

# IT 33- Software Testing and Quality Assurance

**1. What is the primary objective of Quality Assurance (QA)?**

- a) Identifying defects in software
- b) Ensuring that software meets specified requirements and standards
- c) Fixing bugs in software
- d) Monitoring software performance

**Answer: b) Ensuring that software meets specified requirements and standards**

**2. Which of the following is NOT a component of Software Quality Assurance (SQA) Planning?**

- a) Defining testing objectives
- b) Identifying resources for testing
- c) Execution of test cases
- d) Developing a test schedule

**Answer: c) Execution of test cases**

**3. What are the building blocks of Software Quality Assurance?**

- a) Design and Development
- b) Verification and Validation
- c) Planning and Implementation
- d) Execution and Monitoring

**Answer: b) Verification and Validation**

**4. Which of the following is a Software Quality factor?**

- a) Project Scope

- b) Number of lines of code
- c) Reliability
- d) Project Budget

**Answer: c) Reliability**

**5. Which ISO standard focuses on software quality models?**

- a) ISO 9000
- b) ISO/IEC 9126
- c) ISO 27001
- d) ISO 14001

**Answer: b) ISO/IEC 9126**

**6. Which testing principle states that exhaustive testing is impossible?**

- a) Early testing
- b) Defect clustering
- c) Pesticide paradox
- d) Testing shows presence of defects

**Answer: c) Pesticide paradox**

**7. What is the primary objective of Validation in software testing?**

- a) Ensuring that the system behaves as expected
- b) Checking if the software meets specified requirements
- c) Finding defects in the software
- d) Verifying code syntax

**Answer: a) Ensuring that the system behaves as expected**

**8. What level of testing involves testing individual software components or modules?**

- a) System Testing
- b) Integration Testing
- c) Unit Testing
- d) Acceptance Testing

**Answer: c) Unit Testing**

**9. Which type of testing evaluates how well the system performs under load conditions?**

- a) Usability Testing
- b) Load Testing
- c) Integration Testing
- d) Regression Testing

**Answer: b) Load Testing**

**10. What is the purpose of Smoke testing?**

- a) To verify the major functionalities of the system
- b) To test the software on different operating systems
- c) To validate the entire system thoroughly
- d) To identify defects in the early stages of development

**Answer: a) To verify the major functionalities of the system**

**11. What is a common technique used for static testing?**

- a) Equivalence Partitioning
- b) Decision Table Testing

- c) Review
- d) Boundary Value Analysis

**Answer: c) Review**

**12. What is the primary goal of dynamic testing?**

- a) To ensure software reliability
- b) To verify the correctness of the source code
- c) To evaluate software performance under varying conditions
- d) To execute the program and observe its behavior

**Answer: d) To execute the program and observe its behavior**

**13. Which technique is a white-box testing technique?**

- a) Equivalence Partitioning
- b) Boundary Value Analysis
- c) Statement coverage
- d) Exploratory Testing

**Answer: c) Statement coverage**

**14. What is a role typically associated with Test Management?**

- a) Software Developer
- b) Business Analyst
- c) Test Lead
- d) Project Manager

**Answer: c) Test Lead**

**15. Which document outlines the testing approach, resources, and schedule for a project?**

- a) Test Plan
- b) Test Log
- c) Test Summary Report
- d) Requirement Traceability Matrix

**Answer: a) Test Plan**

**16. Which aspect is NOT typically included in Configuration Management for Testing?**

- a) Version Control
- b) Test Case Execution
- c) Baseline Management
- d) Change Control

**Answer: b) Test Case Execution**

**17. What is the purpose of Risk and Testing?**

- a) To eliminate all project risks
- b) To identify potential defects in the software
- c) To mitigate risks associated with testing activities
- d) To ensure that testing is performed according to the schedule

**Answer: c) To mitigate risks associated with testing activities**

**18. Which tool is primarily used for automated functional testing of web applications?**

- a) JMeter
- b) Selenium
- c) Appium

d) Test Director

**Answer: b) Selenium**

**19. What is one potential risk associated with the introduction of testing tools into an organization?**

a) Decreased test coverage

b) Increased efficiency

c) Higher testing costs

d) Improved defect detection

**Answer: c) Higher testing costs**

**20. Which tool is commonly used for performance testing?**

a) Appium

b) JMeter

c) Selenium

d) TestRail

**Answer: b) JMeter**

**21. What is the primary objective of Quality Assurance (QA)?**

a) Identifying defects in software

b) Ensuring that software meets specified requirements and standards

c) Fixing bugs in software

d) Monitoring software performance

**Answer: b) Ensuring that software meets specified requirements and standards**

**22. Which of the following is NOT a component of Software Quality Assurance (SQA) Planning?**

- a) Defining testing objectives
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Answer: c) Execution of test cases

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24. Which of the following is a Software Quality factor?

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- b) Load Testing



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b) To test the software on different operating systems

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**Answer: a) To verify the major functionalities of the system**

**31. What is a common technique used for static testing?**

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b) Decision Table Testing

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**Answer: c) Review**

**32. What is the primary goal of dynamic testing?**

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b) To verify the correctness of the source code

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**Answer: d) To execute the program and observe its behavior**

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- d) Exploratory Testing

**Answer: c) Statement coverage**

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**Answer: a) Test Plan**

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- a) Decreased test coverage
- b) Increased efficiency
- c) Higher testing costs
- d) Improved defect detection

**Answer: c) Higher testing costs**

**40. Which tool is commonly used for performance testing?**

- a) Appium

- b) JMeter
- c) Selenium
- d) TestRail

**Answer: b) JMeter**

**41. Which testing principle emphasizes testing early in the software development lifecycle?**

- a) Early testing
- b) Pesticide paradox
- c) Testing shows presence of defects
- d) Defect clustering

**Answer: a) Early testing**

**42. What is the primary purpose of Unit Testing?**

- a) To test the integration between software modules
- b) To validate the entire system
- c) To verify the behavior of individual software components
- d) To perform end-to-end testing

**Answer: c) To verify the behavior of individual software components**

**43. Which type of testing evaluates how well the system performs under expected conditions?**

- a) Load Testing
- b) Stress Testing
- c) Usability Testing
- d) System Testing

**Answer: d) System Testing**

**44. Which black-box testing technique divides the input domain into classes of data from which test cases can be derived?**

- a) Boundary Value Analysis
- b) Equivalence Partitioning
- c) Decision Table Testing
- d) State Transition Testing

**Answer: b) Equivalence Partitioning**

**45. What is the primary goal of Integration Testing?**

- a) To validate the system against the specified requirements
- b) To ensure that individual software components work together
- c) To verify the functionality of the system as a whole
- d) To perform end-to-end testing

**Answer: b) To ensure that individual software components work together**

**46. Which testing technique evaluates the behavior of a system or component against its expected behavior?**

- a) Black-box testing
- b) White-box testing
- c) Gray-box testing
- d) Mutation testing

**Answer: a) Black-box testing**

**47. What is the primary objective of Acceptance Testing?**

- a) To validate the system against the specified requirements

- b) To ensure that the system is ready for deployment
- c) To verify the functionality of the system as a whole
- d) To identify defects in the system

**Answer: a) To validate the system against the specified requirements**

**48. Which type of testing focuses on non-functional aspects of the software?**

- a) Functional Testing
- b) Non-Functional Testing
- c) Structural Testing
- d) Integration Testing

**Answer: b) Non-Functional Testing**

**49. What is the purpose of Regression Testing?**

- a) To verify that new code changes have not adversely affected existing functionality
- b) To identify defects in the software
- c) To ensure that all requirements are met
- d) To validate the system against the specified requirements

**Answer: a) To verify that new code changes have not adversely affected existing functionality**

**50. Which testing technique involves executing the software without any prior test case development or planning?**

- a) Black-box testing
- b) White-box testing
- c) Exploratory testing
- d) Boundary value analysis

**Answer: c) Exploratory testing**