# MCQ on **Software Testing, Cost Estimation, Quality Management and Configuration management**

1. The testing in which code is checked
a) Black box testing
b) White box testing
c) Red box testing
d) Green box testing

2. Acceptance testing is also known as
a) Grey box testing
b) White box testing
c) Alpha testing
d) Beta Testing

3. Which of the following is non-functional testing?
a) Black box testing
b) Performance Testing
c) Unit testing
d) None of the mentioned

4. Beta testing is done at
a) User's End
b) Developer's end
c) User's & Developer's end
d) None of the mentioned

5. Unit testing is done by
a) Users
b) Developers
c) Customers
d) None of the mentioned

6. Behavioral testing is
a) white box testing
b) Black box Testing
c) grey box testing
d) none of the mentioned

7. Which of the following is black box testing
a) Basic path testing
b) Boundary Value Analysis.

c) Code path analysis
d) None of the mentioned

8. Which of the following is not used in measuring the size of the software
a) kilo lines of code
b) Function points
c) Size of Module
d) None of the mentioned

9. Test cases should uncover errors like
a) Nonexistent Loop Termination
b) Comparison of different data types
c) Incorrect logical operators or precedence
d) All of the mentioned

10. Which of the following errors should not be tested when error handling is evaluated?
a) Error Description is Unintelligible.
b) Error noted does not correspond to error encountered
c) Error condition causes system intervention prior to error handling
d) Error description provide enough information to assist in the location of the cause of the error

11. In which testing level the focus is on customer usage?
a) Alpha testing
b) Beta testing
c) Validation testing
d) Both Alpha and Beta

12. A _____ is the second phase of software testing in which a sampling of the intended audience tests the product.
a) Alpha testing
b) Beta Testing
c) Gamma testing
d) Delta testing

13. Beta Testing is also known as _____ testing.
a) Field Testing
b) Unit testing
c) Functional testing
d) Box testing

14. _____ is a type of software testing which verifies that software, which was previously developed and tested, still performs correctly after it was changed or interfaced with other software.
a) Unit testing
b) Regression Testing

c) Stress testing
d) Functional testing

15. Software Testing with real data in real environment is known as
a) alpha testing
b) Beta Testing
c) regression testing
d) none of the mentioned

16. Which of the following testing tools examine program systematically & automatically?
a) Code inspector
b) Static Analyzer
c) Standard enforcer
d) Coverage analyzer

17. Beta Testing is done by
a) Developers
b) Testers
c) Users Only
d) All of the mentioned

18. The testing in which code is checked
a) Black box testing
b) White box Testing
c) Red box testing
d) Green box testing

19. Testing done without planning and Documentation is called
a) Unit testing
b) Regression testing
c) Ad-hoc Testing
d) None of the mentioned

20. Which of the following term describes testing?
a) Finding broken code
b) Evaluating Deliverable to find errors
c) A stage of all projects
d) None of the mentioned

21. What is Cyclomatic complexity?
a) Black box testing
b) White box Testing
c) Yellow box testing
d) Green box testing

Note: Cyclomatic complexity measures the amount of decision logic in the program module. Cyclomatic complexity gives the minimum number of paths that can generate all possible paths through the module.

22. White Box techniques are also classified as
a) Design based testing
b) Structural Testing
c) Error guessing technique
d) None of the mentioned

23. Which of the following is/are White box technique?
a) Statement testing
b) Decision testing
c) Condition coverage
d) All of the Mentioned

24. What are the various Testing Levels?
a) Unit testing
b) System testing
c) Integration testing
d) All of the Mentioned

25. Software Maintenance includes
a) Error corrections
b) Enhancements of capabilities
c) Deletion of obsolete capabilities
d) All of the Mentioned

26. What type of software testing is generally used in Software Maintenance?
a) Regression Testing
b) System testing
c) Integration testing
d) Unit testing

27. What is testing process' first goal?
a) Bug Prevention
b) testing
c) execution
d) analyses

28. Name an evaluation technique to assess the quality of test cases.
a) Mutation Analysis
b) Validation
c) Verification
d) Performance analysis

29. Test should be conducted for every possible
a) data
b) case
c) variable
d) All of the Mentioned

30. Which of the following is not a part of bug report?
a) test case
b) output
c) software version
d) LOC

31. Which is a black box testing technique appropriate to all levels of testing?
a) Acceptance testing
b) Regression testing
c) Equivalence Partitioning
d) Quality assurance

32. Which of the following is the way of ensuring that the tests are actually testing code?
a) Control structure testing
b) Complex path testing
c) Code Coverage
d) Quality assurance of software

33. Effective testing will reduce _____ cost.
a) Maintenance
b) design
c) coding
d) documentation

34. 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

35. 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

36. Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA?
a) inter-process inspection
b) maintenance

c) Quality Planning
d) testing

37. 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

38. 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

39. Which of the following is not an effective project manager quality?
a) Problem solving
b) Managerial identity
c) Influence and team building
d) None Mentioned Above

40.Quality Management in software engineering is also known as
a) SQA.
b) SQM
c) SQI
d) SQA and SQM

41. Quality also can be looked at in terms of user satisfaction which includes
a) A compliant product
b) Good quality output
c) Delivery within budget and schedule
d) All Mentioned Above

42. Inspections and testing are what kinds of Quality Costs?
a) prevention
b) internal Failure
c) external Failure
d) Appraisal

43. According to Pareto's principle, x% of defects can be traced to y% of all causes. What are the values of x and y?
a) 60, 40
b) 70, 30
c) 80, 20
d) No such principle exists

44. What is Six Sigma?
a) it is the most widely used strategy for statistical quality assurance
b) the "Six Sigma" refers to six standard deviations
c) It is the most widely used strategy for statistical quality assurance AND The "Six Sigma" refers to six standard deviations
d) formal Technical Review(FTR) guideline for quality walkthrough or inspection

45. Which of the following is not a core step of Six Sigma?
a) Define
b) Control.
c) Measure.
d) Analyze.

46. What kind of quality cost is incurred when an error is detected in a product prior to shipment?
a) prevention
b) Internal Failure
c) External failure
d) appraisal

47. Non-conformance to software requirements is known as
a) Software availability
b) Software reliability
c) Software Failure
d) None of the mentioned

48. According to ISO 9001, inspection and testing comes under which management responsibility?
a) Process Control
b) Document control
c) Control of nonconforming products
d) servicing

49. Which granularity level of testing checks the behavior of module cooperation?
a) Unit testing
b) Integration Testing
c) Acceptance testing
d) Regression testing

50. Which of the following is a black box testing strategy?
a) All statements coverage
b) Control structure coverage
c) Cause-Effect Graphs
d) All paths coverage

51. A set of inputs, execution preconditions and expected outcomes is known as a
a) Test plan
b) Test Case
c) Test document
d) Test suite

52. In which test design each input is tested at both ends of its valid range and just outside its valid range?
a) Boundary Value Testing
b) Equivalence class partitioning
c) Boundary value testing and Equivalence class partitioning
d) Decision tables

53. Which of the following is not a part of a test design document?
a) Test plan
b) Test design specification
c) Test case specification
d) Test Log

54. CMM stands for
a) Capability Management Module
b) Conservative Maturity Model
c) Capability Maturity Module
d) Capability Maturity Model.

55. According to ISO 9001, the causes of nonconforming product should be
a) deleted
b) eliminated
c) identified
d) Eliminated and Identified

56. Which of the following requires design control measures, such as holding and recording design reviews and qualification tests?
a) CMM
b) ISO 9001
c) ISO 9000-3.
d) None of the mentioned.

57. _____ states that, where appropriate, adequate statistical techniques are identified and used to verify the acceptability of process capability and product characteristics.
a) ISO 9001.
b) ISO 9000-4.
c) CMM
d) All of the mentioned.

58. Which of the following uses empirically derived formulas to predict effort as a function of LOC or FP?
a) FP-based estimation
b) Process-based estimation
c) COCOMO model
d) Both FP-Based Estimation and COCOMO

59. Which one is not a size measure for software product?
a) Lines of code
b) Halstead's program length
c) Function count
d) Cyclomatic Complexity


1.(b) 11.(d) 21.(b) 31.(c) 41.(d) 51.(b)

2.(d) 12.(b) 22.(b) 32.(c) 42.(d) 52.(a)

3.(b) 13.(a) 23.(d) 33.(a) 43.(c) 53.(d)

4.(a) 14.(b) 24.(d) 34.(b) 44.(c) 54.(d)

5.(b) 15.(b) 25.(d) 35.(b) 45.(b) 55.(d)

6.(b) 16.(b) 26.(a) 36.(c) 46.(b) 56.(c)

7.(b) 17.(c) 27.(a) 37.(c) 47.(c) 57.(a)

8.(c) 18.(b) 28.(a) 38.(a) 48.(a) 58.(d)

9.(a) 19.(c) 29.(d) 39.(d) 49.(b) 59.(d)

10.(a)20.(b) 30.(d) 40.(a) 50.(c)