	Utech
Name :	
Roll No.:	To Spanie (1) Exemple for Stall Explored
Invigilator's Signature :	

CS/ME/M.Tech/SEM-2/PGSE-204/2011 2011

TESTING & QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Time Allotted: 3 Hours Full Marks: 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

GROUP - A

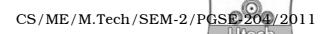
			(Mul	tiple Cho	ice Type (Juest i	ions)		
1.	Cho	ose 1	the co	rrect alteri	natives for tl	ne follo	owing:	10 × 1 =	10
	i)		•••••	•	possesses extent that rements.				of e it
		a)	Test	ability	b)	Effic	ciency		
		c)	Secu	urity	d)	Mai	ntainab	ility.	
	ii)		_		n a service ı				the
		a)	ROC	COF	b)	POF	'OD		
		c)	MTT	F	d)	MTT	۲R.		
	iii)		•••••	failur	e occurs onl	y for c	ertain i	/p values	.
		a)	Pern	nanent	b)	Trai	nsient		
		c)	Reco	overable	d)	Cos	metic.		

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iv)		integra system are simply put		tests all the modules of her and tested.
	a)	Big Bang	b)	Top down
	c)	Bottom up	d)	Mixed.
v)		assumes racteristics of a s/w pr		computes the various without executing it
	a)	static testing tool	b)	static analysis tool
	c)	dynamic testing tool	d)	dynamic analysis tool.
vi)	Cyc	lomatic complexity of a	a CFG	is an estimate of
	a)	linearly independent	path	
	b)	decision structure		
	c)	none of these		
	d)	both (a) and (b).		
vii)		main objective of rithmic and logical err		is to discover the the code.
	-)	777 11 11 4	• •	_
	a)	Walkthrough	b)	Inspection
	a) c)	S		Inspection Formal verification.
viii)	c)	Clean room testing	d)	•
viii)	c)	Clean room testing carries o produces report.	d) out a	Formal verification.
viii)	c) and	Clean room testing carries o produces report. static analysis tool	d) out a b)	Formal verification. post execution analysis
viii) ix)	c) and a) c)	Clean room testing carries of produces report. static analysis tool static testing tool is concern	d) out a b) d)	Formal verification. post execution analysis dynamic analysis tool
	c) and a) c) erro	Clean room testing carries of produces report. static analysis tool static testing tool is concern	d) out a b) d)	Formal verification. post execution analysis dynamic analysis tool dynamic testing tool. th phase containment of
	c) and a) c) erro	Clean room testing carries of produces report. static analysis tool static testing tool is concerning.	d) out a b) d) aed wi	Formal verification. post execution analysis dynamic analysis tool dynamic testing tool. th phase containment of
	c) and a) c) erro a) c) In (Clean room testing	d) but a b) d) led wi b) d) ke	Formal verification. post execution analysis dynamic analysis tool dynamic testing tool. th phase containment of Verification None of these. y process areas include
ix)	c) and a) c) erro a) c) In (Clean room testing	d) but a b) d) led wi b) d) ke	Formal verification. post execution analysis dynamic analysis tool dynamic testing tool. th phase containment of Verification None of these. y process areas include



GROUP - B (Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any three of the following.

 $3 \times 5 = 15$

- 2. What are the reliability specifications? Explain the features of reliability growth modelling. 2 + 3
- 3. Distinguish between static and dynamic analysis tools with suitable examples.
- 4. What do you mean by s/w quality? Write down the major attributes of quality in Boehm's model. 2+3
- 5. How does pair programming ensure quality in formal technical review?

GROUP - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

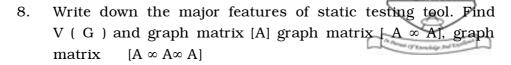
Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

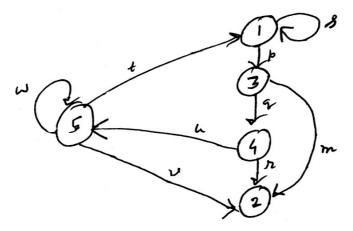
- 6. a) Write down the major feature of Integration testing.
 - b) "Quality is a non-functional requirement for a s/w product which is not called by customer contract". Explain.
 - c) Why are reliability metrics units of measurement of system reliability? 5+5+5
- 7. What are the objectives of testing ? Draw CFG and find V(G) of the following code insertion (int a [], int p [], int n)

```
int i, j, k; for (i = 0; i < = n; i++) p [i] = i; for (i = z; i < = n; i++) {  \begin{cases} k = p [i] \\ j = 1; \end{cases}  while (a [p [j - 1]] > a [k]) { p [j] = p [j - 1]; j - -; } p [j] = k; }
```

Draw the connection matrix of the same. Distinguish between verification and validation. 5 + 6 + 4

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Prove V (G) of a disconnected graph is sum of V (G) of its components with an example. $5 \,+\, 7 \,+\, 3$

- 9. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 3×5
 - a) ISO vs SIE-CMM
 - b) Structured walkthrough
 - c) Equivalence class partitioning in BBT
 - d) Cause effect graphing technique
 - e) TQM.