**Department of Information Technology**

**Class: T. Y. B. Sc. (IT)**

**Semester: VI**

**Subject: Software Quality Assurance**

**Sample Questions**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. "Quality is fitness for purpose". This is called as the \_\_\_\_\_\_ view of quality.
   1. Product
   2. User
   3. Manufacturing
   4. Transcendental
2. When Quality depends on the amount which the customer is willing to pay, it is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
   1. User
   2. Manufacturing
   3. Value
   4. Product
3. The cost which arises from the efforts to prevent defects is called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. Appraisal cost
   2. Prevention cost
   3. Failure cost
   4. Miscellaneous cost
4. The cost which arises from defects like rework, repair etc. are called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. Internal Failure Cost
   2. External Failure Cost
   3. Appraisal Cost
   4. Prevention Cost
5. Concept of "Total Quality" was created in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. Japan
   2. US
   3. UK
   4. South Korea
6. The cost which aries from tasks like helpline support, warranty etc. are called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. Internal Failure Cost
   2. External Failure Cost
   3. Appraisal Cost
   4. Prevention Cost
7. Cost of Quality = Cost of Control + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Cost of Failure of Control
   2. Appraisal Cost
   3. Cost of Internal Failure
   4. Prevention Cost
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the conformity of the software with the actual requirements and specifications.
   1. Reliability
   2. Performance
   3. Security
   4. Functionality
9. Communication in TQM (Total Quality Management) can be based on which of the following?
   1. Strategies
   2. Methods
   3. Timelines
   4. Functions
10. What is termed as “Red Money”?
    1. Cost of Prevention
    2. Cost of Appraisal
    3. Cost of Failure
    4. Costof Control
11. Organizational culture can not include rules of?
    1. Written rules
    2. Unwritten rules
    3. Beliefs
    4. Non beliefs
12. Which of the following is the 3rd Tier of Quality Management System Structure?
    1. Quality Manual
    2. Quality Policy
    3. Quality Objectives
    4. Quality Process
13. Modifying the software to correct errors is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. Efficiency
    2. Maintainability
    3. Portability
    4. Security
14. How is the concept of Productivity described for working projects?
    1. Output / Input
    2. Output x Input
    3. Output + Input
    4. Output – Input
15. The way to act and think within an organization is influenced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. Organizational Setting
    2. Organizational Culture
    3. Organizational Focus
    4. Organizational Morals
16. Which of the following is the example of an Application software?
    1. Word Processor
    2. Linux
    3. Unix
    4. MS EXCEL
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ defect affects the functionality of the software.
18. Low
19. Minor
20. Major
21. Small
22. To become a billion dollar company could be termed as:
    1. Mission
    2. Goal
    3. Objective
    4. Vision
23. What is prevention cost?
    1. The cost arises from efforts to prevent defects.
    2. The cost arisesform defects identified internally to correct them
    3. The cost arises from efforts to prevent cost.
    4. The cost arises from efforts to implement cost.
24. Organizational culture can include which of the following?
    1. Written rules
    2. Unwritten rules
    3. Beliefs
    4. Protocols
25. PDCA concept is related to?
    1. Process Improvement
    2. Process evaluation
    3. Process Selection
    4. Process importance
26. PDCA stand for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. Plan, Do, Change, Act
    2. Plan, Do, Check, Act
    3. Plan, Decide, Check, Act
    4. Plan, Do, Check, Arrange
27. Improvement in Quality has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effect on Productivity.
    1. Positive
    2. Negative
    3. No effect
    4. Worsening
28. Which of the following are the mandatory way of doing things?
    1. Guidelines
    2. Standards
    3. Templates
    4. Format
29. In SDLC team \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for planning and execution of the project and to ensure the success of a project
30. QA leader
31. Test analyst
32. Test engineer
33. Program manager
34. Who is responsible for executing test, gathereing and managing test data and evaluate the outcome of each test.
    1. Test Analysts
    2. QA leader
    3. Program member
    4. Test engineer
35. V&V in software testing stands for
    1. Verified Version
    2. Version Validation
    3. Verification and Validation
    4. Version Verification
36. Which one of the following is main a phase of spiral Model?
37. Risk analysis
38. Coding
39. Prototype Refinement
40. Engineer Product
41. What are the various Testing Levels?
42. Unit Testing
43. System Testing
44. Integration Testing
45. Stress Testing
46. Which one of the following is not a phase of Prototyping Model?
    1. Quick Design
    2. Coding
    3. Prototype Refinement
    4. Engineer Product
47. The Incremental Model is a result of combination of elements of which two models?
48. Build & FIX Model & Waterfall Model
49. Linear Model & RAD Model
50. Linear Model & Prototyping Model
51. Waterfall Model & RAD Model
52. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is define as the degree of impact a defect has on the development of a component application being test.
53. Quality
54. Product
55. Severity
56. Process
57. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ matrix is used to trace the requirement to the test that are needed to verify whether

the requirement are fulfilled

1. Total quality management
2. Requirement Traceability
3. Requirement engineering
4. Project Quality Management
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Testing is a type of software testing where we change certain statements in the source code and check if the test case are able to find error.
6. Mutation
7. Decision Table
8. Big bang
9. Boundary value
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a version of the complete software tested by customer at his or her own site without the developer being present.
11. Alpha test
12. Beta test
13. Regression test
14. System Testing
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is simply the input values to be passed to the system under test.
16. Test Plan
17. Test Design
18. Test Data
19. Test Cases
20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a document defines work products to be tested, how they will tested and test type.
21. Test Plan
22. Test document
23. Test case
24. Test note
25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cost arises from efforts to defects.
26. Appraisal
27. Prevention
28. Internal failure
29. External failure.
30. A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ document is a high level document defines software testing approach to achieve testing objective.
31. Test Plan
32. Test Strategy
33. Test case
34. Test note
35. Which of the following defect attribute denotes the order in which defects need to be fixed?
36. Severity
37. Priority
38. Intensity
39. Complexity
40. Which of the following term describes testing?
41. Finding broken code
42. A stage of all projects
43. Evaluating deliverable to find error
44. process of developing software
45. In which of the following testing strategies, a smallest testable unit is the encapsulated class or object?
46. Unit testing
47. Integration testing
48. System testing
49. Component
50. Software mistakes during coding are known as
51. errors
52. failures
53. bugs
54. defects
55. Effective testing will reduce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cost.
56. maintenance
57. design
58. coding
59. documentation
60. Exhaustive testing is
61. always possible
62. practically possible
63. impractical but possible
64. impractical and impossible
65. In test team \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for planning and execution of the project and to ensure the success of a project
66. QA leader
67. Test analyst
68. Test engineer
69. Program manager
70. In test team \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for executing test, gathereing and managing test data and evaluate the outcome of each test.
71. Test Analysts
72. QA leader
73. Program member
74. Test engineer
75. In test team \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for writing and executing test cases and reporting test defects.
76. Test engineer
77. test analyst
78. program member
79. QA leader
80. Cost of control= Prevention cost +\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
81. Apprisal cost
82. Internal failure cost
83. External failure cost
84. cost of control
85. Cost of Failure of control= internal Failure cost + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
86. Apprisal cost
87. Internal failure cost
88. External failure cost
89. cost of control
90. The purpose of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ document is to represent the testing philosophy of the company as a whole and to provide a direction which the resting department should here to and follow.
91. Test policy
92. Test plan
93. Test case
94. test data
95. What is software testing?
96. Verified Version of software
97. Version Validation techniques
98. Verification and Validation of every requirement
99. Version Verification of project
100. Which one of the following is phase of Prototyping Model?
101. Quick Design
102. implementation
103. Prototype Refinement
104. produce Product
105. Identify the disadvantage of Spiral Model.
106. Doesn’t work well for smaller projects
107. High amount of risk analysis
108. Strong approval and documentation control
109. Additional Functionality can be added at a later date
110. Which two models doesn’t allow defining requirements early in the cycle?
111. Waterfall & RAD
112. Prototyping & Spiral
113. Prototyping & RAD
114. Waterfall & Spiral
115. Agile Software Development is based on
116. Incremental Development
117. Iterative Development
118. Linear Development
119. Both Incremental and Iterative Development
120. What will be the next-date value for mm-dd-yy format for 07-31-2020?
121. 08-31-2020
122. 08/01/2020
123. 07-32-2020
124. 07/08/2021
125. When different combination of input requires different combination of actions, which of the following technique is used in such situation?
126. Decision Table
127. Boundary Value Analysis
128. Equivalence Partition
129. Decision Coverage
130. Which of the following is/are White box technique?
131. Statement Testing
132. Boundary Value Analysis
133. Error Guessing
134. Equivalence Partitioning
135. Boundary value analysis belong to?
136. White Box Testing
137. Black Box Testing
138. Grey Box Testing
139. Red Box Testing
140. Fitness of Use which is defined as the customer view of quality can also be termed as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-
141. Verification
142. Validation
143. Regression
144. Confirmation
145. Conformance to requirement which is developer view of quality can also be termed as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-
146. Verification
147. Validation
148. Regression
149. Confirmation
150. One of the following is not a component of verification workbench:
151. Verification Process
152. Process rework
153. Standards
154. Validation Process
155. Which of the following is not considered as an official type of review in most of the software verification processes
156. Self Review
157. Peer Review
158. Inspection
159. Walkthrough
160. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a formal type of review
161. Self Review
162. Peer Review
163. Inspection
164. Walkthrough
165. This audit checks whether all the requisite processes of delivery are followed or not and whether the work product meets the delivery criteria or not.
166. Pre-delivery Audit
167. Phase End Audit
168. Periodic Audit
169. Product Audit
170. In this review the author of the artifact presents it to all the team members and the entire team discusses about the various aspects of the artifact
171. Audit
172. Superior Review
173. Inspection
174. Walkthrough
175. This is the one who leads the complete inspection process including planning the inspection, running it, taking the follow up after the meeting.
176. Manager
177. Moderator
178. Author
179. Reviewer
180. In a typical inspection process which phase follows kickoff preparation
181. Individual preparation
182. Inspection Meeting
183. Planning for inspection
184. Follow-up
185. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_decides the execution of the inspection, defines the schedules, allocates time and defines objectives of inspection.
186. Manager
187. Moderator
188. Author
189. Reviewer
190. Name the step that is precedes to the step 'follow up'
191. Decision on comment
192. Inspection Meeting
193. Planning for inspection
194. Individual preparation
195. Name the audit that checks whether the phase defined in the SDLC model achieves it outcome or not
196. Pre-delivery Audit
197. Phase End Audit
198. Periodic Audit
199. Product Audit
200. This is the person who prepares the artifact for inspection
201. Scribe
202. Moderator
203. Author
204. Reviewer
205. One of the following is not a characteristic of nice domain
206. orthogonal
207. complete
208. linear
209. inconsistent
210. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_testing involves testing of software with software environmental factors like database , operating system , where the application is supposed to work.
211. Interface testing
212. Integration testing
213. System Testing
214. Unit Testing
215. Name the testing that involves testing of many units by combing them together to form a module or sub module.
216. Interface testing
217. Integration testing
218. System Testing
219. Unit Testing
220. \_\_\_\_matrix starts with the requirements as stated in the requirement specification and goes forward up totest results.
221. Traceability
222. Testing
223. Specification
224. Execution
225. This is a testing program based on specification like requirement specification, design specification, user manual etc.
226. Feature Coverage
227. Specification Based Testing
228. Functionality Coverage
229. Integration Testing
230. One of the following is not included in levels of validation.
231. Review
232. Unit testing
233. Integration Testing
234. Acceptance testing
235. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_testing involves stubs and drivers in the process of testing
236. Review
237. Unit testing
238. Integration Testing
239. Acceptance testing
240. How many process maturity levels are there?
241. Five
242. Two
243. Three
244. Four
245. This is not a valid level in CMM
246. Adhoc
247. Managed
248. Defined
249. Premature
250. "Design a little, Code a little, test a little" is used in
251. Conventional languages
252. RDBMS
253. Assembly Language
254. Machine Language
255. The cost of finding and correcting errors \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with time.
256. Increases
257. Decreases
258. Remains same
259. Depends on Software
260. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Testing is performed without any proper planning.
261. Ad Hoc Testing
262. Interstate Testing
263. Parallel Testing
264. Execution Testing
265. COTS' stands for
266. Common Object Training Standard
267. Commercial Off the Shelf
268. Call Online Training Standard
269. Capability Off the Shelf
270. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a Security Testing technique where we try different combinations of username and password.
271. SQL injection
272. Database injection
273. Brute Force Attack
274. Scripting Attack
275. Functional Testing approach of an e-Business/e-Commerce can include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
276. Performance of system
277. User interfaces
278. Online help
279. Shopping Cart
280. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ type of Integration includes combining all the modules at once.
281. Big-Bang Testing
282. Top-Down Testing
283. Bottom-up Testing
284. Sandwich Testing
285. Agile Methodology includes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
286. Adhoc processes
287. Repeatable process
288. Change management and communication
289. Following fixed plan
290. A GUI is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
291. Software interface
292. Hardware interface
293. interpreter
294. Language controller
295. A test technique that involves testing with various ranges of valid and invalid inputs of a particular module or component functionality extensively is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
296. Gorilla Testing
297. Monkey Testing
298. Agile Testing
299. Baseline Testing
300. Code must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with design components.
301. Clarity
302. Traceable
303. Maintainable
304. Complete
305. A design must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in all respect.
306. Clarity
307. Traceable
308. Implementable
309. Complete
310. RFP stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
311. Request for Performance
312. Request for Proposal
313. Request for Potential
314. Request for prediction
315. [\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_represent the possible attacks on the system from outsider.](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/software-testing-basics/)
316. Perpetrators
317. Vulnerability
318. Threats
319. Penetration
320. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are the entities who are unwelcome guests in the system.
321. Perpetrators
322. Threats
323. Penetration
324. Implementation
325. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is performed with the help of automated software to scan a system to detect the known vulnerability patterns.
326. Vulnerability scanning
327. Security scanning
328. Penetration scanning
329. Threat scanning
330. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ categorizes the inputs and outputs of a category so as to check them severely. This minimizes the number of cases that have to be designed.`
331. Random Testing
332. Partition Testing
333. Scenario-based Testing
334. Class Testing
335. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a software and business process which allows businesses to work through internet that is digitally.
336. E-Business Testing
337. E-Commerce Testing
338. E-content Testing
339. E-Learning Testing