

## 506-Software Testing and Quality Assurance(SEC-05)

### MCQs

1. What is the primary goal of software testing?

- A. To debug the code
- B. To improve the performance of the system
- C. To identify defects and ensure the software meets requirements
- D. To speed up development

**Answer:** C. To identify defects and ensure the software meets requirements

2. Which of the following is a type of black-box testing?

- A. Unit Testing
- B. Integration Testing
- C. System Testing
- D. Statement Coverage Testing

**Answer:** C. System Testing

3. Which level of testing is typically performed by developers?

- A. System Testing
- B. Acceptance Testing
- C. Unit Testing
- D. Regression Testing

**Answer:** C. Unit Testing

4. What does regression testing aim to verify?

- A. Code adheres to coding standards
- B. All modules are integrated correctly
- C. New code hasn't broken existing functionality
- D. Software meets business needs

**Answer:** C. New code hasn't broken existing functionality

5. Which of the following is NOT a software testing level?

- A. Unit Testing
- B. Integration Testing
- C. Compilation Testing
- D. System Testing

**Answer:** C. Compilation Testing

6. What is Software Testing?

- A. The process of compiling software
- B. The process of writing software code

C. The process of evaluating a system or its components with the intent to find whether it satisfies the specified requirements or not

D. The process of installing software

**Answer:** C The process of evaluating a system or its components with the intent to find whether it satisfies the specified requirements or not

7. Which of the following is not a type of software testing?

A. Unit Testing

B. Integration Testing

C. System Testing

D. Distribution Testing

**Answer:** D Distribution Testing

8. What is the main purpose of software testing?

A. Debugging the code

B. Ensuring the software meets customer requirements and is defect-free

C. Speeding up development

D. Writing documentation

**Answer:** B Ensuring the software meets customer requirements and is defect-free

9. Which type of testing is done without executing the code?

A. Static Testing

B. Dynamic Testing

C. White-box Testing

D. Black-box Testing

**Answer:** A Static Testing

10. Which of the following is a Black-box testing technique?

A. Statement Coverage

B. Path Testing

C. Boundary Value Analysis

D. Loop Testing

**Answer:** C Boundary Value Analysis

11. Which type of testing verifies that the software works as intended for the end-user?

A. Integration Testing

B. System Testing

C. Acceptance Testing

D. Unit Testing

**Answer:** C. Acceptance Testing

12. Which type of testing is performed without knowledge of the internal code or structure?

- A. White-box Testing
- B. Unit Testing
- C. Black-box Testing
- D. Regression Testing

**Answer:** C. Black-box Testing

13. What is the main focus of Unit Testing?

- A. Whole system functionality
- B. Business requirements
- C. Individual components or functions
- D. Data flow between modules

**Answer:** C. Individual components or functions

14. Which testing type checks how well the system performs under a high load?

- A. Stress Testing
- B. Load Testing
- C. Volume Testing
- D. Functional Testing

**Answer:** B. Load Testing

15. What type of testing ensures that new changes haven't broken existing features?

- A. Performance Testing
- B. Regression Testing
- C. Smoke Testing
- D. Usability Testing

**Answer:** B. Regression Testing

16. Which testing type involves checking the user interface, navigation, and overall experience?

- A. Unit Testing
- B. Usability Testing
- C. Integration Testing
- D. Performance Testing

**Answer:** B. Usability Testing

17. What type of testing checks system behavior under extreme or unfavorable conditions?

- A. Load Testing
- B. Functional Testing
- C. Stress Testing
- D. Smoke Testing

**Answer:** C. Stress Testing

18. Which of the following is an example of non-functional testing?

- A. Unit Testing
- B. Integration Testing
- C. Performance Testing
- D. System Testing

**Answer:** C. Performance Testing

19. Which testing is done to check that the critical functionalities of the application are working fine?

- A. Regression Testing
- B. Smoke Testing
- C. Sanity Testing
- D. Load Testing

**Answer:** B. Smoke Testing

20. Which type of testing is usually the last level of testing before software release?

- A. Unit Testing
- B. System Testing
- C. Acceptance Testing
- D. Integration Testing

**Answer:** C. Acceptance Testing

21. Which of the following is NOT a type of software testing?

- A. Unit Testing
- B. Integration Testing
- C. Debugging
- D. System Testing

**Answer:** C Debugging

Explanation: Debugging is the process of identifying and fixing defects, not a testing type.

22. What type of testing is performed to ensure that individual modules of a program work correctly?

- A. System Testing
- B. Unit Testing
- C. Regression Testing
- D. Acceptance Testing

**Answer:** B Unit Testing

23. What type of testing focuses on the interfaces and interaction between modules?

- A. Unit Testing
- B. Integration Testing
- C. System Testing
- D. Smoke Testing

**Answer:** B Integration Testing

24. Which testing is performed by end users to verify if the product meets business requirements?

- A. Integration Testing
- B. Unit Testing
- C. Acceptance Testing
- D. Regression Testing

**Answer:** C Acceptance Testing

25. Which testing ensures that previously developed and tested software still performs after a change?

- A. Load Testing
- B. Regression Testing
- C. Performance Testing
- D. Sanity Testing

**Answer:** B Regression Testing

26. Which testing type is concerned with evaluating system performance under heavy load?

- A. Functional Testing
- B. Regression Testing
- C. Load Testing
- D. Integration Testing

**Answer:** C Load Testing

27. What is Smoke Testing?

- A. Testing conducted by users
- B. Superficial testing to ensure critical functionality works
- C. Testing each unit of code
- D. Stress testing under extreme conditions

**Answer:** B Superficial testing to ensure critical functionality works

28. When is Smoke Testing typically performed?

- A. After unit testing is complete
- B. Before system testing to verify basic functionality
- C. After regression testing
- D. During user acceptance testing

**Answer:** B. Before system testing to verify basic functionality

29. In Agile development, testing is usually:

- A. Performed only at the end of the project
- B. Outsourced entirely
- C. Integrated continuously during development
- D. Done only by testers

**Answer:** C. Integrated continuously during development

30. A tester finds a critical bug during the demo to the client. What should they do first?

- A. Ignore it and report it later
- B. Log the defect in the tracking system and inform the team
- C. Try to fix the bug themselves
- D. Cancel the meeting

**Answer:** B. Log the defect in the tracking system and inform the team

31. Which tool is commonly used for bug tracking in real-world projects?

- A. Selenium
- B. Jenkins
- C. JIRA
- D. Postman

**Answer:** C. JIRA

32. In a real-world project, who is primarily responsible for writing unit tests?

- A. Testers
- B. End-users
- C. Developers
- D. Product Owners

**Answer:** C. Developers

33. When should testing activities ideally start in the software development life cycle (SDLC)?

- A. After coding is complete
- B. During the requirements phase
- C. During deployment
- D. During system design

**Answer:** B During the requirements phase

Explanation: Testing should start as early as the requirements phase to catch defects early (shift-left testing).

34. What is the purpose of a test case in practical testing?

- A. To write code
- B. To check the performance
- C. To describe an input, action, and expected output for testing a feature
- D. To fix bugs

**Answer:** C To describe an input, action, and expected output for testing a feature

35. What is the term for testing performed after a bug is fixed to ensure it doesn't reappear?

- A. Regression Testing
- B. Unit Testing

C. Acceptance Testing

D. Smoke Testing

**Answer:** A Regression Testing

36. Which document defines what to test, how to test, and who will do the testing?

A. Test Report

B. Test Case

C. Test Plan

D. Requirement Specification

**Answer:** C Test Plan

37. What kind of testing is done after receiving a new build, to check basic functionality before proceeding?

A. System Testing

B. Regression Testing

C. Sanity Testing

D. Smoke Testing

**Answer:** D Smoke Testing

38. In practical testing, what is the primary goal of exploratory testing?

A. Follow pre-defined scripts

B. Maximize code coverage

C. Find bugs by exploring the application without formal test cases

D. Automate testing

**Answer:** C Find bugs by exploring the application without formal test cases

39. Which of the following is a non-functional testing type often practiced in real-world applications?

A. Unit Testing

B. Load Testing

C. Smoke Testing

D. Acceptance Testing

**Answer:** B Load Testing

40. What is software testing?

A. Writing code

B. Installing software

C. Evaluating a system to find if it meets specified requirements

D. Optimizing performance

**Answer:** C Evaluating a system to find if it meets specified requirements

41. What is a bug?

A. A successful test

- B. A flaw in software that causes incorrect or unexpected behaviour
- C. Documentation error
- D. Code optimization

**Answer:** B A flaw in software that causes incorrect or unexpected behaviour

42. What's the difference between error, defect, and failure?

- A. Error → Developer, Defect → Tester, Failure → End-user
- B. Error → Operating system, Defect → Code, Failure → Build
- C. They are synonyms
- D. No difference

**Answer:** A Error → Developer, Defect → Tester, Failure → End-user

43. A bug is best described as:

- A. A syntax error only
- B. Any flaw in software that deviates from expected behaviour
- C. Always a minor typo
- D. Hardware failure

**Answer:** B Any flaw in software that deviates from expected behaviour

44. Failure occurs when:

- A. Code compiles correctly
- B. The software doesn't meet expected functionality
- C. The developer makes a typo
- D. Tests pass successfully

**Answer:** B The software doesn't meet expected functionality

45. A defect is:

- A. A perfect module
- B. A mismatch between actual and expected results
- C. A completed test case
- D. A test plan

**Answer:** B A mismatch between actual and expected results

46. Error in software testing refers to:

- A. A documentation fault
- B. A misunderstanding by developers that leads to a defect
- C. A typo in test results
- D. A successful transaction

**Answer:** B A misunderstanding by developers that leads to a defect

47. What is a real-life example of a software bug causing disaster?

- A. Ariane 5 rocket crash



- B. Successful online transaction
- C. Faster load times
- D. Improved user experience

**Answer:** A Ariane 5 rocket crash

48. Why is software testing important?

- A. To skip development steps
- B. To ensure software meets requirements and is defect-free
- C. To write user documentation
- D. For fun

**Answer:** B To ensure software meets requirements and is defect-free

49. A bug report should ideally contain:

- A. Code optimization steps
- B. Steps to reproduce, observed vs expected behaviour
- C. Only the bug title
- D. No details

**Answer:** B Steps to reproduce, observed vs expected behaviour

50. Which of the following is not a level of testing?

- A. Unit Testing
- B. Integration Testing
- C. System Testing
- D. Debugging

**Answer:** D. Debugging

51. What type of testing is done without executing the code?

- A. Black-box testing
- B. White-box testing
- C. Static testing
- D. Dynamic testing

**Answer:** C. Static testing

52. Which testing verifies that the software meets the business requirements?

- A. Functional testing
- B. Regression testing
- C. Acceptance testing
- D. Integration testing

**Answer:** C. Acceptance testing

53. In white-box testing, which of the following is not considered?

- A. Statement coverage
- B. Branch coverage
- C. Path coverage
- D. GUI behavior

**Answer:** D. GUI behavior

54. What is the purpose of regression testing?

- A. To test system performance
- B. To verify bug fixes didn't introduce new bugs
- C. To test user interfaces
- D. To validate data integrity

**Answer:** B. To verify bug fixes didn't introduce new bugs

55. What does "V" in the V-model stand for?

- A. Verification
- B. Validation
- C. Both A and B
- D. Variation

**Answer:** C. Both A and B

56. Which technique is NOT part of black-box testing?

- A. Equivalence partitioning
- B. Boundary value analysis
- C. Control flow testing
- D. Decision table testing

**Answer:** C. Control flow testing

57. Smoke testing is also known as:

- A. Sanity testing
- B. Build verification testing
- C. Integration testing
- D. Load testing

**Answer:** B. Build verification testing

58. Which tool is commonly used for performance testing?

- A. Selenium
- B. LoadRunner
- C. JUnit
- D. QTP

**Answer:** B. LoadRunner

59. Which of the following is a test deliverable?

- A. Test case
- B. Test plan
- C. Test summary report
- D. All of the above

**Answer:** D. All of the above

60. Which of these is a non-functional testing type?

- Usability testing
- B. Regression testing
- C. Unit testing
- D. Smoke testing

**Answer:** A. Usability testing

61. A defect found during which phase costs the most to fix?

- A. Design phase
- B. Development phase
- C. Testing phase
- D. Production phase

**Answer:** D. Production phase

62. The process of finding defects is called:

- A. Verification
- B. Validation
- C. Debugging
- D. Testing

**Answer:** D. Testing

63. Which of these is NOT a part of the test life cycle?

- A. Test Planning
- B. Test Execution
- C. Test Coding
- D. Test Closure

**Answer:** C. Test Coding

64. What is a test case?

- A. A document specifying input, expected output, and execution conditions
- B. A program to automate testing
- C. A tool used to report bugs
- D. A summary of test results

**Answer:** A. A document specifying input, expected output, and execution conditions

65. Which is a type of white-box testing?

- A. Equivalence partitioning
- B. Statement coverage
- C. Boundary value analysis
- D. Decision table testing

**Answer:** B. Statement coverage

66. Which technique is used in black-box testing to reduce the number of test cases?

- A. Code walkthrough
- B. Equivalence partitioning
- C. Branch coverage
- D. Code inspection

**Answer:** B. Equivalence partitioning

67. What is alpha testing?

- A. Performed by end-users at their site
- B. Performed by developers before release
- C. Performed by testers at the developer's site
- D. Performed by automated tools

**Answer:** C. Performed by testers at the developer's site

68. What is the goal of stress testing?

- A. To determine system performance under normal load
- B. To determine system robustness under extreme conditions
- C. To find bugs in early stages
- D. To validate system usability

**Answer:** B. To determine system robustness under extreme conditions

69. What is the ISTQB full form?

- A. International Software Testing Qualification Board
- B. International Software Testing Quality Board
- C. International Software Test Query Board
- D. Integrated Software Testing Qualification Board

**Answer:** A. International Software Testing Qualification Board

70. Which testing is done to ensure that changes haven't broken any existing features?

- A. Sanity Testing
- B. Regression Testing
- C. Load Testing
- D. Security Testing

**Answer:** B. Regression Testing

71. What does a test plan include?

- A. Test objectives
- B. Schedule
- C. Resources
- D. All of the above

**Answer:** D. All of the above

72. Which model uses “test early and often” principle?

- A. Waterfall
- B. V-Model
- C. Agile
- D. Spiral

**Answer:** C. Agile

73. Which is not a typical cause of software defects?

- A. Miscommunication
- B. Coding errors
- C. Hardware malfunction
- D. Perfect documentation

**Answer:** D. Perfect documentation

74. Who is responsible for quality in software development?

- A. Testers
- B. Developers
- C. Project Managers
- D. Entire team

**Answer:** D. Entire team

75. Software Quality Assurance (SQA) ensures:

- A. Bugs are fixed
- B. Software is delivered
- C. Process is followed
- D. Testing is skipped

**Answer:** C Process is followed

76. SQA is considered an:

- A. Independent process
- B. Umbrella activity
- C. End-user role
- D. Only test team job

**Answer:** B Umbrella activity

77. Which cost is associated with defects found after release?

- A. Prevention cost
- B. Appraisal cost
- C. Failure cost
- D. Planning cost

**Answer:** C Failure cost

78. A QA plan includes:

- A. User interface sketches
- B. Code documentation
- C. Methods to assure quality
- D. Development deadlines only

**Answer:** C Methods to assure quality

79. CMMI is related to:

- A. Code review
- B. Testing execution
- C. Software process maturity
- D. Programming

**Answer:** C Software process maturity

80. In Agile, testing is:

- A. Done after development
- B. Postponed until release
- C. Continuous and integrated
- D. Not needed

**Answer:** C Continuous and integrated

81. Scrum team includes:

- A. Only developers
- B. Only testers
- C. Developers and testers both
- D. Only business analysts

**Answer:** C Developers and testers both

82. Retrospective meetings are held in:

- A. Waterfall
- B. Spiral
- C. Agile/Scrum
- D. V-Model

**Answer:** C Agile/Scrum

83. Which is not a QA metric?

- A. Defect density
- B. Code complexity
- C. Test execution rate
- D. User interface font

**Answer:** D User interface font

84. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of QA?

- A. Reduces defects
- B. Enhances process quality
- C. Increases development time only
- D. Ensures requirement coverage

**Answer:** C Increases development time only

85. Selenium is a tool used for:

- A. Performance Testing
- B. Manual Testing
- C. Functional Automation Testing
- D. Load Testing

**Answer:** C Functional Automation Testing

86. JIRA is used for:

- A. Test execution
- B. Defect tracking and project management
- C. Code compilation
- D. Load testing

**Answer:** B Defect tracking and project management

87. Which of these is not an automation tool?

- A. QTP
- B. Selenium
- C. JIRA
- D. TestNG

**Answer:** C JIRA

88. Which framework is common in test automation?

- A. Waterfall
- B. Agile
- C. Data-driven
- D. V-Model

**Answer:** C Data-driven

89. CI/CD integrates with testing through:

- A. Automated deployments only
- B. Manual builds
- C. Automated testing pipelines
- D. Performance analysis

**Answer:** C Automated testing pipelines

90. What is the full form of UFT?

- A. Unified Framework Testing
- B. Unified Functional Testing
- C. Unit Functional Testing
- D. User Function Testing

**Answer:** B Unified Functional Testing

91. Which language does Selenium support?

- A. Java
- B. Python
- C. C#
- D. All of the above

**Answer:** D All of the above

92. TestNG is a testing framework for:

- A. Python
- B. Java
- C. JavaScript
- D. C++

**Answer:** B Java

93. Which of the following is used for load testing?

- A. JUnit
- B. LoadRunner
- C. Selenium
- D. JIRA

**Answer:** B LoadRunner

94. Which one is a performance testing tool?

- A. QTP
- B. JIRA
- C. Apache JMeter
- D. Selenium IDE

**Answer:** C Apache JMeter



95. A test plan defines:

- A. Code structure
- B. Test strategy, schedule, resources
- C. Build version
- D. Program flow

**Answer:** B Test strategy, schedule, resources

96. Test cases should contain:

- A. Only expected output
- B. Only input data
- C. Preconditions, steps, expected results
- D. Source code

**Answer:** C Preconditions, steps, expected results

97. A test suite is:

- A. An individual test
- B. Collection of test cases
- C. A report
- D. A programming language

**Answer:** B A report

98. Test coverage measures:

- A. User feedback
- B. Number of errors
- C. Percentage of code or features tested
- D. Bug count

**Answer:** C Percentage of code or features tested

99. Exit criteria include:

- A. Number of test cases written
- B. Environment setup
- C. Conditions to stop testing
- D. Build deployment

**Answer:** C Conditions to stop testing

100. Bug life cycle starts with:

- A. Fixing
- B. Reopening
- C. New status
- D. Verification

**Answer:** C New status

101. When is defect status marked as 'Closed'?

- A. When it is detected
- B. After retesting is successful
- C. When code is compiled
- D. Before testing

**Answer:** B After retesting is successful

102. Severity of a defect refers to:

- A. The impact of the bug
- B. How hard it is to fix
- C. Number of users affected
- D. Size of the team

**Answer:** A The impact of the bug

103. Priority refers to:

- A. Risk level
- B. Urgency of fixing the bug
- C. Code size
- D. Tester's preference

**Answer:** B Urgency of fixing the bug

104. Which of the following is a test deliverable?

- A. Project charter
- B. Test summary report
- C. Build version
- D. API list

**Answer:** B Test summary report

105. What is the main purpose of software testing?

- A. To develop software
- B. To identify bugs and errors
- C. To update software
- D. To compile code

**Answer:** B To identify bugs and errors

106. Which is NOT a level of testing?

- A. Unit Testing
- B. System Testing
- C. Compilation Testing
- D. Integration Testing

**Answer:** C Compilation Testing

107. What is a defect?

- A. A feature
- B. An enhancement
- C. A deviation from requirement
- D. A passed test case

**Answer:** C A deviation from requirement

108. Which of the following is a white-box testing technique?

- A. Boundary Value Analysis
- B. Decision Table
- C. Statement Coverage
- D. Error Guessing

**Answer:** C Statement Coverage

109. Which of the following is a black-box technique?

- A. Code Walkthrough
- B. Path Testing
- C. Equivalence Partitioning
- D. Statement Coverage

**Answer:** C Equivalence Partitioning

110. Verification involves:

- A. Executing code
- B. Validating user needs
- C. Reviewing documents and code
- D. Fixing bugs

**Answer:** C Reviewing documents and code

111. Validation is done to check:

- A. Internal code quality
- B. Business needs and requirements
- C. If the code compiles
- D. Configuration files

**Answer:** B Business needs and requirements

112. STLC stands for:

- A. Software Testing Local Code
- B. Standard Test Level Check
- C. Software Testing Life Cycle
- D. Software Technical Life Cycle

**Answer:** C Software Testing Life Cycle

113. Which of the following is NOT a part of STLC?

- A. Requirement Analysis
- B. Test Planning
- C. Code Review
- D. Test Execution

**Answer:** C Code Review

114. Alpha testing is performed:

- A. By end users
- B. By developers internally
- C. After beta testing
- D. In production

**Answer:** B By developers internally

115. Regression Testing is used to:

- A. Add new features
- B. Test performance
- C. Confirm old functionality still works
- D. Test system security

**Answer:** C Confirm old functionality still works

116. Smoke Testing is done to:

- A. Perform performance testing
- B. Do final testing
- C. Test core basic functionality
- D. Verify GUI

**Answer:** C Test core basic functionality

117. Sanity Testing is:

- A. Exhaustive testing
- B. Focused testing after minor changes
- C. Hardware testing
- D. User acceptance testing

**Answer:** B Focused testing after minor changes

118. Which test technique checks software with no access to source code?

- A. White-box testing
- B. Grey-box testing
- C. Black-box testing
- D. Unit testing

**Answer:** C Black-box testing

119. Which technique is NOT black-box?

- A. Decision Table
- B. Equivalence Partitioning
- C. Path Coverage
- D. Boundary Value Analysis

**Answer:** C Path Coverage

120. Usability testing checks:

- A. Speed of system
- B. User-friendliness
- C. Security holes
- D. Code coverage

**Answer:** B User-friendliness

121. Stress Testing focuses on:

- A. Usability
- B. High-load conditions
- C. Functional requirements
- D. Regression bugs

**Answer:** B High-load conditions

122. Load Testing is used to:

- A. Identify hardware bugs
- B. Measure system response under load
- C. Improve GUI
- D. Unit test each class

**Answer:** B Measure system response under load

123. Which is NOT a non-functional testing type?

- A. Performance Testing
- B. Security Testing
- C. Usability Testing
- D. Smoke Testing

**Answer:** D Smoke Testing

124. Boundary value analysis is best for:

- A. Functional code
- B. Loop testing
- C. Input range limits
- D. API testing

**Answer:** C Input range limits