

# **Software Testing**

Lesson 2 – Basic Test Process
Quiz
Uwe Gühl
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Which of these is **NOT** part of Test Planning?

- a) Identifying how the project plan restricts testing of the software

b) Identifying software interacting with the software under test



c) Designing configuration settings and test input data



d) Identifying test conditions, i.e. what to test





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Which of these tasks would you expect to perform during Test Analysis and Design?

- a) Setting or defining test objectives.
- b) Reviewing the test basis.
- c) Creating test suites from test procedures.
- d) Analyzing lessons learned for process improvement.





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Which of the following is a major task of Test Planning?

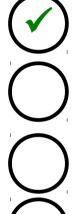
- a) Determining the test approach.
- b) Preparing test specifications.
- c) Evaluating exit criteria and reporting.
- d) Measuring and analyzing results.





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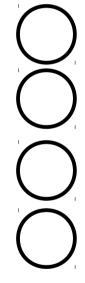
- a) Determining the test approach.
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Designing the test environment set-up and identifying any required infrastructure and tools belong to which main activity?

- a) Test implementation and execution.
- b) Test analysis and design.
- c) Evaluating exit criteria and reporting.
- d) Test closure activities.





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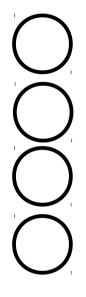
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Testing Process comprised of

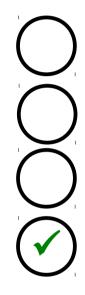
- a) Test Plan and Test Cases
- b) Test log and Test Status
- c) Defect Tracking
- d) All of the above





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# 6. Independent Testing



What is the benefit of independent testing?

a) More work gets done because testers do not disturb the developers all the time.

b) Independent testers tend to be unbiased and find different defects than the developers.



c) Independent testers do not need extra education and training.



d) Independent testers reduce the bottleneck in the incident management process.



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### 7. Communication



Which of the following, if observed in reviews and tests, would lead to problems (or conflict) within teams?

a) Testers and reviewers are not curious enough to find defects.

b) Testers and reviewers are not qualified enough to find failures and faults.



c) Testers and reviewers communicate defects as criticism against persons and not against the software product.



d) Testers and reviewers expect that defects in the software product have already been found and fixed by the developers.



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