreme value.
- Worst case testing
 - Functional
 - Blackbox
 - Robust boundary value
10. _____ Testing is executed by expert tester who goes through each and every aspect of the program and uses their domain knowledge to devise test cases.
- Functional
 - Worst case testing
 - Special Value
 - Robust boundary value
11. _____ is black box test design technique where test cases are always selected randomly means by using an algorithm named pseudo random generation.
- Random Testing
 - Worst case testing
 - Special Value
 - Robust boundary value
12. _____ is used as basis for functional testing and It is used in a situation when in-depth testing is required or when there is need to avoid redundancy.
- Random Testing
 - Worst case testing
 - Robust boundary value
 - Equivalence classes
13. _____ class testing is nearly identical to weak robust equivalence class testing.
- Random Testing
 - Worst case testing
 - Robust boundary value
 - Traditional equivalence
14. _____ testing is based on multiple assumptions which states that errors will results in a combination of faults.
- Random Testing
 - Worst case testing
 - Robust boundary value
 - Strong Equivalence Class

15. _____ Testing is based on the single fault assumption a test case will have one valid value and the remaining values will be valid.
- Random Testing
 - Weak Equivalence Class
 - Robust boundary value
 - Strong Equivalence Class
16. _____ is a good way to deal with combinations of things
- Decision Table
 - Testing
 - Coding
 - None
17. _____ technique is appropriate for functionalities which has logic relationship between inputs.
- Decision Table
 - Testing
 - Coding
 - None
18. A _____ stands for an input condition that state about an internal change in the system.
- Cause
 - Effect
 - Coding
 - Cause-Effect
19. _____ is a structural testing method based on the source code or algorithm and NOT based on the specification.
- Random Testing
 - Path Testing
 - Robust boundary value
 - Strong Equivalence Class
20. The best-know form of code-based testing is based on a construct known as a _____
- decision to decision path
 - Path Testing
 - Robust boundary value
 - Strong Equivalence Class

21 . _____ metrics are a device to measure the extent to which a set of test cases covers (or exercises) a program.

- a. Test coverage**
- b. Testing**
- c. Path**
- d. Test case**

22. The test coverage metrics tell us what to test but not how to test it.

Test coverage

- a. Testing**
- b. Path**
- c. Test case**
- d. Coding**

23. _____ is a type of Structural Testing (White Box Testing) used for designing test cases to determine all possible paths of execution at least once.

- a. Basis Path Testing**
- b. Testing**
- c. Path**
- d. Test case**

24. _____ refers to forms of structural testing that focus on the points at which variables receive values and the points at which these values are used (or referenced).

- a. Basis Path Testing**
- b. Data flow testing**
- c. Path**
- d. DD Path**

25. _____ is an executable program.

- a. Slice**
- b. Testing**
- c. Coding**
- d. Debug**

26. Most programs deliver functionality in terms of _____

- a. Information**
- b. Data**
- c Both a and b**
- d Requirement**

27. _____ metrics are a device to measure the extent to which a set of test cases covers (or exercises) a program.

- a. Slice**
- b. Testing**
- c. Coding**
- d. Test coverage**

28. _____ relationships between inputs and outputs.

- a. Cause-and-Effect**
- b. Testing**
- c. Coding**
- d. Test coverage**

29. A hybrid of boundary value analysis and equivalence class testing and gives it the name _____

- a. Cause-and-Effect**
- b. Testing**
- c. Coding**
- d. Edge testing**

30. _____ technique is always used for non-functional attributes such as performance and reliability points.

- a. Random Value**
- b. Equivalence**
- c Weak Equivalence**
- d Unit testing**

31. _____ is executed by expert tester who goes through each and every aspect of the program and uses their domain knowledge to devise test cases.

- a. Random Value**
- b. Equivalence**
- c Weak Equivalence**
- d Special Value Testing**

32. _____ is a proper subset of worst case testing

- a. Boundary value
- b. Random Value
- c. Equivalence
- d. Weak Equivalence

33. _____ Testing technique tester creates test cases for required input field.

- a. Boundary value
- b. Random Value
- c. Equivalence
- d. Weak Equivalence

34. _____ testing is Ad-hoc in nature means no guidelines is used b the tester other than their “Best Engineering Practice”

- a. Boundary value
- b. Random Value
- c. Special Value Testing
- d. Weak Equivalence

35. _____ technique is always used for non-functional attributes such as performance and reliability points.

- a. Boundary value
- b. Random Value
- c. Special Value Testing
- d. Weak Equivalence

36. Dividing the set of test conditions into group is called_____

- a. Equivalence partition
- b. Random Value
- c. Special Value Testing
- d. Weak Equivalence

37. Traditional _____ class testing is nearly identical to weak robust equivalence class testing.

- a. Equivalence partition
- b. Random Value
- c. Special Value Testing
- d. Weak Equivalence

38. _____ Class testing is based on multiple assumptions which states that errors will results in a combination of faults.

- a. Strong equivalence partition**
- b. Random Value**
- c. Special Value Testing**
- d. Weak Equivalence**

39. _____ it is a combination of both Weak and Robust.

- a. Strong equivalence partition**
- b. Random Value**
- c. Special Value Testing**
- d. Weak Equivalence**

40. _____ form of testing produces test cases for all valid and invalid elements of the Cartesian product of all the equivalence classes.

- a. Strong Robust Equivalence Class Testing**
- b. Random Value**
- c. Special Value Testing**
- d. Weak Equivalence**

41. _____ is appropriate when input data is defined in terms of intervals and sets of discrete values.

- a. Strong equivalence partition**
- b. Equivalence Class Testing**
- c. Special Value Testing**
- d. Weak Equivalence**

42. _____ is strengthened by a hybrid approach with boundary value testing.

- a. Strong equivalence partition**
- b. Equivalence Class Testing**
- c. Special Value Testing**
- d. Weak Equivalence**

43. _____ is a set of elements along with certain operations that can be performed upon these elements.

- a. Vector**
- b. DD testing**
- c. Structural Testing**
- d. DD Path**

44. _____ is a program with respect to its variables and their selected locations in the program.

- a. Slice**
- b. DD testing**
- c. Structural Testing**
- d. DD Path**

45. _____ provide the systematic way of stating complex business rules, which helps the developer and tester as well.

- a. Decision Table**
- b. DD testing**
- c. Structural Testing**
- d. DD Path**

46. _____ graph is used to find independent path for testing.

- a. Decision Table**
- b. DD testing**
- c. Structural Testing**
- d. DD Path**

47. _____ is executed by expert tester who goes through each and every aspect of the program and uses their domain knowledge to devise test cases.

- a. Decision Table**

- b. DD testing**
- c. Structural Testing**
- d. Special Value Testing**

48. _____ technique is always used for non-functional attributes such as performance and reliability points.

- a. Decision Table**
- b. DD testing**
- c. Structural Testing**
- d. Random Value Testing**

49. _____ can also be used for internal variables, such as loop control variables, indices and pointers.

- a. Boundary Value**
- b. DD testing**
- c. Structural Testing**
- d. Random Value Testing**

50. Redundancy is not handled by _____ technique as massive redundancy is there in tables of test cases.

- a. BVA**
- b. DD testing**
- c. Structural Testing**
- d. Random Value Testing**

UNIT 4 Software Verification and Validation

1. _____ activities are two branches of software testing. They are complementary to each other, and not substitutes of each other.

- a. V & V**
- b. Verification**
- c. Validation**
- d. Testing**

1. _____ is defined as developers view of quality.

- a. **Conformance of Quality**
 - b. **Standard of quality**
 - c. **Quality**
 - d. **Testing**
2. _____ is defined as customers view of quality.
- a. **'Fitness for use'**
 - b. **Requirements**
 - c. **Quality**
 - d. **Time**
3. _____ ensure that processes are followed correctly, the process definition is also appropriate and process capability is ensured by optimizing processes through feedback loop.
- a. **Verification and Validation**
 - b. **Quality**
 - c. **Standard**
 - d. **Assurance**
4. _____ is a disciplined approach to evaluate whether a software product fulfills the requirements or conditions imposed on them by the standards or processes.
- a. **Verification**
 - b. **Validation**
 - c. **V & V**
 - d. **Control**
5. Verification is also called as _____ as it is not involving execution of any code, program and work product.
- a. **static technique**
 - b. **Dynamic technique**
 - c. **Both**
 - d. **Validation**
6. _____ reduce the cost of finding and fixing defects as each work product is reviewed and corrected faster.
- a. **Verification**
 - b. **Validation**
 - c. **V & V**
 - d. **Static**
7. A _____ where verification activities are conducted, and may be a physical or virtual entity.
- a. **Verification Workbench**
 - b. **Validation**

- c. V &V
- d. Dynamic

8. _____ process must describe step-by-step activities to be conducted in a work bench.

- a. Verification
- b. Validation
- c. V &V
- d. Testing

10. _____ is excellent in defect prevention through self-learning or retrospection.

- a. Self-Review
- b. Validation
- c. V &V
- d. DD Path

9. _____ Review is the most informal type of review where an author and a peer are involved.

- a. Peer
- b. Client
- c. User
- d. Self

10. _____ reviews are conducted frequently in software development life cycle at various stages of development.

- a. Peer Review
- b. Self-Review
- c. User
- d. Client

11. The _____ recommends online review as defects are found and corrected jointly by the peers.

- a. XP
- b. Programming
- c. Coding
- d. Testing

12. _____ is also called as peer review, as a superior may be considered as peer of the author with some more experience and visibility.

- A. Peer Review**
- B. Self-Review**
- C. Superior review**
- D. Client**

13. _____ is semi formal type of review as it involves larger teams along with the author reviewing a work project.

- a. Walkthrough**
- b. Testing**
- c. Coding**
- d. debugging**

14. _____ is a formal way of reviewing a work product. Agenda of inspection is decided in advance.

- a. Inspection**
- b. Walkthrough**
- c. Coding**
- d. XP**

15. Type of review on the basis of ___ Stages.

- a. 1**
- b. 2**
- c. 3**
- d. 5**

16. _____ are conducted on periodic basis depending on the completion of a particular phase or a time frame defined or a milestone achieved during a software development life cycle

- a. Milestone Review**
- b. Peer Review**
- c. Self-Review**
- d. None**

17. _____ review is conducted at the end of a development phase under review such as requirement phase, design phase, coding phase, and testing phase.

- a. Phase End Review**
- b. Peer Review**
- c. Self-Review**

d. None

18. _____ may be required to review the progress and take actions if required.

- a. Stakeholder**
- b. User**
- c. Developer**
- d. None**

19. _____ is a combination of periodic review and phase-end review where the project activities or product development activities are accessed on the basis of percent completion.

- a) Phase End Review**
- b) Peer Review**
- c) Self-Review**
- d) Percent completion**

20. _____ reviews are conducted after the project is over and delivered to the customer.

- A. Post- implementation Review**
- B. Peer Review**
- C. Self-Review**
- D. Percent completion**

21. Software testing has its own life cycle termed as _____

- a. STLC**
- b. SDLC**
- c. SPC**
- d. STCC**

22. _____ is done at each stage of development such as unit testing, integration testing, interface testing, system testing, and acceptance testing.

- a. Testing**
- b. Testing Review**
- c. Coding**
- d. Debugging**

23. _____ represents the sequence of control flow from entry to exit in a given code

- a. DD Path
- b. Path Testing
- c. Coding
- d. debugging

24. _____ is done when the development organisation wishes to check that un-installation is clean. When an application is uninstalled , all the files must be removed from the disk.

- a. Boundary Value
- b. DD testing
- c. Structural Testing
- d. Un-installation Testing

26. _____ While installation of operating system, it is checked whether operating system already exist and what is the version of that operating system

- a. Updation Testing
- b. DD testing
- c. Structural Testing
- d. Un-installation Testing

28. _____ is generally done by the user and/or customer to understand whether the software satisfies their requirement or not.

- a. Acceptance testing
- b. DD testing
- c. Structural Testing
- d. Un-installation Testing

29. _____ testing is done by the customer in development environment.

- a. Alpha
- b. Beta
- c. Both a and b
- d. Gamma

30. _____ testing is done at customer side. Testing is actually conducted by customer in production/semi-production environment.

- a. Alpha
- b. Beta
- c. Both a and b
- d. Gamma

31. _____ testing is used for limited liability testing at selected places.

- a. Alpha
- b. Beta
- c. Both a and b
- d. Gamma

32. _____ check is performed when the application is ready for release to the specified requirements and this is performed directly without going through all the testing activities at home.

- a. Alpha
- b. Beta
- c. Both a and b
- d. Gamma

33. _____ means converting the thoughts or concepts into reality.

- a. Conceptualization
- b. Initialization
- c. Developing
- d. Coding

34. In _____ the main stress of verification and validation activity is to determine feasibility of an approach for the project.

- a. Conceptualization
- b. Initialization
- c. Developing
- d. Coding

35. V-Model is a _____

- a. Verification
- b. Validation
- c. V & V
- d. Testing Scenario

36. _____ phase includes defining a strategy and test approach like writing test plan, test scenario, test cases, and test data for the given application.

- a. Testing
- b. Test Planning
- c. Test Case
- d. Testing Scenario

37. The designs must be analysed for logical flow of information during _____

- a. Transaction**
- b. Coding**
- c. Testing**
- d. None**

38. _____ use design for defining structural test scenario, test cases, and structural test data.

- a. Tester**
- b. Test Case**
- c. Coding**
- d. Analysis**

39. _____ must be end-to-end scenario considering data flow in the system, must contain valid as well as invalid conditions, and error handling during user interactions with the system.

- a. Testing scenario**
- b. Test Case**
- c. Coding**
- d. Testing**

40. _____ must be done by developer to ensure that written code is working as expected.

- a. Unit Testing**
- b. Acceptance**
- c. System**
- d. Module**

41. V & V Model also Known as _____ Model

- a. Quality**
- b. Validation**
- c. Verification**
- d. Testing**

42. _____ are obtained from customer using techniques with the intention to find if there is any gap between user requirement and requirement definitions, and also to check whether all the requirements have been captured correctly and completely.

- a. Requirement**
- b. Verification**
- c. Validation**
- d. Testing**

43. _____ Validation takes place at two or more stages during software development.

- a. Requirement**
- b. Verification**
- c. Validation**
- d. Testing**

44. _____ is an activity of writing individual units as defined in low-level design.

- a. Testing**
- b. Coding**
- c. Analysis**
- d. Test case**

45. _____ team may be performing various activities as per their roles and responsibilities at different stages.

- a. Development**
- b. Coding**
- c. Testing**
- d. User**

46. _____ team may include test manager, test leaders, and testers as per scope of testing, size of project, and types of customer.

- a. Development**
- b. Coding**
- c. Testing**
- d. User**

47. _____ may be the final user group, or people who are actually sponsoring the project.

- a. Customer
- b. Stakeholder
- c. developer
- d. People

48. _____ can be internal to an organisation or external to the organisation.

- a. Customer
- b. Stakeholder
- c. developer
- d. People

49. _____ describes the validation activities associated with different phases of software development.

- a. Verification
- b. Validation
- c. V & V
- d. Testing

50. _____ is a lifecycle activity

- a. Development
- b. Coding
- c. Testing
- d. SDLC

UNIT 5 Levels of Testing

1. _____ includes reviewing code file, database schema, classes, object definition, procedures and methods.

- a. Coding
- b. Coding Review
- c. Testing

d. Test case

2. Testing of an individual software component or module is termed as_____

a. Unit

b. Module

c. Coding

d. Integration

3.The ____ is the smallest testable part of any software.

a. Unit

b. Module

c. Coding

d. Integration

4. _____ is a process of testing the individual subprograms, subroutines, classes, or procedures in a program.

a. Unit

b. Module

c. Coding

d. Integration

5. _____ testing recommends testing the smaller building blocks of the program.

a. Unit

b. Module

c. Coding

d. Integration

6._____ can be tested simultaneously and hence supports parallel testing

a. Multiple

b. Single

c. Both a and b

d. dual

7. Module Testing, designing a _____ is an important segment.

a. Testing

b. Test Case

c. Both A and B

d. DD Path

8. _____ method- each module is tested first and then gradually incremented to the tested collection.

a. Incremental

b. Single

c. Test

d. dual

9. Incremental Testing, there are two approaches _____

A. Top and Bottom approach

B. Top

C. Bottom

D. Hierarchal

10. _____ is a level of software testing where individual units are combined and tested as a group.

a. Unit

b. Module

c. Integration

d. System

11. _____ Testing takes place from top to bottom, following the control flow or architectural structure.

- a. Top**
- b. Bottom**
- c. Top and Bottom**
- d. Stress**

12. _____ Testing takes place from the bottom of the control flow upwards

- a. Bottom**
- b. Top**
- c. Top and Bottom**
- d. Performace**

13. _____ approach development and testing can be done together so that the product or application will be efficient and as per the customer specifications.

- a. Bottom**
- b. Top**
- c. Top and Bottom**
- d. Hierarchal**

14. _____ integration testing all components or modules is integrated simultaneously, after which everything is tested as a whole.

- a. Big Bang**
- b. Integration**
- c. Module**
- d. System**

15. In Big Bang integration testing all the modules are integrated without performing any _____ testing and then it's executed to know whether all the integrated modules are working fine or not.

- a. Big Bang**
- b. Integration**
- c. Module**
- d. System**

16. _____ testing has the advantage that everything is finished before integration testing starts.

- a. Big Bang**
- b. Integration**
- c. Module**
- d. System**

17. _____ approach is a hybrid of top-down and bottom-up methodology.

- a. Big Bang**
- b. Integration**
- c. Module**
- d. Sandwich**

18. _____ is useful for very large projects having several subprojects

- a. Big Bang**
- b. Integration**
- c. Module**
- d. Sandwich**

19. _____ involves collections of units, sub modules and modules which have been integrated to form subsystems.

- a. Big Bang**
- b. Integration**
- c. Module**
- d. Sandwich**

20. _____ representing final testing done on system before it deliver to customer

- a. Big Bang**
- b. Integration**
- c. Module**
- d. System**

21. The_____ testing must be included in a scope statement for testing and in the requirement specification defined by the customer or business analysts, and system analysts.
- a. Big Bang
 - b. Integration
 - c. Module
 - d. Special
22. _____ is a verification technique where complexity of system design and coding is verified through reviews, walkthroughs or inspections as per planned arrangement.
- a. Complexity Testing
 - b. Integration
 - c. System
 - d. Module
23. _____ are difficult to maintain as well as it may introduce defects while executing complex decisions.
- a. Complex program
 - b. Bug
 - c. Coding
 - d. None
24. _____ describe the logic structure of software unit, where decision can go while executing instructions
- a. Control Flow Graph
 - b. DD Path
 - c. Coding
 - d. None
25. _____ is the most important part of the application along with functionality.
- a. GUI
 - b. UI
 - c. Coding
 - d. None

27. _____ refers to testing the software on multiple configurations to check the behaviours of different systems components and their combinations.

- a. Compatibility Testing**
- b. Special Testing**
- c. GUI Testing**
- d. None**

28. _____ is performed to check whether the application is functioning properly on multiple system configurations which are possible at user end.

- a. Compatibility Testing**
- b. Special Testing**
- c. GUI Testing**
- d. None**

29. _____ testing is one set of testing in compatibility testing where system is expected to work with various platforms.

- a. Compatibility Testing**
- b. Special Testing**
- c. GUI Testing**
- d. Multiplatform**

30. _____ involves verification and validation activities that software does its intended function in the same/similar way when the platform is changed.

- a. Compatibility Testing**
- b. Special Testing**
- c. GUI Testing**
- d. Multiplatform**

31. _____ means the behaviour of application on new platform is as it is on base platform. The application can use all the facilities and services available in given platform efficiently.

- a. Compatibility Testing**
- b. Friend compatibility**

- c. GUI Testing**
- d. Multiplatform**

32. In _____ the behaviour of application on new platform is same as base platform only difference is that application cannot use facilities provided by new platform.

- a. neutral compatibility**
- b. Friend compatibility**
- c. GUI Testing**
- d. Multiplatform**

33. If the application is not compatible with targeted platform then this termed as _____

- a neutral compatibility**
- b. Friend compatibility**
- c. Enemy Compatibility**
- d. Multiplatform**

34. _____ is a special type of testing intended to check the level of security and protection offered by an application to the users against unfortunate incidences.

- a. Security Testing**
- b. Special**
- c. GUI**
- d. None**

35. A _____ represents the possible attacks on the system from outsiders with malicious intentions.

- a. Threat**
- b. Bug**
- c. Code**
- d. None**

36. _____ are the entities who are unwelcomed guest in the system

- a. Bug**

- b. Code**
- c. Perpetrators**
- d. None**

37. _____ is intended to find whether the system meets its performance requirements under normal level of activities.

- a. Security Testing**
- b. Special**
- c. GUI**
- d. Performance testing**

38. _____ testing means maximum volume or load.

- a. Volume Testing**
- b. Special**
- c. GUI**
- d. Performance testing**

39. _____ is used to define the resource level required by the system for its efficient and optimum performance

- a. Volume Testing**
- b. Special**
- c. GUI**
- d. Stress testing**

40. _____ is intended to find how the entire system recovers from a disaster.

- a. Recovery Testing**
- b. Special**
- c. GUI**
- d. Performance testing**

41. Machine recovery is of ____ types.

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 4
- d. 5

42. _____ may be done through devices like CD, pen drives etc, or it can be done by using networks, or from one machine to several machines at a time

- a. Installation
- b. Special
- c. GUI
- d. Performance testing

43. _____ may be done by using patches released by the manufacturer time to time.

- a. Upgradation
- b. Special
- c. GUI
- d. Performance testing

44. Requirement testing is also known as _____

- A. Specification Testing
- b. Special Testing
- c. Module Testing
- d. . Performance testing

45. _____ is intended to determine whether the changed components have any error in unchanged components of the system.

- a. Specification Testing
- b. Regression testing
- c. Module Testing
- d . Performance testing

46. _____ is intended to test the interfaces between people as users of an application and application system.

- a. Specification Testing**
- b. Regression testing**
- c. Module Testing**
- d. Manual testing**

47. _____ testing is done check data validity, file integrity, audit trial, backup and recovery, and documentation for the system under development.

- a. Control Testing**
- b. Regression testing**
- c. Module Testing**
- d. Manual testing**

48. _____ testing involves basic functionality of software application developed to ensure that application is living and one can work it.

- a. Smoke Testing**
- b. Regression testing**
- c. Module Testing**
- d. Manual testing**

49. Smoke testing is also termed as _____ as test manager may have to make a judgment about the system.

- a. Smoke Testing**
- b. Smell testing**
- c. Module Testing**
- d. Manual testing**

50. _____ is performed without any formal test plan, test scenario, test cases, or test data.

- a. Smoke Testing**
- b. Adhoc testing**

c. Module Testing

d. Manual testing

