

SOFTWARE TESTING

MCO QUESTIONS



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Software Testing

MCQ Questions

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Fundamentals of Software Testing

Set-1

1. Which of the following test activities exist before and after test execution?

- i) Planning and Control
- ii) Checking results
- iii) Evaluating exit criteria
- iv) Finalizing or completing closure

- A) i, ii and iii only
- B) ii, iii and iv only
- C) i, iii and iv only
- D) All i, ii, iii and iv

2. Which of the following is/are the main objective of software testing?

- i) Finding defects
- ii) Gaining confidence about the level of quality
- iii) Preventing defects
- iv) Making the absence of defects

- A) i, ii and iii only
- B) ii, iii and iv only
- C) i, iii and iv only
- D) All i, ii, iii and iv

3. The main objective of is to cause as many failures as possible so that defects in the software are identified and can be fixed.

- A) component testing
- B) acceptance testing

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- C) maintenance testing
- D) operational testing

4. In, the main objective may be to confirm that the system works as expected.

- A) component testing
- B) acceptance testing
- C) maintenance testing
- D) operational testing

5. The main objective of is to verify whether there is no new defects have been introduced during development of the changes.

- A) component testing
- B) acceptance testing
- C) maintenance testing
- D) operational testing

6. During, the main objective may be to assess aspects such as reliability or availability.

- A) development testing
- B) acceptance testing
- C) maintenance testing
- D) operational testing

7. State whether the following statements about software testing are True or False.

- i) Dynamic testing can show failures that are caused by defects.
- ii) Debugging is the development activity that finds, analyzes, and removes the cause of failure.

- A) True, False
- B) False, True
- C) True, True
- D) False, False

8. State whether the following statements are True or False about the key principles of software testing.

- i) By using automated testing, it is possible to test everything.
- ii) It is normally impossible to test all input/output combinations for a software system.

- A) True, False
- B) False, True
- C) True, True
- D) False, False

9. State whether the following statements are True about the key principles of software testing.

- i) Testing can show that defects are present, but cannot prove that there are no defects.

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ii) With sufficient effort and tool support, exhaustive testing is feasible for all software.

iii) Testing is done differently in different contexts.

A) i-True, ii-False, iii-True

B) i-False, ii-False, iii-True

C) i-True, ii-False, iii-False

D) i-True, ii-True, iii-True

10. Which of the following are the main activities of the fundamental test process?

i) Test planning and control

ii) Test analysis and design

iii) Test implementation and execution iv) Test closure activities

A) i, ii and iii only

B) ii, iii and iv only

C) i, iii and iv only

D) All i, ii, iii and iv

11. is the activity of defining the objectives of testing and the specification of test activities to meet the objectives and mission.

A) Test planning

B) Test control

C) Test analysis & test design

D) Test implementation

12. is the ongoing activity of comparing actual progress against the plan and reporting the status.

- A) Test planning
- B) Test control
- C) Test analysis & test design
- D) Test implementation

13. is the activity during which general testing objectives are transformed into tangible test conditions and test cases.

- A) Test planning
- B) Test control
- C) Test analysis & test design
- D) Test implementation

14. Which of the following tasks would you expect to be performed during the test analysis and design phase of the fundamental test process?

- i) Reviewing the test basis
 - ii) Evaluating testability
 - iii) Defining test objectives
 - iv) Creating test suites from test procedures
- A) i and ii only
 - B) ii and iii only
 - C) i and iii only
 - D) i and iv only

15. Analyzing lessons learned for process improvement is performed during the..... phase of the fundamental test process.

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- A) test planning
- B) test analysis and design
- C) test implementation and execution
- D) test closure activities

16. is the activity where test procedures or scripts are specified by combining the test cases in a particular order.

- A) Test planning
- B) Test analysis and design
- C) Test implementation and execution
- D) Test closure activities

17. is the activity where test execution is assessed against the defined objectives.

- A) Test planning
- B) Evaluating exit criteria
- C) Test implementation and execution
- D) Test closure activities

18. Which of the following tasks would you expect to be performed during the evaluation exit criteria phase of the fundamental test process?

- A) Defining test objectives
- B) Creating test suites from test procedures
- C) Writing test summary report for shareholders
- D) Reviewing the test basis

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19. collect data from completed test activities to consolidate experience, testware, facts, and numbers.

- A) Test planning
- B) Evaluating exit criteria
- C) Test implementation and execution
- D) Test closure activities

20. Creating test suites from the test procedures for efficient test execution is performed during the..... phase of the fundamental test process.

- A) Test planning
- B) Evaluating exit criteria
- C) Test implementation and execution
- D) Test closure activities

Answers

- D) All i, ii, iii and iv
- A) i, ii and iii only
- A) component testing
- B) acceptance testing
- C) maintenance testing
- D) operational testing
- C) True, True
- B) False, True

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A) i-True, ii-False, iii-True

D) All i, ii, iii and iv

A) Test planning

B) Test control

C) Test analysis & test design

A) i and ii only

D) test closure activities

A) Test planning

B) Evaluating exit criteria

C) Writing a test summary report for shareholders

D) Test closure activities

C) Test implementation and execution

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Software Testing Life Cycle

Set-1

1. State whether the following statements about the characteristics of good testing and their application to any software development life cycle model are True or False.

- i) Acceptance testing is always the final test level to be applied.
- ii) All test levels are planned and completed for each developed feature.
- iii) For every development activity, there is a corresponding testing activity.

- A) i-True, ii-False, iii-True
- B) i-False, ii-True, iii-False
- C) i-False, ii-False, iii-True
- D) i-True, ii-True, iii-True

2. When working with software development models, what is important to do?

- A) If needed, adapt the models to project and product characteristics.
- B) Choose the waterfall model, because it is the most proven model.
- C) Start with the V-model, and then move to either the iterative or the incremental model.
- D) Change the organization to fit the model, not vice versa.

3. Which of the following is/are the typical test objects used in component testing?

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- i) components ii) programs
- iii) workflows iv) database models
- A) i, ii and iii only
- B) ii, iii and iv only
- C) i, ii and iv only
- D) All i, ii, iii and iv

4. is also known as unit, module, or program testing.

- A) Functional testing
- B) Component testing
- C) System testing
- D) Acceptance testing

5. tests interfaces between components, interactions with different parts of a system such as operating system, file system and hardware and interfaces between system.

- A) Integration testing
- B) Component testing
- C) System testing
- D) Acceptance testing

6. Which of the following is/are the typical test objects used in integration testing?

- i) Subsystems ii) System, user, and operation manuals

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iii) Infrastructure iv) Interfaces

- A) i, ii and iii only
- B) i, iii and iv only
- C) i, ii and iv only
- D) All i, ii, iii and iv

7. occurs with access to the code being tested and with the support of a development environment such as a unit test framework or debugging tool.

- A) Integration testing
- B) Component testing
- C) System testing
- D) Acceptance testing

8. State whether the following statements about different test levels are True or False.

i) One approach to component testing is to prepare and automate test cases before coding.

ii) At each stage of integration, testers concentrate solely on the integration itself.

- A) True, False
- B) False, True
- C) True, True
- D) False, False

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9. In, the test environment should correspond to the final target or production environment as much as possible to minimize the risk of environment-specific failures not being found in testing.

- A) Functional testing
- B) Component testing
- C) System testing
- D) Acceptance testing

10. Which of the following is/are the typical test objects used in system testing?

- i) System, user, and operational manuals.
 - ii) System configuration and configuration data
 - iii) Forms
 - iv) Use Cases
- A) i and ii only
 - B) ii and iii only
 - C) iii and iv only
 - D) i and iv only

11. The goal in is to establish confidence in the system, parts of the system, or specific non-functional characteristics of the system.

- A) Functional testing
- B) Component testing
- C) System testing

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D) Acceptance testing

12. State whether the following statements about acceptance testing are True or False.

i) Acceptance testing of the usability of a component may be done during component testing.

ii) Acceptance testing if a new functional enhancement may come before system testing.

A) True, False

B) False, True

C) True, True

D) False, False

13. is the repeated testing of an already tested program, after modification, to discover any defects introduced or uncovered as a result of the change.

A) Regression testing

B) Black box testing

C) Functional testing

D) Non-functional testing

14. is testing without reference to the internal structure of a system.

A) Regression testing

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- B) Black box testing
- C) Functional testing
- D) Non-functional testing

15. State whether the following statements about non-functional testing are True or False.

- i) Non-functional testing is the process of testing to determine system compliance with coding standards.
- ii) Non-functional testing is testing system characteristics, such as usability, reliability, or maintainability.

- A) True, False
- B) False, True
- C) True, True
- D) False, False

16. is the process of testing an integrated system to verify that it meets specified requirements.

- A) Functional testing
- B) Component testing
- C) System testing
- D) Acceptance testing

17. Which of the following statements about regression testing is True?

- i) Regression testing is a good candidate for test automation.

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ii) Regression testing is performed to uncover defects as a result of changes in the software.

iii) Regression testing should not be performed during integration testing.

A) i-True, ii-False, iii-True

B) i-False, ii-True, iii-False

C) i-False, ii-False, iii-True

D) i-True, ii-True, iii-False

18. is the repeated testing of an already tested program after modification, to discover any defects introduced or uncovered as a result of the change.

A) Regression testing

B) Component testing

C) Functional testing

D) Confirmation testing

19. State whether the following statements comparing component testing and system testing are True.

i) Component testing only focuses on functional characteristics, whereas system testing focuses on functional and non-functional characteristics.

ii) Component testing is the responsibility of the testers, whereas system testing typically is the responsibility of the users of the system.

A) i only

B) ii only

C) Both i and ii

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D) None of the above

20. Which of the following is an example of maintenance testing?

A) To test corrected defects during the development of a new system.

B) To test enhancements to an existing operational system.

C) To handle complaints about system quality during user acceptance testing.

D) To integrate functions during the development of a new system.

Answers

1. C) i-False, ii-False, iii-True

2. A) If needed, adapt the models to project and product characteristics.

3. C) i, ii, and iv only

4. B) Component testing

5. A) Integration testing

6. B) i, iii, and iv only

7. B) Component testing

8. C) True, True

9. C) System testing

10. A) i and ii only

11. D) Acceptance testing

12. C) True, True

13. A) Regression testing

14. B) Black box testing

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- 15. B) False, True
- 16. C) System testing
- 17. D) i-True, ii-True, iii-False
- 18. A) Regression testing
- 19. D) None of the above
- 20. B) To test enhancements to an existing operational system.

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Reviews and Static Analysis

Set-1

1. techniques rely on the manual examination and automated analysis of the code or other project documentation without the execution of the code.

- A) Static testing
- B) Dynamic testing
- C) Reviews
- D) All

2. State whether the following statements about software review are True or False.

- i) Reviews are a way of testing software work products and can be performed well before dynamic text execution.
- ii) The main manual activity of review is to examine a work product and make comments about it.

- A) False, True
- B) True, False
- C) True, True
- D) False, False

3. Typical defects that are easier to find in reviews than in dynamic testing are

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- i) Requirement defects
- ii) insufficient maintainability
- iii) design defects
- A) i and ii only
- B) ii and iii only
- C) i and iii only
- D) All i, ii, and iii

4. Which of the following describes the main phases of a formal review?

- A) Initiation, backtracking, individual preparation, review meeting, rework, follow-up
- B) Planning, individual preparation, review meeting, rework, closure, follow-up
- C) Planning, kick-off, individual preparation, review meeting, rework, follow-up
- D) Individual preparation, review meeting, rework, closure, follow-up, root cause analysis

5. Which of the following main activities are performed in the planning phase of a formal review?

- i) Defining the review criteria
- ii) Selecting the personnel
- iii) Distributing documents
- iv) Allocating roles
- A) i, ii and iii only
- B) i, ii and iv only

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- C) ii, iii and iv only
- D) All i, ii, iii and iv

6. Which of the following activities does not fall within the follow-up phase of formal review?

- A) Checking that defects have been addressed
- B) Gathering metrics
- C) Fixing defects found
- D) Checking on exit criteria

7. The activity of examining or evaluating and recording issues during any physical meeting or tracking any group electronic communications will be done in phase of formal review.

- A) follow-up
- B) review meeting
- C) rework
- D) kick-off

8. Explaining the objectives, process, and documents to the participants is the main activity performed on the..... phase of formal review.

- A) follow-up
- B) review meeting
- C) rework
- D) kick-off

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9. Which of the following are the major roles included in a formal review?

i) Manager ii) Moderator

iii) Producer iv) Author

A) i, ii and iii only

B) i, ii and iv only

C) ii, iii and iv only

D) All i, ii, iii and iv

10. In a formal review process, is the person who leads the review of the document or set of documents, including planning the review, running the meeting, and following up after the meeting.

A) moderator

B) manager

C) team leader

D) author

11. Which of the following are the common review types for reviewing any software products?

i) informal review ii) walkthrough

iii) inspection iv) technical review

A) i, ii and iii only

B) i, ii and iv only

C) ii, iii and iv only

D) All i, ii, iii and iv

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12. The review type is used for reviewing safety-critical components in a software project, a more formal, documented review, based on rules and checklists needed.

- A) informal review
- B) walkthrough
- C) inspection
- D) technical review

13. may take the form of pair programming or a technical lead reviewing designs and code.

- A) Informal review
- B) Walkthrough
- C) Inspection
- D) Technical review

14. Which of the following is the main purpose of an informal review?

- A) an inexpensive way to get some benefit
- B) learning and gaining an understanding
- C) solving technical problems and checking conformance to specifications
- D) finding defects

15. Discussing, making decisions, evaluating alternatives, and finding defects are the main purposes of

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- A) Informal review
- B) Walkthrough
- C) Inspection
- D) Technical review

16. State whether the following statements about tool-supported static analysis are True or False.

- i) Tool-supported static analysis can result in cost savings by finding defects early.
- ii) Tool-supported static analysis is a good way to force failures into the software.

- A) False, True
- B) True, False
- C) True, True
- D) False, False

17. State whether the following statements about static analysis tools are True.

- i) Static analysis tools analyze program code as well as generated output such as HTML & XML.
- ii) Static analysis tools are typically used by developers before and during component integration testing.
- iii) Static analysis tools may produce a large number of warning messages, which need to be well-managed to allow the most effective use of the tool.

- A) i and ii only

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- B) ii and iii only
- C) i and iii only
- D) All i, ii and iii

18. Which of the following is a typical defect that can be discovered by static analysis tools?

- i) Referencing a variable with an undefined value.
 - ii) Security vulnerabilities
 - iii) Overly complicated constructs
 - iv) Unreachable code
- A) i, ii and iii only
 - B) i, ii and iv only
 - C) ii, iii and iv only
 - D) All i, ii, iii and iv

19. Which of the following are the main characteristics of inspection?

- i) includes metrics gathering
 - ii) defined roles
 - iii) meeting led by the author
- A) i and ii only
 - B) ii and iii only
 - C) i and iii only
 - D) All i, ii and iii

20. The activity of noting defects, making recommendations regarding handling defects, and making decisions about the defects will be done on the..... phase of formal review.

- A) follow-up
- B) review meeting
- C) rework
- D) kick-off

Answers

1. A) Static testing
2. C) True, True
3. D) All i, ii and iii
4. C) Planning, kick-off, individual preparation, review meeting, rework, follow-up
5. B) i, ii and iv only
6. C) Fixing defects found
7. B) review meeting
8. D) kick-off
9. B) i, ii and iv only
10. A) moderator
11. D) All i, ii, iii and iv
12. C) inspection
13. A) Informal review
14. A) an inexpensive way to get some benefit

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- 15. D) Technical review
- 16. B) True, False
- 17. D) All i, ii and iii
- 18. D) All i, ii, iii and iv
- 19. A) i and ii only
- 20. B) review meeting

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Software Testing Tools

Set-1

1) Which of the following is/are the uses of software testing tools?

- i. Test tools are used in reconnaissance.
- ii. Test tools help in managing the testing process.

- A. i only
- B. ii only
- C. Both i and ii
- D. None of the above

2) Which of the following is/are the purposes of using software testing tools?

- i. To improve the efficiency of test activities by automating repetitive tasks.
- ii. To automate the activities that require significant resources when done manually.
- iii. To automate the activities that cannot be executed manually.

- A. i and ii only
- B. ii and iii only
- C. i and iii only
- D. All i, ii and iii

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3) ... provide interfaces for executing tests, tracking defects, and managing requirements, along with support for quantitative analysis and reporting of the test objects.

- A. Requirements Management Tools
- B. Test Management Tools
- C. Incident Management Tools
- D. Configuration Management Tools

4) ... helps with identifying inconsistent or missing requirements.

- A. Requirements Management Tools
- B. Test Management Tools
- C. Incident Management Tools
- D. Configuration Management Tools

5) ... store and manage defects, failures, change requests, or perceived problems and anomalies.

- A. Requirements Management Tools
- B. Test Management Tools
- C. Incident Management Tools
- D. Configuration Management Tools

6) ... are necessary for storage and version management of testware and related software.

- A. Requirements Management Tools
- B. Test Management Tools

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- C. Incident Management Tools
- D. Configuration Management Tools

7) ... helps in planning or risk analysis by providing metrics for the code.

- A. Review Tools
- B. Static Analysis Tools
- C. Modeling Tools
- D. Test Design Tools

8) ... are used to validate software models by enumerating inconsistencies and finding defects.

- A. Review Tools
- B. Static Analysis Tools
- C. Modeling Tools
- D. Test Design Tools

9) ... are used to generate test inputs or executable tests.

- A. Review Tools
- B. Static Analysis Tools
- C. Modeling Tools
- D. Test Design Tools

10) ... manipulate databases, files, or data transmissions to set up test data to be used during the execution of tests.

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- A. Test Data Preparation Tools
- B. Static Analysis Tools
- C. Modeling Tools
- D. Test Design Tools

11) ... are used to record tests and usually support scripting languages or GUI-based configuration for parameterization of data and other customization in the tests.

- A. Test Data Preparation Tools
- B. Test Execution Tools
- C. Dynamic Analysis Tools
- D. Test Design Tools

12) ... are used in component and component integration testing and when testing middleware.

- A. Test Data Preparation Tools
- B. Monitoring Tools
- C. Dynamic Analysis Tools
- D. Test Execution Tools

13) ... continuously analyze, verify, and report on the usage of specific system resources and give warnings of possible problems.

- A. Test Data Preparation Tools
- B. Monitoring Tools

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C. Dynamic Analysis Tools

D. Test Execution Tools

14) Which of the following is/are the potential benefits of using tools for testing?

- i. Reducing the repetitive work.
- ii. Increasing consistency and repeatability.
- iii. Over-reliance on the tool.

- A. i and ii only
- B. ii and iii only
- C. i and iii only
- D. All i, ii and iii

15) State whether the following statements about the risk of using tools for testing are True or False.

- i. There is a poor response from the vendor for support, upgrades, and defect fixes.
- ii. There is a risk of suspension of the open-source or free tools project.

- A. i-True, ii-False
- B. i-False, ii-True
- C. i-True, ii-True
- D. i-False, ii-False

16) ... execute test objects using the automated test scripts.

- A. Test Data Preparation Tools

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- B. Monitoring Tools
- C. Dynamic Analysis Tools
- D. Test Execution Tools

17) When ... are applied to source code can enforce coding standards, but if applied to existing code may generate a large number of messages.

- A. Test Data Preparation Tools
- B. Static Analysis Tools
- C. Dynamic Analysis Tools
- D. Test Execution Tools

18) What should you consider while selecting a tool for an organization?

- i. Evaluating the training needs by considering the current test team's test automation skills.
- ii. Estimating the cost-benefit ratio based on a concrete business case.
- iii. Providing training for new users.

- A. i and ii only
- B. ii and iii only
- C. i and iii only
- D. All i, ii and iii

19) Which of the following is/are the main objective of introducing the selected tool into an organization with a pilot project?

- i. To learn more details about the tool.
- ii. To evaluate how the tool fits with the existing process.

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iii. To decide the standard ways of using, managing, sorting, and maintaining the tool.

- A. i and ii only
- B. ii and iii only
- C. i and iii only
- D. All i, ii and iii

20) Which of the following are the success factors for the deployment of the tool within an organization?

- i. Assessing whether the benefits will be achieved at a reasonable cost.
- ii. Adapting and improving processes to fit with the use of the tool.
- iii. Defining the usage guidelines.

- A. i and ii only
- B. ii and iii only
- C. i and iii only
- D. All i, ii and iii

Answers:

- C. Both i and ii
- D. All i, ii, and iii
- B. Test Management Tools
- A. Requirements Management Tools
- C. Incident Management Tools
- D. Configuration Management Tools

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- B. Static Analysis Tools
- C. Modeling Tools
- D. Test Design Tools
- A. Test Data Preparation Tools
- B. Test Execution Tools
- C. Dynamic Analysis Tools
- B. Monitoring Tools
- A. i and ii only
- C. i-True, ii-True
- D. Test Execution Tools
- B. Static Analysis Tools
- A. i and ii only
- D. All i, ii, and iii
- B. ii and iii only

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