

1. The order in which test levels are performed is:
  - A. Unit, Integration, Acceptance, System
  - B. Unit, System, Integration, Acceptance
  - C. Unit, Integration, System, Acceptance
  - D. It depends on the nature of a project
  
2. System testing is a
  - A. Black box testing
  - B. Grey box testing
  - C. White box testing
  - D. Both a and b
  
3. What is “V” Model?
  - A. Test Design Technique
  - B. Test Type
  - C. SDLC Model
  - D. Test Level
  
4. Test cases are designed during which of the following stages?
  - A. Test recording
  - B. Test configuration
  - C. Test planning
  - D. Test specification
  
5. Which is not the other name for structural testing?
  - A. Behavioral testing
  - B. Glass box testing
  - C. White box testing
  - D. None of the above
  
6. The technique applied for usability testing is:
  - A. White box
  - B. Grey box
  - C. Black box
  - D. Combination of all
  
7. Which of the following is not a Test Type?

- A. Database Testing
- B. Security Testing
- C. Statement Testing
- D. Functional Testing

8. In which of the following situation defects arise?

- a) No knowledge of system
- b) System is used in wrong way
- c) May have coded wrongly
- d) Incorrect setup of testing environment
- e) All the above

9. Which of the following is the largest bug producer?

- a) Code
- b) Design
- c) Specification
- d) Other

10. When can customer says quality of the product is too good?

- a) Software meets its defined specification
- b) Software is technically excellent
- c) Software has few bugs
- d) Software fulfils expectations of customer.

11. Which of the following are objective of software testing?

- a) Determines that software product satisfy specified requirements
- b) Demonstrate that software products are fit for use
- c) Detect defects
- d) All the above

12. What is another name for Bug ?

- a) Error
- b) Incident
- c) Mistake
- d) Defect

13. Which of the following is the form of Alpha and Beta Testing?

- A) Acceptance testing
- B) System Testing
- C) Unit testing
- D) Integration testing

14. What is the main purpose of integration testing?

- A) Design errors
- B) Interface errors
- C) Procedure errors
- D) None of the above

15. What all attendees can decide At the end of formal technical reviews?

- A. Accept the work product without modification.
- B. Modify the work product and continue
- C. Reject project due to the stylistic discrepancies
- D. Reject the product due to server error
- E. A and D

16. A review report answers which three questions?

- A. Terminate project, replace producer and request a time extension
- B. What defects were found, what caused defects, who was responsible
- C. What was reviewed, who reviewed it, what were the findings

D. None of the above

17. Which of the following is not included in failure costs?

- a) rework
- b) repair
- c) failure mode analysis
- d) none of the mentioned

18. Which requirements are the foundation from which quality is measured?

- a) Hardware
- b) Software
- c) Programmers
- d) None of the mentioned

19. Which of the following is not a SQA plan for a project?

- a) Evaluations to be performed
- b) Amount of technical work
- c) Audits and reviews to be performed
- d) Documents to be produced by the SQA group

20. Degree to which design specifications are followed in manufacturing the product is called

- a) Quality Control
- b) Quality of conformance
- c) Quality Assurance
- d) None of the mentioned

21. Who identifies, documents, and verifies that corrections have been made to the software?

- a) Project manager

- b) Project team
- c) SQA group
- d) All of the mentioned

22. Which of the following is not included in External failure costs?

- a) testing
- b) help line support
- c) warranty work
- d) complaint resolution

23. Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA?

- a) inter-process inspection
- b) maintenance
- c) quality planning
- d) testing

24. The primary objective of formal technical reviews is to find \_\_\_\_\_ during the process so that they do not become defects after release of the software.

- a) errors
- b) equivalent faults
- c) failure cause
- d) none of the mentioned

25. What is not included in prevention costs?

- a) quality planning
- b) formal technical reviews
- c) test equipment
- d) equipment calibration and maintenance