15BECS7E04 SOFTWARE TESTING

INTENDED OUTCOMES:

- To make students understand the principles of software testing

- To explain the basics of software testing
- To highlight the strategies for software testing
- To stress the need and conduct of testing levels
- To identify the issues in testing management
- To bring out the ways and means of controlling and monitoring testing activity

UNIT- I INTRODUCTION

Testing as an Engineering Activity- Role of Process in Software Quality-Testing as a Process-Basic Definitions- Software Testing Principles- The Tester's Role in a Software Development Organization-Origins of Defects- Defect Classes- The Defect Repository and Test Design- Defect Examples- Developer/Tester Support for Developing a Defect Repository

UNIT -II TEST CASE DESIGN

Introduction to Testing Design Strategies, The Smarter Tester- Test Case Design Strategies-Using Black Box Approach to Test Case Design- Random Testing- Equivalence Class Partitioning, Boundary Value Analysis- Other Black-box Test Design Approaches- Black-box testing and COTS- Using White-Box Approach to Test design- Test Adequacy Criteria-Coverage and Control Flow Graphs- Covering Code Logic- Paths:Their Role in White-box Based Test Design- Additional White Box Test Design Approaches- Evaluating Test Adequacy Criteria

UNIT-III LEVELS OF TESTING

The Need for Levels of Testing- Unit Test- Unit Test Planning- Designing the Unit Tests- The Class as a Testable Unit- The Test Harness- Running the Unit tests and Recording results-Integration tests-Designing Integration Tests- Integration Test Planning- System Test – The Different Types-Regression Testing- Alpha- Beta and Acceptance Tests

UNIT- IV TEST MANAGEMENT

Introductory Concepts- Testing and Debugging Goals and Policies- Test Planning- Test Plan Components-Test Plan Attachments- Locating Test Items-

Reporting Test Results- The role of three groups in Test Planning and Policy Development- Process and the Engineering Disciplines- Introducing the test specialist- Skills needed by a test specialist- Building a Testing Group

UNIT- V CONTROLLING AND MONITORING

Defining Terms-Measurements and Milestones for Controlling and Monitoring- Status Meetings- Reports and Control Issues- Criteria for Test Completion- SCM- Types of reviews-Developing a review program-Components of Review Plans- Reporting review results

TEXT BOOKS:

S.NO	Author(s) Name	Title of the book	Publisher	Year of publication
1	Ilene Burnstein	"Practical Software Testing"	Springer International Edition, Chennai	2003

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S.NO	Author(s) Name	Title of the book	Publisher	Year of publication
1	Edward Kit	"Software Testing in the Real World – Improving the Process"	Pearson Education, New Delhi	1995
2	Elfriede Dustin	"Effective Software Testing"	Pearson Education New Delhi	2003
3	Renu Rajani and Pradeep Oak	"Software Testing – Effective Methods, Tools and Techniques"	Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi	2003

KARPAGAM UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Engineering

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Lecture Plan

Faculty Name : R.Santhosh **Subject code: 16BECS801**

Subject Name : Software Testing **Class : IV-BE-CSE**

S.No	Description of Portion to be Covered	Hrs	Page no. of Text book	Teaching Aids
1	**Fundamentals:** Discussion on software enginering	1	R[4]	BB
2	Introduction to Software Testing	1		BB
UNIT- I INTRODUCTION				
3	1.1.Testing as an Engineering Activity-Role of Process in Software Quality	1	R[1] Page no 1-6	BB
4	1.2.Testing as a Process-Basic Definitions	1	R[1] Page no 6-8 19-25	BB
5	1.3.Software Testing Principles	1	R[1] Page no 26-33	BB
6	**Tutorial 1:** Importance of Testing in software quality	1		PPT
7	1.4.The Tester's Role in a Software Development Organization	1	R[1] Page no 34-36	BB
8	1.5.Origins of Defects- Defect Classes- The Defect Repository and Test Design	1	R[1] Page no 43-51	BB
9	1.6.Defect Examples-Developer/Tester Support for Developing a Defect Repository	1	R[1] Page no 51-57	BB

10	**Tutorial 2:** Types of Defects	1		PPT
UNIT- II TEST CASE DESIGN				
11	2.1. Introduction to Testing Design Strategies, The Smarter Tester- Test Case Design Strategies	1	R[1] Page no 61-65	BB
12	2.2. Using Black Box Approach to Test Case Design- Random Testing- Equivalence Class Partitioning, Boundary Value Analysis	1	R[1] Page no 66-75	BB
13	2.3. Other Black-box Test Design Approaches- Black-box testing and COTS	1	R[1] Page no 76-87	BB
14	**Tutorial 3:** Case study on Black box testing strategies	1		PPT
15	2.4. Using White-Box Approach to Test design- Test Adequacy Criteria-Coverage and Control Flow Graphs	1	R[1] Page no 97-102	PPT
16	2.5. Covering Code Logic- Paths:Their Role in White-box Based Test Design	1	R[1] Page no 103-110	BB
17	2.6. Additional White Box Test Design Approaches- Evaluating Test Adequacy Criteria	1	R[1] Page no 111-123	BB
18	**Tutorial 4:** Case study on white box testing strategies	1		PPT
UNIT -III LEVELS OF TESTING				
19	3.1. The Need for Levels of Testing- Unit Test- Unit Test Planning	1	R[1] Page no 133-140	BB
20	3.2. Designing the Unit Tests- The Class as a Testable Unit	1	R[1] Page no 141-147	PPT
21	3.3.The Test Harness- Running the Unit tests and Recording results	1	R[1] Page no 148-151	BB
22	**Tutorial 5:** Unit test real world examples	1		PPT

23	3.4.Integration tests-Designing Integration Tests	1	R[1] Page no 152-161	BB
24	3.5. Integration Test Planning	1	R[1] Page no 162-163	BB
25	3.6.System Test – The Different Types	1	R[1] Page no 163-175	BB
26	**Tutorial 6:** Integration test examples	1		PPT
27	3.7.Regression Testing- Alpha- Beta and Acceptance Tests	1	R[1] Page no 176-178	BB
UNIT- IV TEST MANAGEMENT				
28	4.1. Introductory Concepts- Testing and Debugging Goals and Policies	1	R[1] Page no 189-196	BB
29	4.2. Test Planning- Test Plan Components- Test Plan Attachments	1	R[1] Page no 197-220	
30	**Tutorial 7:** Test plan sample	1		PPT
31	4.3. Locating Test Items-Reporting Test Results	1	R[1] Page no 221-225	BB
32	4.4. The role of three groups in Test Planning and Policy Development	1	R[1] Page no 226-229	BB
33	4.5. Process and the Engineering Disciplines	1	R[1] Page no 230-231	PPT
34	**Tutorial 8:** Sample Test Report	1		PPT
35	4.6. Introducing the test specialist- Skills needed by a test specialist	1	R[1] Page no 235-239	BB
36	4.7. Building a Testing Group	1	R[1] Page no 241-242	BB
UNIT- V CONTROLLING AND MONITORING				
37	5.1.Defining Terms-Measurements and Milestones for Controlling and Monitoring	1	R[1] Page no 263-282	BB
38	**Tutorial 9:** Metrics in Testing domain	1		PPT

39	5.2. Status Meetings-Reports and Control Issues	1	R[1] Page no 283-288	BB
40	5.3.Criteria for Test Completion	1	R[1] Page no 289-291	BB
41	5.4. SCM	1	R[1] Page no 292-295	PPT
42	**Tutorial 10:** Diffetence between allocation methods	1		PPT
43	5.5. Types of reviews-Developing a review program	1	R[1] Page no 307-313	BB
44	5.6. Components of Review Plans- Reporting review results	1	R[1] Page no 314-336	BB
FUNDAMENTALS			**2**	
TOTAL LECTURE HOURS			**32**	
TOTAL TUTORIAL HOURS			**10**	
TOTAL HOURS			**44**	

REFERENCES

1	Ilene Burnstein,“Practical Software Testing”Springer International Edition, Chennai
2	Edward Kit,“Software Testing in the Real World – Improving the Process”Pearson Education, New Delhi
3	Elfriede Dustin,“Effective Software Testing”Pearson Education New Delhi
4	Renu Rajani and Pradeep Oak,“Software Testing – Effective Methods, Tools and Techniques”Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi

Staff In-Charge HOD/CSE

Online Questions

Unit-I

Questions	opt1	opt2	opt3	opt4	opt5	opt6	Answers
Verification is:	Checking that we are building the right system	Checking that we are building the system right	Performed by an independent test team	Making sure that it is what the user really wants			Checking that we are building the system right
A regression test:	Will always be automated	Will help ensure unchanged areas of the software have not been affected	Will help ensure changed areas of the software have not been affected	Can only be run during user acceptance testing			Will help ensure unchanged areas of the software have not been affected
If an expected result is not specified then:	We cannot run the test	It may be difficult to repeat the test	It may be difficult to determine if the test has passed or failed	We cannot automate the user inputs			It may be difficult to determine if the test has passed or failed
Which of the following could be a reason for a failure?	Testing fault	1,2,3,4 are valid reasons; 5 is not	1,2,3 are valid reasons; 4 & 5 are not	All of them are valid reasons for failure			All of them are valid reasons for failure
Test are prioritized so that:	You shorten the time required for testing	You do the best testing in the time available	You do more effective testing	You find more faults			You do the best testing in the time available
Which of the following is not a static testing technique	Error guessing	Walkthrough	Data flow analysis	Inspections			Error guessing
Which of the following statements about component testing is not true?	Component testing should be performed by development	Component testing is also know as isolation or module testing	Component testing should have completion criteria planned	Component testing does not involve regression testing			Component testing does not involve regression testing

During which test activity could faults be found most cost effectively?	Execution	Design	Planning	Check Exit criteria completion			Planning
Which, in general, is the least required skill of a good tester?	Being diplomatic	Able to write software	Having good attention to detail	Able to be relied on			Able to write software
The purpose of requirement phase is	To freeze requirements	To understand user needs	To define the scope of testing	All of the above			All of the above
The process starting with the terminal modules is called –	Top-down integration	Bottom-up integration	None of the above	Module integration			Bottom-up integration
The inputs for developing a test plan are taken from	Project plan	Business plan	Support plan	None of the above			Project plan
Function/Test matrix is a type of	Interim Test report	Final test report	Project status report	Management report			Project status report
Defect Management process does not include	Defect prevention	Deliverable base-lining	Management reporting	None of the above			Deliverable base-lining
What is the difference between testing software developed by contractor outside your country, versus testing software developed by a contractor within your country?	Does not meet people needs	Cultural difference	Loss of control over reallocation of resources	Relinquishments of control			Cultural difference
Software testing accounts to what percent of software development costs?	20-Oct	40-50	70-80	10-May			40-50
A reliable system will be one that:	Is unlikely to be completed on schedule	Is unlikely to cause a failure	Is likely to be fault-free	Is likely to be liked by the users			Is unlikely to cause a failure
How much testing is enough	This question is impossible to answer	The answer depends on the risks for your industry, contract and special requirements	The answer depends on the maturity of your developers	The answer should be standardized for the software development industry			The answer depends on the risks for your industry, contract and special requirements
Which of the following is not a characteristic for Testability?	Operability	Observability	Simplicity	Robustness			Robustness

Cyclomatic Complexity method comes under which testing method.	White box	Black box	Green box	Yellow box			White box
Which of these can be successfully tested using Loop Testing methodology?	Simple Loops	Nested Loops	Concatenated Loops	All of the above			All of the above
To test a function, the programmer has to write a _____, which calls the function and passes it test data.	Stub	Driver	Proxy	None of the above			Driver
Equivalence partitioning is:	A black box testing technique used only by developers	A black box testing technique than can only be used during system testing	A black box testing technique appropriate to all levels of testing	A white box testing technique appropriate for component testing			A black box testing technique appropriate to all levels of testing
When a new testing tool is purchased, it should be used first by:	A small team to establish the best way to use the tool	Everyone who may eventually have some use for the tool	The independent testing team	The vendor contractor to write the initial scripts			A small team to establish the best way to use the tool
Inspections can find all the following except	Variables not defined in the code	Spelling and grammar faults in the documents	Requirements that have been omitted from the design documents	How much of the code has been covered			How much of the code has been covered
Software Debugging is a set of activities that can be planned in advance and conducted systematically.	TRUE	FALSE	none of these	any one			FALSE
Which of the following is not a software testing generic characteristics?	Different testing techniques are appropriate at different points in time	Testing is conducted by the developer of the software or an independent test group	Testing and debugging are different activities, but debugging must be accommodated in any testing strategy	None of the mentioned			Different testing techniques are appropriate at different points in time
ITG stands for	instantaneous test group	integration testing group	individual testing group	independent test group			independent test group

By collecting _____ during software testing, it is possible to develop meaningful guidelines to halt the testing process.	Failure intensity	Testing time	Metrics	All of the mentioned			Metrics
Which of the following issues must be addressed if a successful software testing strategy is to be implemented?	Use effective formal technical reviews as a filter prior to testing	Develop a testing plan that emphasizes "rapid cycle testing."	State testing objectives explicitly	All of the mentioned			All of the mentioned
Test cases should uncover errors like	Nonexistent loop termination	Comparison of different data types	Incorrect logical operators or precedence	All of the mentioned			Nonexistent loop termination
Which of the following errors should not be tested when error handling is evaluated?	Error description is unintelligible	Error noted does not correspond to error encountered	Error condition causes system intervention prior to error handling	Error description provide enough information to assist in the location of the cause of the error			Error description is unintelligible
What is normally considered as an adjunct to the coding step	Integration testing	Unit testing	Completion of Testing	Regression Testing			Unit testing
Which of the following is not regression test case?	A representative sample of tests that will exercise all software functions	Additional tests that focus on software functions that are likely to be affected by the change	Tests that focus on the software components that have been changed	Low-level components are combined into clusters that perform a specific software sub-function			Low-level components are combined into clusters that perform a specific software sub-function
Which testing is an integration testing approach that is commonly used when "shrink-wrapped" software products are being developed?	Regression Testing	Integration testing	Smoke testing	Validation testing			Smoke testing
Defects are less costly if detected in which of the following phases	Coding	Design	Requirements Gathering	Implementation			Requirements Gathering

User Acceptance testing is	White box testing	Black box testing	Gray box testing	None of the above			Black box testing
Error guessing is a	Test verification techniques	Test execution techniques	Test control management techniques	Test data management technique			Test data management technique
Histogram refers to	Bar chart	Run chart	Pareto diagram	Correlation diagram			Bar chart
Pareto principle advocates	20-80 rule	80-20 rule	40-60 rule	60-40 rule			80-20 rule
Which one is not Structural Testing?	Regression	Parallel	Acceptance	Stress			Acceptance
Testing comes under which category of cost of quality?	Preventive	Appraisal	Failure	None of the above			Appraisal
Which of the following is not true about Incremental testing?	Top-Down approach can be used	Use of stubs or drivers are required	All modules need to be completed prior to testing	Bottom – up approach is also possible			All modules need to be completed prior to testing
Which of the following is not a part of test plan?	Scope	Mission	Objective	Risk			Mission
Which one is not Statistical Tool?	Cause and effect Graphing	Stratification	Run Chart	Regression Analysis			Cause and effect Graphing
The ‘v’ represent the following term:	Verification and validation	Static testing and Dynamic testing	Black box testing and white box testing	Software development process and software testing process			Software development process and software testing process
Function point is a measure of	Effort	Complexity	Usability	Size			Size
You are told to prepare a report on the most commonly occurring product defects. You review the software defect reports, which categories the defects of coding errors, requirement errors, documentation errors, etc. The best tool to report this information is	A histogram	A pareto diagram	A cause and effect diagram	A scatter plot			A histogram
A statistical technique to assess, monitor and maintain the stability of a process is	Pareto chart	Control chart	Run chart	Histogram			Control chart

The two types of incremental testing approaches are top down and bottom up approach.	TRUE	FALSE	none of these	any one			TRUE
If the measurement taken by the two people are same refers to the terms as	Reliability	Validity	Calibration	Ease of use and simplicity			Reliability
Test Readiness review is conducted by the	Project manager	Test manager	Quality assurance personnel	User/Customer			Test manager
You are performing a test to see that it complies with the user requirement that a certain field be populated by using a drop down box containing a list of values. What kind of testing are you doing?	White box testing	Black box testing	Load testing	Regression testing			Black box testing
Which is the reputed testing standard?	M Bridge awards	QAI	ISO	Microsoft			ISO
Configuration Management Plan describes the Configuration Management procedures and structures to be used.	TRUE	FALSE					TRUE
This type of testing method attempts to find incorrect or missing functions, errors in data structures or external database access, interface errors, Performance errors and initialization and Termination errors. It is called as	White Box Testing	Grey Box Testing	Black Box Testing	Open Box Testing			Black Box Testing
Phase Definition. It will come under	CMM Level 1	CMM Level 2	None	any one			CMM Level 2
Software testing which is done without planning and Documentation is known as	adHoc Testing	Unit Testing	Regression testing	Functional testing.			adHoc Testing
Acceptance testing is known as	Beta Testing	Greybox testing	Test Automation	White box testing			Beta Testing
Retesting the entire application after a change has been made called as?	Full Regression Testing	Unit Regression	Regional Regression	Retesting			Full Regression Testing

Unit-II

Questions	opt1	opt2	opt3	opt4	opt5	opt6	Answers
It measures the quality of a productIt is a specific part of the QA procedure, It is a corrective process,It applies for particular product & Deals with the product.	Validation	Verification	Quality Assurance	Quality Control			Quality Control
What are the Types of Integration Testing?	Big Bang Testing	Bottom Up Testing	Top Down Testing	All the above			All the above
Product Risk affects The quality or performance of the software.	TRUE	FALSE					TRUE
A metric used to measure the characteristic of documentation and code called as	Process metric	Product Metric	Test metrics	none of these			Product Metric
Which is non-functional software testing?	Unit Testing	Block box testing	Performance Testing	Regression testing			Performance Testing
The process that deals with the technical and management issues of software development called as?	Delivery Process	Testing Process	Software Process	all the above			Software Process
Which is Black-Box Testing method?	equivalence partitioning	code coverage	fault injection	none of these			equivalence partitioning
Business Risk affects The Organization developing or Procuring the software.	TRUE	FALSE	none	all the above			TRUE
Automation Testing should be done before starting Manual testing.Is the above statement correct?	Yes	No	may be yes	none of these			No
Earlier a defect is found the cheaper it is to fix it.Is the	Yes	No					Yes

above statement correct?							
Informing to the developer which bug to be fix first is called as	Severity	Priority	Fix ability	Traceability			Priority
The approach/document used to make sure all the requirements are covered when writing test cases	Test Matrix	Checklist	Test bed	Traceablity Matrix			Traceablity Matrix
Executing the same test case by giving the number of inputs on same build called as	Regression Testing	ReTesting	Ad hoc Testin	Sanity Testing			ReTesting
Control Charts is a statistical technique to assess, monitor, and maintain the stability of a process.	TRUE	FALSE					TRUE
To check whether we are developing the right product according to the customer requirements are not. It is a static process	Validation	Verification	Quality Assurance	Quality Control			Verification
To check whether we have developed the product according to the customer requirements r not. It is a Dynamic process.	Validation	Verification	Quality Assurance	Quality Control			Validation
Staff development plan describes how the skills and experience of the project team members will be developed.	TRUE	FALSE					TRUE
It is a set of levels that defines a testing maturity hieraecy	TIM (Testing Improving Model)	TMM (Testing Maturity Model)	TQM(Total Quality Management)	all the above			TMM (Testing Maturity Model)

A Non-Functional Software testing done to check if the user interface is easy to use and understand	Usability Testing	Security Testing	Unit testing	Block Box Testing			Usability Testing
The review and approved document (i.e. Test plan, System Requirement Specification's) is called as	Delivery Document	Baseline Document	Checklist	none of these			Baseline Document
What are the Testing Levels?	Unit Testing	Integration Testing	System Testing and Acceptance Testing.	All the above			All the above
Cost of quality = Prevention Cost + Appraisal cost + Failure cost	TRUE	FALSE					TRUE
A useful tool to visualize, clarify, link, identify, and classify possible cause of a problem. This is also called as "fishbone diagram" what is this?	Pareto Analysis	Cause-and-Effect Diagram	all the above	none of these			Cause-and-Effect Diagram
It measures the quality of processes used to create a quality product. It is a system of management activities, It is a preventive process, It applies for entire life cycle & Deals with Process.	Validation	Verification	Quality Assurance	Quality Control			Quality Assurance
Variance from product specifications is called?	Report	Requirement	Defect	all the above			Defect
Verification is	Process based	Product based	none	all the above			Process based
White box testing is not called as_____	Glass box testing	Closed box testing	OPen box testing	Clear box testing			Closed box testing

Name the events that will be analyzed, Count the named incidents, Rank the count by frequency using a bar chart & Validate reasonableness of the analysis is called as	Pareto Analysis	Cause and Effect Diagram	SWOT Analysis	Pie Charts			Pareto Analysis
Retesting of a single program or component after a change has been made?	Full Regression Testing	Unit Regression	Regional Regression	Retesting			Unit Regression
Requirement and Analysis, Design, Development or Coding, Testing and Maintenance is called as Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC)	TRUE	FALSE					TRUE
A Plan to overcome the risk called as	Migration Plan	Master plan	Maintenance plan	Mitigation Plan			Mitigation Plan
Beta testing will be done at	User place	Developers place	all the above	none of these			User place
Unit Testing will be done by	Testers	End Users	Customer	Developers			Developers
Optimization, Defect Prevention, and Quality Control. Its come under the	CMM Level 2	CMM Level 3	CMM Level 4	CMM Level5			CMM Level
..... can be used to design good test cases.	Equivalence Classes	Parameterizing	Boundary Values	trimming			a or c
By applying ..... we minimize the redundant test cases.	Equivalence Partioning	Parameterizing	Boundary Values	trimming			Equivalence Partioning
..... test cases are like a green light for the application and help to determine whether or not the application should go into production.	System	Acceptance	Critical	Performance			Acceptance
In order to write black box test cases we need the	requirement document	design	project plan	All of above			All of above

..... help you to design a series of test cases that have a high likelihood of finding errors	requirement document	software testing techniques	project plan	SRS			software testing techniques
White-box testing, sometimes called ....., is a test case design method that uses the control structure of the procedural design to derive test cases.	gray box testing	glass-box testing	steel-box testing	Coding testing			glass-box testing
In order to generate effective tests at a lower cost, test designers analyze the following sources of information:	Requirements and functional specifications	Source code	All of above	Operational profile			All of above
Methodologies adopted while performing Maintenance Testing	Breadth Test and Depth Test	Retesting	Confirmation Testing	Sanity Testing			Breadth Test and Depth Test
Which of the following is true about Formal Review or Inspection:- i. Led by Trained Moderator (not the author). ii. No Pre Meeting Preparations iii. Formal Follow up process. iv. Main Objective is to find defects	ii is true and i,iii,iv are false	i,iii,iv are true and ii is false	i,iii,iv are false and ii is true	iii is true and i,ii,iv are false			i,iii,iv are true and ii is false
White Box Techniques are also called as :-	Structural Testing	Design Based Testing	Error Guessing Technique	Experience Based Technique			Structural Testing
What is an equivalence partition (also known as an equivalence class.?	A set of test cases for testing classes of objects	An input or output range of values such that only one value in the	An input or output range of values such that each value in	An input or output range of values such that every tenth value in			An input or output range of values such that only one value in the

		range becomes a test case	the range becomes a test case	the range becomes a test case			range becomes a test case
The Test Cases Derived from use cases	Are most useful in uncovering defects in the process flows during real world use of the system	Are most useful in uncovering defects in the process flows during the testing use of the system	Are most useful in covering the defects in the process flows during real world use of the system	Are most useful in covering the defects at the Integration Level			Are most useful in uncovering defects in the process flows during real world use of the system
Exhaustive Testing is	Is impractical but possible	Is practically possible	Is impractical and impossible	Is always possible			Is impractical but possible
Which of the following is not a part of the Test Implementation and Execution Phase	Creating test suites from the test cases	Executing test cases either manually or by using test execution tools	Comparing actual results	Designing the Tests			Designing the Tests
Which of the following techniques is NOT a White box technique?	Statement Testing and coverage	Decision Testing and coverage	Condition Coverage	Boundary value analysis			Boundary value analysis
A Project risk includes which of the following	Organizational Factors	Poor Software characteristics	Error Prone software delivered.	Software that does not perform its intended functions			Organizational Factors
The Planning phase of a formal review includes the following :-	Explaining the objectives	Selecting the personnel, allocating roles.	Follow up	Individual Meeting preparations			Selecting the personnel, allocating roles.
A Person who documents all the issues, problems and open	Moderator.	Scribe	Author	Manager			Scribe

points that were identified during a formal review.							
Which of the following is a Key Characteristics of Walk Through	Scenario , Dry Run , Peer Group	Pre Meeting Preparations	Formal Follow Up Process	Includes Metrics			Scenario , Dry Run , Peer Group
What can static analysis NOT find?	the use of a variable before it has been defined	unreachable ("dead") code	memory leaks	array bound violations			memory leaks
Incidents would not be raised against:	requirements	documentation	test cases	improvements suggested by users			improvements suggested by users
A Type of functional Testing, which investigates the functions relating to detection of threats, such as virus from malicious outsiders.	Security Testing	Recovery Testing	Performance Testing	Functionality Testing			Security Testing
Which of the following is not a major task of Exit criteria?	Checking test logs against the exit criteria specified in test planning.	Logging the outcome of test execution.	Assessing if more tests are needed.	Writing a test summary report for stakeholders.			Logging the outcome of test execution.
Testing where in we subject the target of the test , to varying workloads to measure and evaluate the performance behaviors and ability of the target and of the test to continue to function properly under these different workloads.	Load Testing	Integration Testing	System Testing	Usability Testing			Load Testing
Testing activity which is performed to expose defects in the interfaces and in the interaction between integrated components is :-	System Level Testing	Integration Level Testing	Unit Level Testing	Component Testing			Integration Level Testing
Static analysis is best described as:	The analysis of batch programs.	The reviewing of test plans.	The analysis of program	The use of black box			The analysis of program

			code.	testing.			code.

UNIT-III

Questions	opt1	opt2	opt3	opt4	opt5	opt6	Answers
Reviewing the test Basis is a part of which phase	Test Analysis and Design	Test Implementation and execution	Test Closure Activities	Evaluating exit criteria and reporting			Test Analysis and Design
Reporting Discrepancies as incidents is a part of which phase :-	Test Analysis and Design	Test Implementation and execution	Test Closure Activities	Evaluating exit criteria and reporting			Test Implementation and execution
Which of the following items would not come under Configuration Management?	operating systems	test documentation	live data	user requirement document			live data
Handover of Test-ware is a part of which Phase	Test Analysis and Design	Test Planning and control	Test Closure Activities	Evaluating exit criteria and reporting			Test Closure Activities
The approach/document used to make sure all the requirements are covered when writing test cases	Test Matrix	Checklist	Test bed	Traceability Matrix			Traceability Matrix
Executing the same test case by giving the number of inputs on same build called as	Regression Testing	ReTesting	Ad hoc Testing	Sanity Testing			ReTesting
A Non-Functional Software testing done to check if the user interface is easy to use and understand	Usability Testing	Security Testing	Unit testing	Block Box Testing			Usability Testing

The review and approved document (i.e. Test plan, System Requirement Specification's) is called as	Delivery Document	Baseline Document	Checklist	all the above			Baseline Document
What are the Testing Levels?	Unit Testing	Integration Testing	System Testing and Acceptance Testing.	All the above			All the above
Retesting of a single program or component after a change has been made?	Full Regression Testing	Unit Regression	Regional Regression	none			Unit Regression
What are the Types of Integration Testing?	Big Bang Testing	Bottom Up Testing	Top Down Testing	All the above			All the above
Retesting modules connected to the program or component after a change has been made?	Full Regression Testing	Unit Regression	Regional Regression	Retesting.			Regional Regression
Standards and procedures for managing changes in an evolving software product is called?	Confirmation Management	Confederation Mangement	Configuration Management	Compartability Management			Configuration Management
What is correct Software Process Cycle?	Plan(P)------ >Check(C)------ >Act(A)----- >Do(D)	Plan(P)------ >Do(D)------ >Check(C)----- >Act(A)	Plan(P)------ >Do(D)------ >Act(A)----- >Check(C)	all the above			Plan(P)------ >Do(D)------ >Check(C)----- >Act(A)

Conducted to validate that the application, database, and network they may be running on can handle projected volumes of users and data effectively. The test is conducted jointly by developers, testers, DBA's and network associates after the system Testing called as	Functional Testing	Stress/Load Testing	Recovery Testing	Integration Testing			Stress/Load Testing
Which Software Development Life cycle model will require to start Testing Activities when starting development activities itself	Water falls model	Spiral Model	V-model	Linear model			V-model
How severely the bug is effecting the application is called as	Severity	Priority	Fix ability	Traceability			Severity
---------- means under what test environment(Hardware, software set up. the application will run smoothly	Test Bed	Checkpoint	Code Walk through	Checklist			Test Bed
A Plan to overcome the risk called as	Migration Plan	Master plan	Maintenance plan	Mitigation Plan			Mitigation Plan
Lower and upper limits are present in	Control chart	Run chart	Bar chart	Resource chart			Control chart
Syntax checking is a	Code coverage technique	Structural testing technique	Functional testing technique	Statement coverage technique			Functional testing technique

A principal goal is to detect functional and structural defects in the unit is the goal of _____test	Unit testing	Integration testing	System testing	Acceptance testing			Unit testing
Which testing is used to detect defects that occur on the interfaces of units.	Unit testing	Integration testing	System testing	Acceptance testing			Integration testing
_____test takes place at the developer‘s site	alpha	beta	both a and b	none			alpha
_____test sends the software to a cross-section of users who install it and use it under realworld working conditions	alpha	beta	both a and b	none			beta
Always testing to be performed by an independent _____team	development	client	testing	manager			testing
Functional and quality requirements are the two major requirements for _____testing	functional testing	performance testing	security testing	recovery testing			performance testing
Results of performance testing should be_____	qualifiable	quantifiable	none				quantifiable
Stress testing is one of the types of _____testing	Unit testing	Integration testing	System testing	Acceptance testing			System testing
When a system is tested with a load that causes it to allocate its resources in maximum amounts, this is called _____ testing	functional testing	stress testing	performance testing	recovery testing			stress testing

the systems‘_____ level is maintained when devices are interchanged, or when they fail	stress	quality	threshold	performance			performance
The following objective holds for which testing? “Show that all the configuration changing commands and menus work properly”	configuration testing	stress testing	performance testing	recovery testing			configuration testing
Password checking is essential to maintain _____of the system	threshold	quality	security	performance			security
_____ testing subjects a system to losses of resources in order to determine if it can recover from the losses	configuration testing	stress testing	performance testing	recovery testing			recovery testing
Regression testing is not a level of testing, but it is the retesting of software that occurs when changes are made to ensure that the _____version of the software has retained the capabilities of the _____version and that no new defects have been introduced due to the changes	old, new	new, old	both a and b	none of the above			new, old
When software is being developed for a specific client, _____ tests are carried out after system testing	Unit testing	Acceptance testing	System testing	Integration testing			Acceptance testing

Which testing identifies any unprotected entries into the system that may allow access through unexpected channels	security testing	Acceptance testing	System testing	Integration testing			security testing
At _____ test a single component is tested	Unit testing	Integration testing	System testing	Acceptance testing			unit testing
At the _____ several components are tested as a group, and the tester investigates component interactions	Unit testing	Integration testing	System testing	Acceptance testing			Integration testing
principle goal is to evaluate attributes such as usability, reliability, and performance is the goal of _____test	Unit testing	Integration testing	System testing	Acceptance testing			System testing
_____test begins when all of the components have been integrated successfully	Unit testing	Integration testing	System testing	Acceptance testing			System testing
A _____ encapsulates multiple interacting methods operating on common data, so what we are testing is the intraclass interaction of the methods.	object	class	method	none of the above			class
One of the most beneficial features of object-oriented development is _____	encapsulation	polymorphism	class	object			encapsulation

A program unit, in the_____, can be built with a well-defined public interface that proclaims its services (available methods) to client classes.	class	object	method	procedure			class
Classes are usually a part of a class hierarchy where there are existing _____ relationships	overriding	polymorphism	encapsulation	inheritance			inheritance
Subclasses inherit methods from their _____	subclass	neighbour class	superclasses	none of the above			superclasses
_____is developed especially for test and is in addition to the code that composes the system under development.	test case	test plan	test harness	test procedure			test harness
The harness consists of _____ that call the target code	drivers	stubs	method	code			drivers
_____is a technique that can be used to hide information.	encapsulation	polymorphism	class	object			encapsulation
The harness consists of _____ that represent modules it calls	drivers	stubs	method	code			stubs
when a unit has been completely tested and finally passes all of the required tests it is ready for _____	delivery	retest	integration	system test			integration

to assemble the individual units into working subsystems and finally a complete system that is ready for system test is the goal of _____testing	Unit testing	Integration testing	System testing	recovery testing			Integration testing
The auxiliary code developed to support testing of units and components is called a	test case	test plan	test harness	test procedure			test harness
integration test should only be performed on units that have been reviewed and have successfully passed _____	Unit testing	Integration testing	System testing	recovery testing			Unit testing
A _____ is described as a sequence of method executions linked by messages	method group	method overriding	method call	method-message path			method-message path
Very often subsystems selected for _____ are prioritized	Unit testing	Integration testing	System testing	recovery testing			Integration testing
A _____ encapsulates multiple interacting methods operating on common data, so what we are testing is the intraclass interaction of the methods.	object	class	method	none of the above			class
Password checking is essential to maintain _____of the system	threshold	quality	security	performance			security
_____ testing subjects a system to losses of resources in order to determine if it can recover from the losses	configuration testing	stress testing	performance testing	recovery testing			recovery testing

Which of the following items would not come under Configuration Management?	operating systems	test documentation	live data	user requirement document			live data

UNIT-IV

Questions	opt1	opt2	opt3	opt4	opt5	opt6	Answers
The _____ has a key role in developing and implementing the managerial components.	developer	test specialist	manager	customer			test specialist
setting goals and policies requires the participation and support of _____.	upper management	lower management	tester	developer			upper management
to increase market share 10% in the next 2 years in the area of financial software is an example of _____goal	Business goal	Technical goal	Business/technical goal	Political goal			Business goal
to reduce defects by 2% per year over the next 3 years is an example of _____goal.	Business goal	Technical goal	Business/technical goal	Political goal			Technical goal
to reduce hotline calls by 5% over the next 2 years is an example of _____goal.	Business goal	Technical goal	Business/technical goal	Political goal			Business/technical goal

to increase the number of women and minorities in high management positions by 15% in the next 3 years is an example of _____goal	Business goal	Technical goal	Business/technical goal	Political goal			Political goal
_____ is guided by policy, supports goal achievement, and is a vital part of all engineering activities.	Developing	testing	Planning	specification			Planning
A can be described as (i) a statement of intent, or (ii) a statement of a accomplishment that an individual or an organization wants to achieve	plan	metric	review	goal			goal
A _____ statement relates to an area where an individual, group, or organization wants to make improvements	plan	metric	review	goal			goal
_____goal is in the top level in the hierarchy of goals	organizational functional unit	organizational	specific goals	personal-level goals			organizational
The organizational functional unit is represented in _____level in the hierarchy of goals	top	intermediate	low	none of the above			intermediate

In the testing domain, _____ statements should provide a high-level vision of what testing is to accomplish in the organization with respect to quality of process and product.	goal	plan	requirements	design			goal
_____should express testing goals for each project	test case	test procedures	Test plans	test metric			Test plans
A _____ can be defined as a high-level statement of principle or course of action that is used to govern a set of activities in an organization	policy	metric	review	goal			policy
Because a _____ provides the vision and framework for decision making, it is important to have the policy formally adopted by the organization, documented, and available for all interested parties.	goal	metric	review	policy			policy
An _____ is suggested as a location for policy statements	database	requirements	TMM hierarchy	intraorganizational web site			intraorganizational web site
_____statements reflect, integrate, and support achievement of testing goals.	goal	metric	policy	plan			policy

_____ tests must be performed at several levels such as unit , integration, system, and acceptance tests as appropriate for each software product	Execution-based	regression	security	performance			Execution-based
_____ is the process dedicated to locating the defects, repairing the code, and retesting the software.	testing	Debugging	auditing	security testing			Debugging
A _____ is a document that provides a framework or approach for achieving a set of goals	manual	metric	process	plan			plan
TQM represents	Tool Quality Management	Test Quality Manager	Total Quality Management	Total Quality Manager			Total Quality Management
A Plan to overcome the risk called as	Migration Plan	Master plan	Maintenance plan	Mitigation Plan			Mitigation Plan
_____ refers to the activities and tasks managers engage in to periodically check the status of each project. Reports are prepared that compare the actual work done to the work that was planned.	Project controlling	Milestones	Project monitoring	none of the above			Project monitoring

_____ consists of developing and applying a set of corrective actions to get a project on track when monitoring shows a deviation from what was planned.	Project controlling	Milestones	Project monitoring	none of the above			Project controlling
_____ are tangible events that are expected to occur at a certain time in the project's lifetime. Managers use them to determine project status	Project controlling	Milestones	Project monitoring	none of the above			Milestones
The _____ itself may be a component of the overall project plan or exist as a separate document	manual	document	policy	master test plan			master test plan
Each test plan should have a _____ so that it can be associated with a specific project and become a part of the project history	unique identifier	plan	name	address			unique identifier
_____ may be described as distinguishing characteristics of a software component or system.	behaviour	Features	performance	function			Features

_____ has a set of deliverables that includes the test plan along with its associated test design specifications, test procedures, and test cases.	security testing	recovery testing	Execution-based testing	performance testing			Execution-based testing
_____ is supplementary code that is written specifically to support the test efforts, for example, module drivers and stubs	test case	test plan	test procedure	test harness			test harness
A _____ is a hierarchical or treelike representation of all the tasks that are required to complete a project	CMM hierachy	TQM	Both a and b	Work Breakdown Structure			Work Breakdown Structure
_____is used to identity the features covered by the design and associated tests for the features	test case	test design specification	test procedure	test harness			test design specification
A_____ in general is a sequence of steps required to carry out a specific task	test case	test design specification	procedure	test harness			procedure
_____to locate and track the items that are submitted for test	test design specification	test procedure specification	test harness	Test Item Transmittal Report			Test Item Transmittal Report
Each Test Item Transmittal Report has a unique _____	identifier	name	address	plan			identifier

_____is a diary of the events that take place during the test.	test log	test plan	test result	test harness			test log
The tester should record in a _____(sometimes called a problem report) any event that occurs during the execution of the tests that is unexpected, unexplainable, and that requires a follow-up investigation	test case report	test log	test incident report	none of the above			test incident report
_____report is prepared when testing is complete.	test case report	test summary report	test incident report	none of the above			test summary report
The _____ view involves commitment and support for those activities and tasks related to improving testing process quality.	developer's	user's	tester's	manager‘s			manager‘s
The _____ view encompasses the technical activities and tasks that when applied, constitute best testing practices	developer's	user's	tester's	manager‘s			developer's
The _____ view is defined as a cooperating or supporting view.	developer's	user's	tester's	manager‘s			user's

_____ have an important role in the development of testing goals and policies	developer	user	tester	manager			developer
_____ play an indirect role in the formation of an organization's testing goals and polices since these goals and policies reflect the organizations efforts to ensure customer/client/user satisfaction	developer	users and client	tester	manager			users and client
_____ support the test planning maturity goal by preparing the test plans	developer	users and client	tester	manager			manager
By supporting a test group an organization acquires _____ in areas that relate to testing and quality issues	coordination	management	teamwork	leadership			leadership
_____ activities include filling positions, assimilating new personnel, education and training, and staff evaluation	testing	management	Staffing	none of the above			Staffing
_____ includes providing leadership, building teams, facilitating communication, motivating personnel, resolving conflicts, and delegating authority.	testing	Directing	management	Staffing			Directing

_____ includes selecting organizational structures, creating positions, defining responsibilities, and delegating authority.	Organizing	Directing	management	Staffing			Organizing
When the project is completed they return to the test organization for _____	testing	assignment	reassignment	none of the above			reassignment
_____is the central person concerned with all aspects of testing and quality issues.	test manager	test lead	test engineers	junior test engineers			test manager
_____assists the test manager and works with a team of test engineers on individual projects.	test manager	test lead	test engineers	junior test engineers			
_____design, develop, and execute tests, develop test harnesses, and set up test laboratories and environments	test manager	test lead	test engineers	junior test engineers			
_____are usually new hires. They gain experience by participating in test design, test execution, and test harness development	test manager	test lead	test engineers	junior test engineers			

_____is used to identity the features covered by the design and associated tests for the features	test case	test design specification	test procedure	test harness			test design specification
_____ are tangible events that are expected to occur at a certain time in the project's lifetime. Managers use them to determine project status	Project controlling	Milestones	Project monitoring	none of the above			Milestones
_____is the central person concerned with all aspects of testing and quality issues.	test manager	test lead	test engineers	junior test engineers			test manager
By supporting a test group an organization acquires _____ in areas that relate to testing and quality issues	coordination	management	teamwork	leadership			leadership
to reduce defects by 2% per year over the next 3 years is an example of _____goal.	Business goal	Technical goal	Business/technical goal	Political goal			Technical goal
_____ is supplementary code that is written specifically to support the test efforts, for example, module drivers and stubs	test case	test plan	test procedure	test harness			test harness
The _____ has a key role in developing and implementing the managerial components.	developer	test specialist	manager	customer			test specialist

UNIT-V

Questions	opt1	opt2	opt3	opt4	opt5	opt6	Answers
Which of the following is true about Formal Review or Inspection:- i. Led by Trained Moderator (not the author) ii. No Pre Meeting Preparations iii. Formal Follow up process.iv. Main Objective is to find defects	ii is true and i,iii,iv are false	i,iii,iv are true and ii is false	i,iii,iv are false and ii is true	iii is true and i,ii,iv are false			ii is true and i,iii,iv are false

The Phases of formal review process is mentioned below arrange them in the correct order.i. Planning ii. Review Meeting iii. Rework iv. Individual Preparations v. Kick Off vi. Follow Up	i,ii,iii,iv,v,vi	vi,i,ii,iii,iv,v	i,v,iv,ii,iii,vi	i,ii,iii,v,iv,vi			i,v,iv,ii,iii,vi
The Planning phase of a formal review includes the following :	Explaining the objectives	Selecting the personnel, allocating roles	Follow up	Individual Meeting preparations			Selecting the personnel, allocating roles

A Person who documents all the issues, problems and open points that were identified during a formal review.	Moderator	Scribe	Author	Manager			Scribe
Who are the persons involved in a Formal Review :- i. Manager ii. Moderator iii. Scribe / Recorder iv. Assistant Manager	i,ii,iii,iv are true	i,ii,iii are true and iv is false	ii,iii,iv are true and i is false	i,iv are true and ii, iii are false			i,ii,iii are true and iv is false

Which of the following is a Key Characteristics of Walk Through	Scenario , Dry Run , Peer Group	Pre Meeting Preparations	Formal Follow Up Process	Includes Metrics			Scenario , Dry Run , Peer Group
What can static analysis NOT find?	the use of a variable before it has been defined	unreachable (“dead”) code	memory leaks	array bound violations			memory leaks
Incidents would not be raised against:	requirements	documentation	test cases	improvements suggested by users			improvements suggested by users
Which of the following is not a major task of Exit criteria?	Checking test logs against the exit criteria specified in test planning.	Logging the outcome of test execution	Assessing if more tests are needed	Writing a test summary report for stakeholders.			Logging the outcome of test execution
Static analysis is best described as:	The analysis of batch programs.	The reviewing of test plans.	The analysis of program code.	The use of black box testing.			The analysis of program code.

Reviewing the test Basis is a part of which phase	Test Analysis and Design	Test Implementation and execution	Test Closure Activities	Evaluating exit criteria and reporting			Test Analysis and Design
Reporting Discrepancies as incidents is a part of which phase :-	Test Analysis and Design	Test Implementation and execution	Test Closure Activities	Evaluating exit criteria and reporting			Test Implementation and execution
Which of the following items would not come under Configuration Management?	operating systems	test documentation	live data	user requirement document			live data
Handover of Test-ware is a part of which Phase	Test Analysis and Design	Test Planning and control	Test Closure Activities	Evaluating exit criteria and reporting			Test Closure Activities

Control Charts is a statistical technique to assess, monitor, and maintain the stability of a process.	TRUE	FALSE					TRUE
Staff development plan describes how the skills and experience of the project team members will be developed.	TRUE	FALSE					TRUE

The review and approved document (i.e. Test plan, System Requirement Specification's) is called as	Delivery Document	Baseline Document	Checklist	none of the above			Baseline Document
Name the events that will be analyzed, Count the named incidents, Rank the count by frequency using a bar chart & Validate reasonableness of the analysis is called as	Pareto Analysis	Cause and Effect Diagram	SWOT Analysis	Pie Charts			Pareto Analysis

Configuration Management Plan describes the Configuration Management procedures and structures to be used.	TRUE	FALSE					TRUE
Phase Definition. It will come under	CMM Level 1	CMM Level 2	None				CMM Level 2

It measures the quality of a product It is a specific part of the QA procedure, It is a corrective process, It applies for particular product & Deals with the product.	Validation	Verification	Quality assurance	Quality control			Quality control
Product Risk affects The quality or performance of the software.	TRUE	FALSE					TRUE

A metric used to measure the characteristic of documentation and code called as	Process metric	Product Metric	test metric	none of the above			Product Metric
Business Risk affects The Organization developing or Procuring the software.	TRUE	FALSE					TRUE

Stratification is a Technique used to analyze/divide a universe of data into homogeneous groups(stratA..	TRUE	FALSE					TRUE
It provides a set of levels and an assessment model, and presents a set of recommended practices that allow organizations to improve their testing processes.	TIM (Testing Improving Model)	TMM (Testing Maturity Model)	TQM(Total Quality Management)				TIM (Testing Improving Model)

Standards and procedures for managing changes in an evolving software product is called?	Confirmation Management	Confederation Mangement	Configuration Management	Compartability Management			Configuration Management
Maintenance Plan predicts the maintenance requirements of the system, maintenance costs and effort required	TRUE	FALSE					TRUE
Integration, It will come under	CMM Level 1	CMM Level 3	CMM Level 2	none of the above			CMM Level 3

A metric used to measure the characteristic of the methods, Techniques and tools employed in developing, implementing and maintaining the software system called as	Process metric	Product Metric	test metric	none of the above			Process Metric

Check Sheet(Checklist. is considered a simple , but powerful statistical tool because it differentiates between two extremes.	TRUE	FALSE					TRUE
Management and Measurement, It will come under	CMM Level 1	CMM Level 3	CMM Level 4	CMM Level 2			CMM Level 4
A Project risk includes which of the following	Organizational Factors	Poor Software characteristics	Error Prone software delivered.	Software that does not perform its intended functions			Organizational Factors

In a risk-based approach the risks identified may be used to : i. Determine the test technique to be employed ii. Determine the extent of testing to be carried out iii. Prioritize testing in an attempt to find critical defects as early as possible. iv. Determine the cost of the project	ii is True; i, iii, iv & v are False	i,ii,iii are true and iv is false	ii & iii are True; i, iv are False	ii, iii & iv are True; i is false			i,ii,iii are true and iv is false

It is a set of levels that defines a testing maturity hierarchy	TIM (Testing Improving Model)	TMM (Testing Maturity Model)	TQM(Total Quality Management)	none of the above			TMM (Testing Maturity Model)
Optimization, Defect Prevention, and Quality Control. Its come under the	CMM Level 2	CMM Level 3	CMM Level 4	CMM Level 5			CMM Level 5
Monitoring testing status means identifying the_____ state of the testing process	current	previous	old	none of the above			current

The _____ needs to determine if the testing tasks are being completed on time and within budget.	tester	manager	developers	none of the above			manager
In the past the measure LOC/hour has been used to evaluate productivity for _____.	tester	manager	developers	none of the above			developers

Test effectiveness _____ will allow managers to determine if test resources have been used wisely and productively to remove defects and evaluate product quality.	measurements	evaluations	testing	none of the above			measurements

Test effectiveness _____ allow managers to learn which testing activities are or are not productive	measurements	evaluations	testing	none of the above			evaluations
_____ usually result in some type of status report published by the project manager that is distributed to upper management.	Client meeting	testing	developing	Status meetings			Status meetings

_____is the technique is based on intentionally inserting a known set of defects into a program.	coding	viruses	Fault Seeding	none of the above			Fault Seeding
The Capability Maturity Model includes configuration management as a Key Process Area at _____	CMM Level 2	CMM Level 3	CMM Level 4	CMM Level 5			CMM Level 2

_____ are formally reviewed and agreed upon versions of software artifacts, from which all changes are measured	Baselines	documentation	manual	none of the above			Baselines
The team involved in change control is called a _____.	change control board	management board	configuration control board	SCM board			configuration control board

_____contain a history of all the changes and change information for each configuration item	configuration control board	Configuration status reporting	documents	manual			Configuration status reporting
A _____is a group meeting whose purpose is to evaluate a software artifact or a set of software artifacts	status	defect	audit	review			review

_____ reviews usually focus on project management and project status.	Managerial	technical	formal	informal			Managerial
_____reviews are an important way for colleagues to communicate and get peer input with respect to their work	Managerial	technical	formal	informal			informal

_____reviews require written reports that summarize findings, and in the case of one type of review called an inspection, a statement of responsibility for the results by the reviewers is also required.	Managerial	technical	formal	informal			formal

Inspections are a type of review that is _____ in nature and requires prereview preparation on the part of the review team	Managerial	technical	formal	informal			formal
The key item that the inspection leader prepares is the _____ that serves as the agenda for the review	manual	documents	plan	checklist of items			checklist of items

When the inspection meeting has been completed (all agenda items covered) the inspectors are usually asked to sign a written document that is sometimes called a	summary report	status report	audit report	none of the above			summary report
_____ have traditionally been applied to design and code	Inspections	Walkthroughs	Audit	Review			Walkthroughs
What can static analysis NOT find?	the use of a variable before it has been defined	unreachable (“dead”) code	memory leaks	array bound violations			memory leaks

Incidents would not be raised against:	requirements	documentation	test cases	improvements suggested by users			improvements suggested by users
The Capability Maturity Model includes configuration management as a Key Process Area at _____	CMM Level 2	CMM Level 3	CMM Level 4	CMM Level 5			CMM Level 2

_____ are formally reviewed and agreed upon versions of software artifacts, from which all changes are measured	Baselines	documentation	manual	none of the above			Baselines
Business Risk affects The Organization developing or Procuring the software.	TRUE	FALSE					TRUE