Software Testing

Lesson 3
Testing in Software Life Cycles
Quiz
V1.1

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1. Test Types
Non-Functional Testing

Which statement below BEST describes non-functional testing?

a) The process of testing an integrated system to verify that it meets specified requirements.

b) The process of testing to determine the compliance of a system to coding standards.

c) Testing without reference to the internal structure of a system.

d) Testing system attributes, such as usability, reliability or maintainability.

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2. Testing in Software Life Cycles

What is important to do when working with software development models?

a) To adapt the models to the context of project and product characteristics. ○

b) To choose the waterfall model because it is the first and best proven model. ○

c) To start with the V-model and then move to either iterative or incremental models. ○

d) To only change the organization to fit the model and not vice versa ○

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3. Testing in Software Life Cycles

Which of the following characteristics of good testing apply to any software development life cycle model?

a) Acceptance testing is always the final test level to be applied. ◯

b) All test levels are planned and completed for each developed feature. ◯

c) Testers are involved as soon as the first piece of code can be executed. ◯

d) For every development activity there is a corresponding testing activity. ◯

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4. Maintenance Testing

For which of the following would maintenance testing be used?

a) Correction of defects during the development phase.

b) Planned enhancements to an existing operational system.

c) Complaints about system quality during user acceptance testing.

d) Integrating functions during the development of a new system.

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5. Test Levels

Which of the following comparisons of component testing and system testing are TRUE?

a) Component testing verifies the functioning of software modules, program objects, and classes that are separately testable, whereas system testing verifies interfaces between components and interactions with different parts of the system.

b) Test cases for component testing are usually derived from component specifications, design specifications, or data models, whereas test cases for system testing are usually derived from requirement specifications, functional specifications or use cases.

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

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

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6. Test Types
Regression Testing

Which of the following statements are TRUE?

a) Regression testing and acceptance testing are the same.

b) Regression tests show if all defects have been resolved.

c) Regression tests are typically well-suited for test automation.

d) Regression tests are performed to find out if code changes have introduced or uncovered defects.

e) Regression tests should be performed in integration testing.

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7. Test Types
Non-Functional Testing

Non-functional system testing includes

a) testing to see where the system does not function properly. ◯

b) testing quality attributes of the system including performance and usability. ◯

c) testing a system feature using only the software required for that action. ◯

d) testing a system feature using only the software required for that function. ◯

e) testing for functions that should not exist. ◯

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8. Test Types
Non-Functional Testing

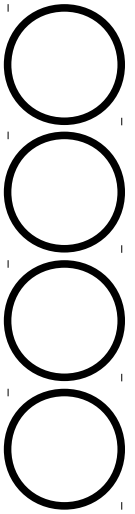
Which of the following are non-functional testing methods?

a) System testing

b) Usability testing

c) Performance testing

d) Test coverage measurement



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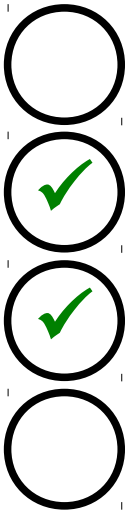

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9. Test Types
Non-Functional Testing

Which of the following is NOT part of performance testing?

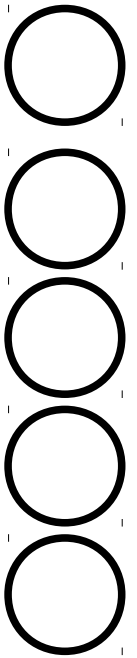
a) Measuring response time

b) Measuring transaction rates

c) Recovery testing

d) Simulating many users

e) Generating many transactions



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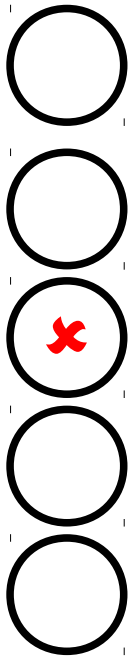

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10. Test Types
Non-Functional Testing

Which of the following are non-functional requirements?

a) Mamegoma Mark 2 robot should clean sofa, bed, and bin.

b) The new cipher machine model should encrypt 1500 messages per hour.

c) The Protoss Zealot is only able to attack unit on the ground.

d) The command “get ready” should be given to 1,000 soldiers in 5 minutes.

e) The command “next” will change the state of the canvas object to the next color.

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11. Test Levels
Integration Testing

Which of the following is the main purpose of the integration strategy for low-level integration testing (component integration testing)?

a) to ensure that all small modules are tested adequately

b) to ensure that the system interfaces correctly to other systems and networks

c) to specify which modules to combine when and how many at once

d) to ensure that the integration testing can be performed by a small team

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12. Test Levels
Integration Testing

Integration testing in the small

a) tests the individual components that have been developed.

b) tests interactions between modules or subsystems.

c) only uses components that form part of the live system.

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13. Test Levels
Acceptance Testing

What is true about Beta testing?

a) Performed by customers at their own site

b) Performed by customers at their software developer's site

c) Performed by an independent test team

d) Useful to test specially developed software

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