



Department of Computer Science and Engineering

IT8076 - SOFTWARE TESTING

Unit II - MCQ Bank

1. Test a module or component by employing all set of inputs and Check all the software structures

A. Novice Tester

B. Checker

C. Author

D. Moderator

ANSWER: (A)

2. An effective test case should find the maximum number of defects.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: (A)

3. _____ tries to prove that a given products does what is supposed to do.

A. Positive testing

B. Negative testing

C. Unit testing

D. System testing

ANSWER: (A)

4. For _____ if all documented requirements and test conditions are covered, then coverage can be considered to be 100%. In contrast, there is no end to negative testing, and 100% coverage is impractical in _____.

A. Positive testing, Negative testing

B. Negative testing, Positive testing

C. Unit testing, System testing

D. White box testing, Black box testing

ANSWER: (A)

5. If a tester is viewing the software-under-test as a black box with well-defined inputs and outputs,

a good approach to selecting test inputs is to use a method called equivalence class partitioning.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: (A)

6. A cause is a distinct input condition or an equivalence class of input conditions.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: (A)

7. An effect is an output condition or a system transformation.

A. True

B. False

ANSWER: (A)

8. Testing done to ensure that the product features work consistently with different infrastructure components is called _____

A. Compatibility testing

B. System testing

C. Unit testing

D. White box testing

ANSWER: (A)

9. _____ is important for the customers that the objects, object properties, schema, rules, reports etc. that are created with an older version of the product continue to work with current version also. The testing ensures this is called backward compatibility testing.

A. Backward compatibility testing

B. Forward compatibility testing

C. Unit testing

D. White box testing

ANSWER: (A)

10. There exist some provisions for the product to work with later versions of the product and other infrastructure components, keeping future requirements in mind.

A. Backward compatibility testing

B. Forward compatibility testing

- C. Unit testing
- D. White box testing

ANSWER: (B)

11. _____ is testing the product, purely based on domain knowledge and expertise in the domain of application.

A. Domain testing

- B. White box testing
- C. Black box testing
- D. Static testing

ANSWER: (A)

12. _____ is a way of testing the external functionality of the code by examining and testing the program code. This is also known as clear box, glass box or open box testing

A. Domain testing

B. White box testing

- C. Black box testing
- D. Static testing

ANSWER: (B)

13. _____ is a type of testing which requires only the source code of the product, not the binaries or executables.

A. Moderator

B. Static testing

- C. Desk checking
- D. Code inspection (Fagan inspection)

ANSWER: (B)

14. _____ is a method to verify the portions of the code for correctness.

A. Moderator

B. Static testing

C. Desk checking

D. Code inspection (Fagan inspection)

ANSWER: (C)

15. _____ is a method, normally with high degree of formalism, focuses on detecting all faults, violations, and other side-effects.

- A. Moderator
- B. Static testing
- C. Desk checking

D. Code inspection (Fagan inspection)

ANSWER: (D)

16. Author of the code, presents his perspective of what the program is intended to do.

- A. True**
- B. False

ANSWER: (A)

17. Moderator who is expected to formally run the inspection according to the process. They also inform the team about the date, time and venue of the meeting.

- A. True**
- B. False

ANSWER: (A)

18. _____ who actually provides, review comments for the code. They get copies of the code to be inspected along with other documents like requirements document etc.

- A. Inspectors**
- B. Scribe
- C. Moderator
- D. Author

ANSWER: (A)

19. _____, who takes detailed notes during the inspection meeting and circulates them to the inspection team after the meeting.

- A. Inspectors
- B. Scribe**
- C. Moderator
- D. Author

ANSWER: (B)

20. _____ takes into account the code, code structure, internal design and how they are coded.

- A. Instrumentation of code.
- B. Statement coverage
- C. Cyclomatic complexity

D. Structural testing

ANSWER: (D)

21. Code coverage testing involves designing and executing test cases and finding out the percentage of code that is covered by testing. The percentage is found by adopting a technique called _____

A. Instrumentation of code.

- B. Statement coverage
- C. Cyclomatic complexity
- D. Structural testing

ANSWER: (A)

22. _____ refers to writing test cases that execute each of the program statements. The more the code covered, the better is the testing of the functionality.

- A. Instrumentation of code

B. Statement coverage

- C. Cyclomatic complexity
- D. Structural testing

ANSWER: (B)

23. For every program there exists an adequate test set

A. Applicability Property

- B. Nonexhaustive Applicability Property
- C. Monotonicity Property
- D. Inadequate Empty Set

ANSWER: (A)

24. For a program P and a test set T, P is adequately tested by the test set T, and T is not an exhaustive test set.

- A. Applicability Property
- B. Nonexhaustive Applicability Property**
- C. Monotonicity Property
- D. Inadequate Empty Set

ANSWER: (B)

25. If a test set T is adequate for program P , and if T is equal to, or a subset of T' , then T' is adequate for program P .

A. Applicability Property

B. Nonexhaustive Applicability Property

C. Monotonicity Property

D. Inadequate Empty Set

ANSWER: (C)