

# TYBSc I.T. Sem V C7525

## Software Testing

1. Which of the following is false?
  - a) In a system two different failures may have different severities.
  - b) A system is necessarily more reliable after debugging for the removal of a fault.
  - c) A fault need not affect the reliability of a system.
  - d) Undetected errors may lead to faults and eventually to incorrect behaviour.
  
2. Which one of the following statements, about capture-replay tools, is NOT correct?
  - a) They are used to support multi-user testing.
  - b) They are used to capture and animate user requirements.
  - c) They are the most frequently purchased types of CAST tool.
  - d) They capture aspects of user behavior.
  
3. How would you estimate the amount of re-testing likely to be required?
  - a) Metrics from previous similar projects
  - b) Discussions with the development team
  - c) Time allocated for regression testing
  - d) a & b
  
4. Which of the following is true of the V-model?
  - a) It states that modules are tested against user requirements.
  - b) It only models the testing phase.
  - c) It specifies the test techniques to be used.
  - d) It includes the verification of designs.
  
5. The oracle assumption:
  - a) is that there is some existing system against which test output may be checked.
  - b) is that the tester can routinely identify the correct outcome of a test.
  - c) is that the tester knows everything about the software under test.
  - d) is that the tests are reviewed by experienced testers.
  
6. Which of the following characterizes the cost of faults?
  - a) They are cheapest to find in the early development phases and the most expensive to fix in the latest test phases.
  - b) They are easiest to find during system testing but the most expensive to fix then.
  - c) Faults are cheapest to find in the early development phases but the most expensive to fix then.
  - d) Although faults are most expensive to find during early development phases, they are cheapest to fix then.
  
7. Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test?
  - a) To find faults in the software.

- b) To assess whether the software is ready for release.
  - c) To demonstrate that the software doesn't work.
  - d) To prove that the software is correct.
8. Which of the following would NOT normally form part of a test plan?
- a) Features to be tested
  - b) Incident reports
  - c) Risks
  - d) Schedule
9. Which of these activities provides the biggest potential cost saving from the use of CAST?
- a) Test management
  - b) Test design
  - c) Test execution
  - d) Test planning
10. Which of the following is NOT a white box technique?
- a) Statement testing
  - b) Path testing
  - c) Data flow testing
  - d) State transition testing
11. What is the main difference between a walkthrough and an inspection?
- a) An inspection is lead by the author, whilst a walkthrough is lead by a trained moderator.
  - b) An inspection has a trained leader, whilst a walkthrough has no leader.
  - c) Authors are not present during inspections, whilst they are during walkthroughs.
  - d) A walkthrough is lead by the author, whilst an inspection is lead by a trained moderator
12. Which one of the following describes the major benefit of verification early in the life cycle?
- a) It allows the identification of changes in user requirements.
  - b) It facilitates timely set up of the test environment.
  - c) It reduces defect multiplication.
  - d) It allows testers to become involved early in the project.
13. Integration testing in the small:
- a) tests the individual components that have been developed.
  - b) tests interactions between modules or subsystems.
  - c) only uses components that form part of the live system.
  - d) tests interfaces to other systems.
14. Static analysis is best described as:
- a) the analysis of batch programs.
  - b) the reviewing of test plans.

- c) the analysis of program code.
  - d) the use of black box testing.
15. The most important thing about early test design is that it:
- a) makes test preparation easier.
  - b) means inspections are not required.
  - c) can prevent fault multiplication.
  - d) will find all faults.
16. Which of the following statements about reviews is true?
- a) Reviews cannot be performed on user requirements specifications.
  - b) Reviews are the least effective way of testing code.
  - c) Reviews are unlikely to find faults in test plans.
  - d) Reviews should be performed on specifications, code, and test plans.
17. A configuration management system would NOT normally provide:
- a) linkage of customer requirements to version numbers.
  - b) facilities to compare test results with expected results.
  - c) the precise differences in versions of software component source code.
  - d) restricted access to the source code library.
18. A deviation from the specified or expected behavior that is visible to end-users is called:
- a) an error
  - b) a fault
  - c) a failure
  - d) a defect
19. Order numbers on a stock control system can range between 10000 and 99999 inclusive. Which of the following inputs might be a result of designing tests for only valid equivalence classes and valid boundaries?
- a) 1000, 50000, 99999
  - b) 9999, 50000, 100000
  - c) 10000, 50000, 99999
  - d) 10000, 99999, 100000
20. Non-functional system testing includes:
- a) testing to see where the system does not function correctly
  - b) testing quality attributes of the system including performance and usability
  - c) testing a system function using only the software required for that function
  - d) testing for functions that should not exist
21. Which of the following is NOT part of configuration management?
- a) auditing conformance to ISO 9000
  - b) status accounting of configuration items

- c) identification of test versions
- d) controlled library access

22. Which of the following is the main purpose of the integration strategy for integration testing in the small?

- a) to ensure that all of the small modules are tested adequately
- b) to ensure that the system interfaces to other systems and networks
- c) to specify which modules to combine when, and how many at once
- d) to specify how the software should be divided into modules

23. What is the purpose of a test completion criterion?

- 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 determine when to stop testing

24. Which of the following items would not come under Configuration Management?

- a) operating systems
- b) test documentation
- c) live data
- d) user requirement documents

25. Maintenance testing is:

- a) updating tests when the software has changed
- b) testing a released system that has been changed
- c) testing by users to ensure that the system meets a business need
- d) testing to maintain business advantage