

First Question		(10)
For each of the following statements state whether it is <u>true</u> or <u>false</u> :		
1. Programming errors related to mismatching interfaces among modules will be	(	)
detected earlier if nonincremental testing is used		
2. The earlier errors are found, the higher the probability of correcting the errors	(	)
correctly.		
3. During walkthroughs some test cases are mentally executed.	(	)
4. In most cases, driver modules are easier to produce than stub modules.	(	)
5. The optimal amount of time for the inspection session is from 90 to 120 minutes	(	)
6. inspection and walkthroughs are effective in detecting errors made in the	(	)
requirements-analysis process		
7. There is more opportunity for parallel activities if nonincremental testing is used	(	)
8. Statement coverage testing is stronger than decision coverage testing.	(	)
9. In the Inspection team the moderator is the Author of the program.	(	)
10. To test a module using the top-down strategy, a driver must be designed for it.	(	)

Second Question	(22)

- 1) What are the motivations for doing module testing?
- 2) How do you test a software system using the nonincremental approach?
- 3) When the inspection and walkthroughs testing should be applied?
- 4) What are the duties of the moderator?
- 5) List the activities of the Inspection session?
- 6) Why is it recommended that the results of an inspection must be a confidential matter?
- 7) What are the disadvantages of desk checking testing?
- 8) What is the difference between black box testing and white box testing?

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## **Third Question**

(8)

(20)

3) One of the advantages of Bottom-up Testing is: **Choose the write answer:** (a) Observation of test results is easier. 1) the big-bang testing is: (a) incremental testing (b) Driver modules must be produced. (b) nonincremental testing (c) The program as an entity does not exist until (c) top down testing the last module is added. (d) bottom up testing (d) It gives early skeletal program. 2) which of the following is a 4) when designing test cases for a module test you black-box methodology: need : (a) Multiple-condition (a) a specification for the module coverage (b) the module's source code (b) Boundary-value analysis (c) both (a) and (b) (c) Statement coverage (d) None of the above.

# **Forth Question**

consider the following command :

Increment <u>variable</u> <u>number</u>

The **Increment** command adds the <u>number</u> to the value of the <u>variable</u> and output the new value of the <u>variable</u> on the screen. The <u>number</u> operand is *not optional* it must be written and it can be one of the following formats:

The <u>number</u> can be **0** 

The <u>number</u> can start with the '+' sign then an Integer value.

The <u>number</u> can start with the '-' sign then an Integer value.

If the <u>number</u> operand is missing the error message "Increment value is missing".

The <u>variable</u> has *an integer* value and it is *not optional*, it must be written. If the <u>variable</u> operand is missing the *error message "there is no variable to be incremented"*.

If the <u>number</u> or the <u>variable</u> operand is not an integer the *error message "both operand must be an integer "* 

Finally, if there are no errors the new value of **the variable operand is displayed with one of the following massages:** 

If the <u>number</u> was zero the message will be " no increment"

If the <u>number</u> was is positive the message is "the operation is increment"

If the <u>number</u> was is negative the message is " the operation is decrement"

### Read the previous specification carefully then write the list of causes and effects then draw the cause-effect graph with the required constrains, draw the decision table and derive two test cases.



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# Fifth Question

### **Bonus 4 marks**

consider the following command which compare operand1 with operand2:

operand1 operand 2

Part of the causes list is as follows:

- 1) The operand1 is present
- 2) The operand1 is an integer
- 3) The operand2 is present
- 4) The operand2 is an integer
- 5) operand1 is greater than operand2

Compare

- 6) operand1 is equal to operand2
- 7) operand1 is less than operand2

Part of the effect list is as follows:

- 91) the output message "the first operand is greater than the second operand"
- 92) the output message "the first operand is less than the second operand"
- 93) the output message "the first operand is equal to the second operand"

Part of the decision table is given below:

	1	2	3
1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1
3	1	1	1
4	1	1	1
5	1	0	0
6	0	0	1
7	0	1	0
91	1	0	0
92	0	1	0

Using the cause and effect lists and the decision table <u>write two test cases that can be</u> <u>derived from the decision table</u>.

Good Luck