DevOPs QA Automation
SDLC – Quiz 1
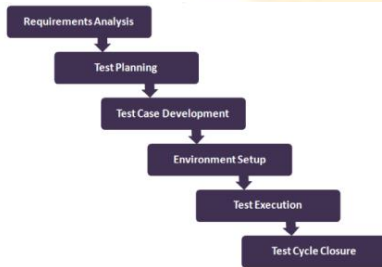
Q1.

REQUIREMENT TRACEBILITY	BUSSINESS REQUIREMENTS					
	BID001	BID002	BID003	BID004	BID005	
TEST CASES						

The approach/document used to make sure all the requirements are covered when writing test cases

A. Test Matrix

B. Checklist

C. Test bed

D. Traceability Matrix

Q 2.

Requirements Analysis
→ Test Planning
→ Test Case Development
→ Environment Setup
→ Test Execution
→ Test Cycle Closure

Executing the same test case by giving the number of inputs on same build called as

A. Regression Testing
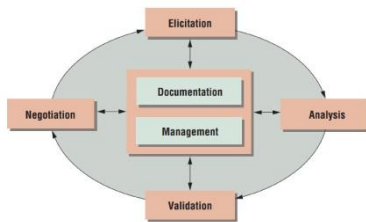
B. Retesting

C. Adhoc Testing

D. Sanity Testing

Q 3.

To check whether we are developing the right product according to the customer requirements are not. It is a static process

A. Validation

B. Verification

C. Quality Assurance

D. Quality Control

Q 4.

To check whether we have developed the product according to the customer requirements or not. It is a Dynamic process

A. Validation
B. Verification
C. Quality Assurance
D. Quality Control

Q 5.

A Non-Functional Software testing done to check if the user interface is easy to use and understand

A. Usability Testing

B. Security Testing

C. Unit Testing

D. Block Box Testing

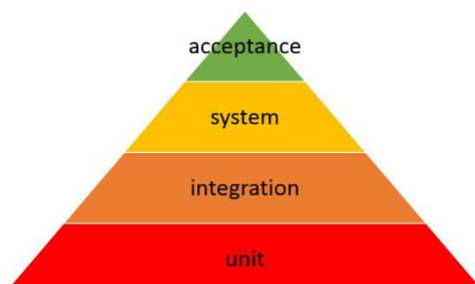**Q 6.**

The review and approved document (i.e. Test plan, System Requirement Specification's) is called as

A. Delivery Document

B. Baseline Document

C. Checklist

Q 7.

What are the Testing Levels?

A. Unit Testing

B. Integration Testing

C. System Testing and Acceptance Testing

D. All the above

Q 8.

Cost of quality =Prevention Cost + Appraisal cost + Failure cost

A. True

B. False

Q 9.

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.

A. Validation

B. Verification

C. Quality Assurance

D. Quality Control

Q 10.

Variance from product specifications is called?

A. Report

B. Requirement

C. Defect

Q 11.
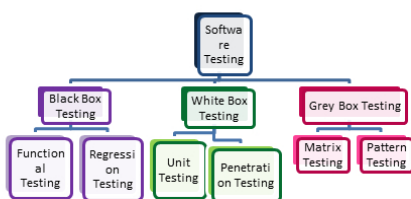

Verification is
A. Process based
B. Product based

Q 12.

Requirement and Analysis, Design, Development or Coding, Testing and Maintenance is called as Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC)

A. True
B. False

Q 13.

The testing which is done by going thro' the code is known as

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

Q 14.

Software testing which is done without planning and Documentation is known as

A. Adhoc Testing
B. Unit Testing
C. Regression Testing
D. Functional Testing

Q 15.
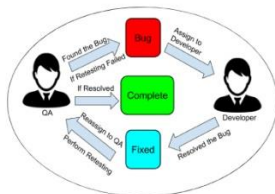

Acceptance testing is known as

A. Beta Testing
B. Grey Box Testing
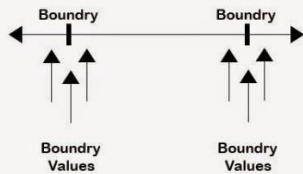C. Test Automation
D. White box Testing

Q 16.

Retesting the entire application after a change has been made called as?

A. Full Regression Testing
B. Unit Regression Testing
C. Regional Regression
D. Retesting

Q 17.

Boundary value analysis belongs to which testing method?

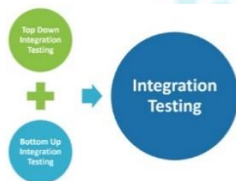A. **Black Box testing**
B. White Box testing

Q 18.

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.

A. Validation
B. Verification
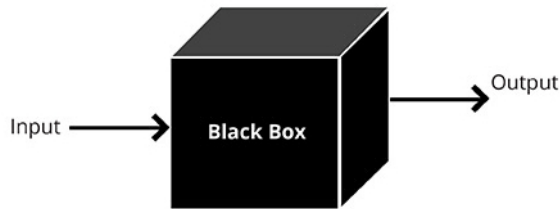C. Quality Assurance
D. **Quality Control**

Q 19.

What are the Types of Integration Testing?

A. Big Bang Testing
B. Bottom Up Testing
C. Top Down Testing
D. **All the above**

Q 20.

BLACK BOX TESTING

Input → Black Box → Output

Which is Black-Box Testing method?

A. Equivalence Partitioning
B. Code Coverage
C. Fault Injection

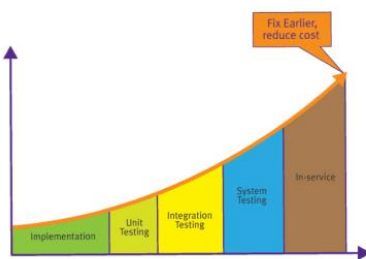**Q 21.**

Fast
Reliable
ReUsable

Automation Testing

Automation Testing should be done before starting Manual testing. Is the above statement correct?

A. True
B. False

Q 22.

Earlier a defect is found the cheaper it is to fix it. Is the above statement correct?

A. True

B. False

Q 23.

Informing to the developer which bug to be fix first is called as

A. Severity
B. Priority
C. Fix Ability
D. Traceability

Q 24.

Defects generally fall into the following categories?

A. Wrong
B. Missing
C. Extra
D. All of the above

Q 25.

What is correct Software Process Cycle?

A. Plan(P)------>Check(C)------>Act(A)----->Do(D)

B. Plan(P)------>Do(D)------>Check(C)----->Act(A)

C. Plan(P)------>Do(D)------>Act(A)----->Check(C)