1. The best reason for using Independent software test teams is that
   a. software developers do not need to do any testing
   b. strangers will test the software mercilessly
   c. testers do not get involved with the project until testing begins
   d. the conflicts of interest between developers and testers is reduced

   Answer: d (Section 17.1.2)

2. What is the normal order of activities in which traditional software testing is organized? Write the order
   a. integration testing
   b. system testing
   c. unit testing
   d. validation testing

   Answer: c, a, d, b (Section 17.1.3)

3. Units and stubs are not needed for unit testing because the modules are tested independently of one another.
   a. True
   b. False

   Answer: b (Section 17.3.1)

4. Bottom-up integration testing has as it's major advantage(s) that
   a. major decision points are tested early
   b. no drivers need to be written
   c. no stubs need to be written
   d. regression testing is not required

   Answer: c (Section 17.3.2)
5. When testing object-oriented software it is important to test each class operation separately as part of the unit testing process.
   a. True
   b. False
   
   Answer: b (Section 17.4.1)

6. The OO testing integration strategy involves testing
   a. groups of classes that collaborate or communicate in some way
   b. single operations as they are added to the evolving class implementation
   c. operator programs derived from use-case scenarios
   d. none of the above
   
   Answer: a (Section 17.4.2)

7. Security testing attempts to verify that protection mechanisms built into a system protect it from improper penetration.
   a. True
   b. False
   
   Answer: a (Section 17.7.2)

8. Stress testing examines the pressures placed on the user during system use in extreme environments.
   a. True
   b. False
   
   Answer: b (Section 17.7.3)

9. Debugging is not testing, but always occurs as a consequence of testing.
   a. True
   b. False
   
   Answer: a (Section 13.7.1)

10. Which of the following is NOT an approach to debugging?
    a. backtracking
    b. brute force
    c. cause elimination
    d. code restructuring
11. The testing technique that requires devising test cases to exercise the internal logic of a software module is called

a. behavioral testing  
b. black-box testing  
c. grey-box testing  
d. white-box testing

Answer: d (Section 18.2)

12. The cyclomatic complexity metric provides the designer with information regarding the number of

a. cycles in the program  
b. errors in the program  
c. independent logic paths in the program  
d. statements in the program

Answer: c (Section 18.4.2)

13. Black-box testing attempts to find errors in which of the following categories

a. incorrect or missing functions  
b. interface errors  
c. performance errors  
d. all of the above

Answer: d (Section 18.6)

14. Equivalence testing divides the input domain into classes of data from which test cases can be derived to reduce the total number of test cases that must be developed.

a. True  
b. False

Answer: a (Section 18.6.2)

15. Use-cases can provide useful input into the design of black-box and state-based tests of OO software.

a. True  
b. False
16. Fault-based testing is best reserved for
   a. conventional software testing
   b. operations and classes that are critical or suspect
   c. use-case validation
   d. white-box testing of operator algorithms

   Answer: b (Section 19.4.3)

17. Testing OO class operations is made more difficult by
   a. encapsulation
   b. inheritance
   c. polymorphism
   d. both b and c

   Answer: d (Section 19.4.4)

18. Which of the following is not one of the dimensions of quality used to assess a WebApp?
   a. Content
   b. Maintainability
   c. Navigability
   d. Usability

   Answer: b (Section 20.1.1)

19. WebApps require special testing methodologies because WebApp errors have several unique characteristics.
   a. True
   b. False

   Answer: a (Section 20.1.2)

20. Which test case design technique(s) are appropriate for WebApp component-level testing?
   a. Boundary value analysis
   b. Equivalence partitioning
   c. Path testing
   d. All of the above
Answer: d (Section 20.5)