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Msc (CA & IT) Sem – 7
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702 – Software Testing & Quality Assurance

કુલ સમય : ૬૦ મીનીટ **કુલ પ્રશ્નો : ૫૦** **વિદ્યાર્થીએ ટીક કરવાના પ્રશ્નો : ૩૫**
નોંધ : વિદ્યાર્થીએ માત્ર ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ટીક કરવાના રહેશે. જો વધારે ટીક કરેલ હશે તો પ્રથમ ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ગણતરીમાં લેવામાં આવશે.

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1. Methodologies adopted while performing Maintenance Testing:-
   A. Breadth Test and Depth Test B. Retesting C. Confirmation Testing D. Sanity Testing
2. Which of the following is true about Formal Review or Inspection:-
   i. Led by Trained Moderator (not the author). ii. No Pre Meeting Preparations
   iii. Formal Follow up process. iv. Main Objective is to find defects
   A. ii is true and i,iii,iv are false B. i,iii,iv are true and ii is false
   C. i,iii,iv are false and ii is true D. iii is true and i,ii,iv are false
3. The Phases of formal review process is mentioned below arrange them in the correct order.
   i. Planning ii. Review Meeting iii. Rework iv. Individual Preparations v. Kick Off vi. Follow Up
   A. i,ii,iii,iv,v,vi B. vi,i,ii,iii,iv,v
   C. i,v,iv,ii,iii,vi D. i,ii,iii,v,iv,vi
4. White Box Techniques are also called as :-
   A. Structural Testing B. Design Based Testing C. Error Guessing Technique D. Experience Based Technique
5. 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
6. Exhaustive Testing is
   A. Is impractical but possible B. Is practically possible C. Is impractical and impossible D. Is always possible
7. 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
8. 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
9. Which of the following is the task of a Tester?
   i. Interaction with the Test Tool Vendor to identify best ways to leverage test tool on the project.
   ii. Prepare and acquire Test Data iii. Implement Tests on all test levels, execute and log the tests.
   iv. Create the Test Specifications
   A. i, ii, iii is true and iv is false B. ii,iii,iv is true and i is false
   C. i is true and ii,iii,iv are false D. iii and iv is correct and i and ii are incorrect
10. 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
11. A Person who documents all the issues, problems and open points that were identified during a formal review.
    A. Moderator. B. Scribe C. Author D. Manager
12. Who are the persons involved in a Formal Review :-
    i. Manager ii. Moderator iii. Scribe / Recorder iv. Assistant Manager
    A. i,ii,iii,iv are true B. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false.
    C. ii,iii,iv are true and i is false. D. i,iv are true and ii, iii are false.
13. 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
14. What can static analysis NOT find?
    A. the use of a variable before it has been defined B. unreachable (“dead”) code
    C. memory leaks D. array bound violations
15. Incidents would not be raised against:
    A. requirements B. Documentation C. test cases D. improvements suggested by users
16. A Type of functional Testing, which investigates the functions relating to detection of threats, such as virus from malicious outsiders.
    A. Security Testing B. Recovery Testing C. Performance Testing D. Functionality Testing
17. 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.
18. Testing where in we subject the target of the test , to varying workloads to measure and evaluate the performance behaviors and ability of the target and of the test to continue to function properly under these different workloads.
    A. Load Testing B. Integration Testing C. System Testing D. Usability Testing
19. 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
20. 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.

21. 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
22. Which of the following items would not come under Configuration Management?
A. operating systems B. test documentation C. live data D. user requirement document
23. To check whether we are developing the right product according to the customer requirements are not. It is a static process
A. Validation B. Verification C. Quality Assurance D. Quality Control
24. To check whether we have developed the product according to the customer requirements r not. It is a Dynamic process.
A. Validation B. Verification C. Quality Assurance D. Quality Control
25. A Non-Functional Software testing done to check if the user interface is easy to use and understand
A. Usability Testing B. Security Testing C. Unit testing D. Block Box Testing
26. The review and approved document (i.e. Test plan, System Requirement Specification's) is called as
A. Delivery Document B. Baseline Document C. Checklist D. Project Document
27. What are the Testing Levels?
A. Unit Testing B. Integration Testing C. System and Acceptance Testing. D. All the above
28. It measures the quality of processes used to create a quality product. It is a system of management activities, It is a preventive process, It applies for entire life cycle & Deals with Process.
A. Validation B. Verification C. Quality Assurance D. Quality Control
29. Variance from product specifications is called?
A. Report B. Requirement C. Defect D. Error
30. Verification is
A. Process based B. Product based C. Both (a) and (b) D. None of them
31. White box testing is not called as_____
A. Glass box testing B. Closed box testing C. OPen box testing D. Clear box testing
32. Name the events that will be analyzed, Count the named incidents, Rank the count by frequency using a bar chart & Validate reasonableness of the analysis is called as
A. Pareto Analysis B. Cause and Effect Diagram C. SWOT Analysis D. Pie Charts
33. Retesting of a single program or component after a change has been made?
A. Full Regression Testing B. Unit Regression C. Regional Regression D. Retesting
34.This type of testing method attempts to find incorrect or missing functions, errors in data structures or external database access, interface errors, Performance errors and initialization and Termination errors. It is called as
A. White Box Testing B. Grey Box Testing C. Black Box Testing D. Open Box Testing
35. Phase Definition. It will come under
A. CMM Level 1 B. CMM Level 2 C. CMM Level 3 D. None
36. Software testing which is done without planning and Documentation is known as
A. adHoc Testing B. Unit Testing C. Regression testing D. Functional testing.
37. Acceptance testing is known as
A. Beta Testing B. Greybox testing C. Test Automation D. White box testing
38. Retesting the entire application after a change has been made called as?
A. Full Regression Testing B. Unit Regression C. Regional Regression D. Retesting
39. Boundary value analysis belongs to which testing method?
A. Black Box testing B. White Box testing C. Both (a) and (b) D. None of them
40. It measures the quality of a product It is a specific part of the QA procedure, It is a corrective process, It applies for particular product & Deals with the product.
A. Validation B. Verification C. Quality Assurance D. Quality Control
41. What are the Types of Integration Testing?
A. Big Bang Testing B. Bottom Up Testing C. Top Down Testing D. All the above
42. A metric used to measure the characteristic of documentation and code called as
A. Process metric B. Product Metric C. Test metrics D. None of them
43. Which is non-functional software testing?
A. Unit Testing B. Block box testing C. Performance Testing D. Regression testing
44. The process that deals with the technical and management issues of software development called as?
A. Delivery Process B. Testing Process C. Software Process D. None of them
45. Executing the same test case on a modified build called as
A. Regression Testing B. Retesting C. Ad hoc Testing D. Sanity Testing
46. Which is Black-Box Testing method?
A. equivalence partitioning B. code coverage C. fault injection D. Code testing
47. Retesting modules connected to the program or component after a change has been made?
A. Full Regression Testing B. Unit Regression C. Regional Regression D. Retesting.
48. An Important metric is the number of defects found in internal testing compared to the defects found in customer tests, Status of test activities against the plan, Test coverage achieved so far, comes under
A. Process Metric B. Product Metric C. Test Metric D. None of them
49. Requirements Specification, Planning, Test case Design, Execution, Bug Reporting & Maintenance This Life Cycle comes Under
A. SDLC B. STLC C. SQLC D. BLC
50. It provides a set of levels and an assessment model, and presents a set of recommended practices that allow organizations to improve their testing processes.
A. TIM (Testing Improving Model) B. TMM (Testing Maturity Model)
C. TQM(Total Quality Management) D. None of them
