

# 38 Lecture - CS504

## Important Mcqs

**1. Question: What is Equivalence Partitioning in software testing?**

- a) A technique for dividing the software into modules
- b) A method of generating test data automatically
- c) A strategy for dividing test cases into groups based on input data
- d) A process of analyzing software requirements

**Answer: c) A strategy for dividing test cases into groups based on input data**

**2. Question: Why is Equivalence Partitioning an effective testing technique?**

- a) It reduces the need for manual testing
- b) It ensures 100% code coverage
- c) It eliminates the need for regression testing
- d) It optimizes test coverage with minimal test cases

**Answer: d) It optimizes test coverage with minimal test cases**

**3. Question: In Equivalence Partitioning, test cases are designed to:**

- a) Only cover boundary values
- b) Only cover invalid inputs
- c) Cover all possible input combinations
- d) Cover representative values from each partition

**Answer: d) Cover representative values from each partition**

**4. Question: What is the main advantage of Equivalence Partitioning?**

- a) It guarantees bug-free software
- b) It simplifies test case creation and maintenance

- c) It reduces the need for regression testing
- d) It eliminates the need for test data preparation

**Answer: b) It simplifies test case creation and maintenance**

**5. Question: How do you determine the number of equivalence classes for a specific input field?**

- a) By dividing the range of possible values by the number of partitions
- b) By considering only valid input values
- c) By counting the number of boundary values
- d) By analyzing the complexity of the software

**Answer: a) By dividing the range of possible values by the number of partitions**

**6. Question: Which of the following represents a valid equivalence class for a "gender" input field (Male, Female, Other)?**

- a) Male
- b) Female
- c) Male, Female
- d) Invalid Gender

**Answer: c) Male, Female**

**7. Question: What is the purpose of Equivalence Partitioning?**

- a) To verify the correctness of the code logic
- b) To identify all possible defects in the software
- c) To create an exhaustive set of test cases
- d) To reduce the number of test cases while maintaining test coverage

**Answer: d) To reduce the number of test cases while maintaining test coverage**

**8. Question: In Equivalence Partitioning, how many test cases are required to test an input range from 1 to 100, using partitions of 20?**

- a) 4
- b) 5

c) 6

d) 7

**Answer: b) 5**

**9. Question: Which of the following is a disadvantage of Equivalence Partitioning?**

- a) It requires specialized testing tools
- b) It may miss certain edge cases and defects
- c) It cannot be applied to complex software
- d) It requires a large number of test cases

**Answer: b) It may miss certain edge cases and defects**

**10. Question: Equivalence Partitioning is primarily used for testing:**

- a) User interfaces
- b) Code performance
- c) Security vulnerabilities
- d) Input validation

**Answer: d) Input validation**