



## SNMV COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Shri Gambhirmal Bafna Nagar

Malumachampatti,

Coimbatore - 641 050.



### CRITERIA 2

#### 2.5.2. Mechanism to deal with internal examination related grievances is transparent , time- bound and efficient

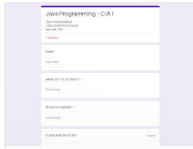







- Decentralized system (**internal examination**) followed for the academic year 2020-21.
- Each department conducted the **internal examination** for themselves itself.
- Exam cell collected the Question Paper from the department and take Xerox copy based on the strength. Each day of the exam, the department collect answer Scripts and QP from the Exam cell.
- Department itself arranged seating for their students and, the Faculties allotted for the invigilation as per the actual class time table.
- After completed the Exam, based on the students marks, the department conduct the Remedial and Booster class for the slow and fast learners.
- Remedial Classes are conducted for the slow learners, absentees and the students who participate in Sports, NSS activities and Placement Interviews. This practice helps the struggling learners to update their subject knowledge and helps them to catch up with their peers.
- Booster Classes are conducted for the first five class toppers. The practice enables the students to work harder to secure university ranks.
- As per the instructions given by the Principal of the college, arrangements are been made to conduct all the internal tests online, which include online question paper setting in Google forms and online evaluation of the answer scripts. The question paper pattern includes multiple choice questions and descriptive questions. This updation has been done during the pandemic period of Covid – 19.



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# SNMV

COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE  
and  
INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

## (SHRI NEHRU MAHA VIDYALAYA)

Estd. : 1989

Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Bharathiyar University  
Re-Accredited (3rd cycle) with "A" Grade by NAAC  
Shri Gambhirmal Bafna Nagar, Malumachampatti, Coimbatore-641 050, Ph.0422-2610894/895



### SOFTWARE TESTING - RE TEST

CIA-II ONLINE TEST --- III B.Sc. (CS) A & B

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Name

Short answer text

- 
- 
- 
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-

None of the mentioned

4. Which of the following is not regression test case? \*

- A representative sample of tests that will exercise all software functions
- Additional tests that focus on software functions that are likely to be affected by the change
- Tests that focus on the software components that have been changed
- Low-level components are combined into clusters that perform a specific software sub-function

5. Functional testing is a -----? \*

- Test design technique
- Test level
- SDLC Model

White-box testing

Grey box testing

Black Box testing ✓

Combination of all

Add individual feedback

2. Acceptance testing is also known as \* 1 / 1

- Grey box testing
- White box testing
- Alpha Testing
- Beta testing ✓

Add individual feedback

12) a) why system testing is done :-

\* System testing is done with the help of test case written from the information collected from the detailed architecture, design documents, module specification and system requirements.

\* System test case are created after component and integration test cases.

\* Independent test team done system testing.

\* This test team is differ from the component and integration test team.

\* The behavior of the complete product

is verified during system testing.

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\* Test that refer multiple modules,

Programs and functionalities are include in

System testing.

\* System testing helps to find as many

as defect before the customer finds these errors

after deployment.

\* This is the last testing to find

the defects before the Project or Product

are handed over to the customer.

The System testing is done for the following reasons:-

1. Provide independent perspective in

testing.

2. Bring customer perspective in

testing.

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3. Provide to discover defects not found

earlier by testing.

4. Test Product behavior in holistic and

complete environment

5. Build confidence in the product.

13) functional and non-functional requirements:-

a)

\* functional vs non-functional:-

\* Functional testing is the checking the functionality and features.

\* non functional testing is the checking the quality and attributes.

\* functional testing is to verify what the system is supposed to do.

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\* Functional testing is should have clear expected results documented in terms to the behavior of the product.

\* Functional testing is simple methods and steps to execute the test cases.

\* Functional testing is depend on the product not on the environment.

\* Functional testing requires in-depth customer and product knowledge as well as the domain knowledge (area) so as to develop the develop test case the find critical defects.

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non functional testing requires

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large amount of resources.

\* non functional testing is very complex

due to the large amount of data that

needs to be collected and analyzed.

\* non functional testing needs to understand

the product behavior, design and architecture

and also competition provides.

\* If the performance test is conducted

and the able to iterations then it

is poor performance in the project means

then pass.



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14) a) Performance testing:-

\* In internet or an application  
need to run at rate of the request of the  
exam response time the web site takes lot  
of time result the system.

\* Factors governing Performance

testing.

\* The number of request in multiple  
transactions handle by the application in a  
specific time is called throughput, the  
load can be done by increasing the number  
of users or increasing the number of concurrent  
operations of the product

\* The throughput gets increasing as the load increasing after reaching the maximum level.

\* The curve starts coming down.

\* And is the one that represented maximum throughput of product.

\* It is equally important how much time takes to complete each transactions.

\* Response time is the delay between the request and response caused by the product in the network products which are sharing.

$$* \text{network latency} = n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4$$

$$* \text{product latency} = A_1 + A_2 + A_3$$

- + Tuning
- + Benchmarking
- + Capacity Planning.

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### Section - c

Answer the Questions:

15) b) Integration testing:-

There are four types of Integration

testing approaches. These approaches are the

following:

- \* Big-Bang Integration testing
- \* Bottom-up Integration testing
- \* Top-Down Integration testing
- \* Mixed Integration testing

\* Big-Bang Integration testing:-

It is simplest integration testing

approach, where all the modules are

Combining and verifying the functionality  
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After the completion of individual module testing. So, debugging errors reported during are very expensive to fix.

Advantages:-

It is convenient for small systems

Disadvantages:-

There will be quite a lot of delay because you would have to wait for all the modules to be integrated.

\* Bottom-up Integration Testing:-

In bottom-up testing, each module at lower levels is tested with higher module until all modules are tested. The

primary purpose of this integration, S. S. Swathavashini

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Advantages:

\* In bottom-up testing, no stubs are required.

\* A principle advantages of this integration testing is the several disjoint subsystems can be tested simultaneously.

\* Dis Advantages:

\* Driver modules must be produced.

\* TOP-Down Integration testing:-

TOP-Down integration testing technique

used in order to simulate the behaviour of

the lower-level integrated.

Advantages:-

\* Separately debugged module

\* Few or no drivers needed.

Disadvantages:

\* needs many steps

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\* Mixed Integration testing:

A mixed integration testing is also called

Sandwiched integration testing. A mixed integration

testing is also called sandwiched integration

testing.

\* Advantages:-

\* mixed approach is useful for very

large projects having several sub projects.

\* Disadvantages:-

\* For mixed integration testing,

require very high cost because the part

has top-down approach.

16) System and Acceptance testing :-

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System testing is done to

check whether the software or product meets the specified requirements or not.

\* Acceptance testing:-

Acceptance testing is done after the system

testing. It is used to check whether the software meets the customer requirements or not.

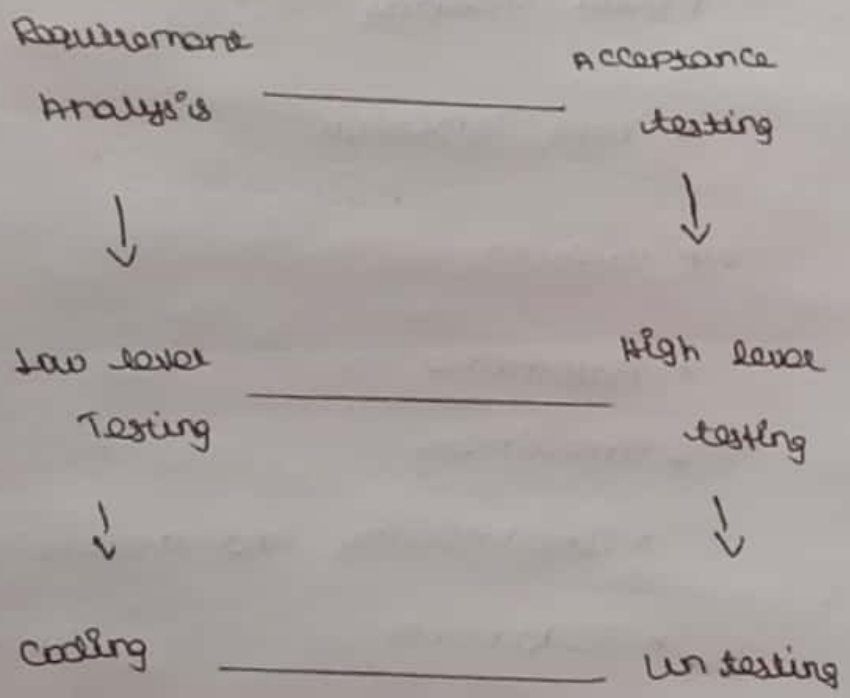
There are various forms of acceptance testing:

- \* User acceptance testing
- \* Business acceptance testing
- \* Alpha testing
- \* Beta testing

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\* Acceptance testing - In SDLC

The following diagram explains the placement of acceptance testing in the software development life cycle.



The acceptance test case are executed against the test data or using an acceptance test script and then the result are compared the ones.



\* Acceptance Criteria :-

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Acceptance Criteria are defined on the

basis of the following attributes:

\* Functional correctness and completeness

\* Data integrity

\* Data Conversion

\* usability

\* Performance

\* Timeliness

\* Confidentiality and availability

\* Scalability

\* System testing is basically performed

by a testing team that is independent of

the development team that helps to

test the quality of the system irrespective.

\* System testing is carried out on the whole system in the context of other system requirements specifications of functional requirements both

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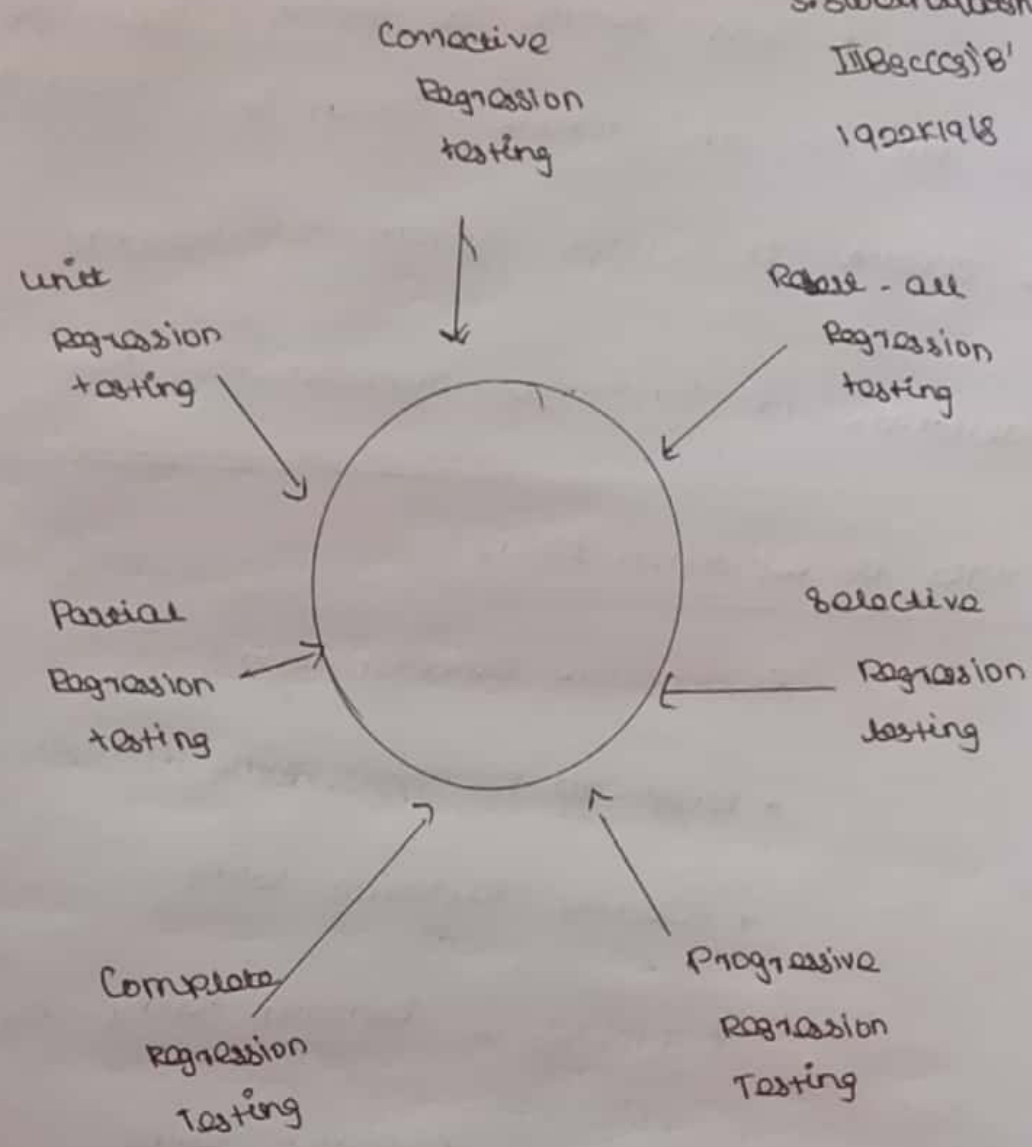
17) b) Types of Regression testing :-

- \* corrective Regression testing
- \* Retest - all Regression testing
- \* Selective Regression testing
- \* progressive Regression testing
- \* complete Regression testing
- \* Partial Regression testing
- \* Unit Regression testing

Various types of regression testing can be

taken up to ensure existing functionality is not affected by the recent application.

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Should be a Regression testing strategy :-

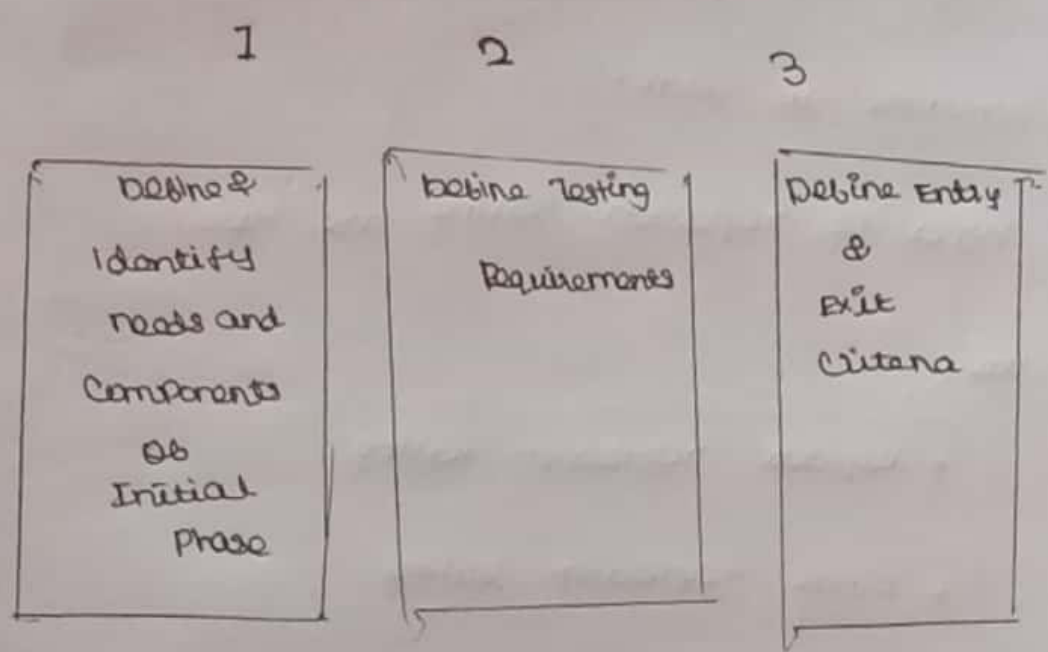
This is the first and important  
 step to start with the software regression  
 testing process where in as soon as changes

ideally be initiated

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It delivers a software undergoes changes such changes are defects to be fixed and enhancement are made in existing project or new functionality to be added any time these changes are made.

1. The changes or addition work as designed.

2. The Changes or addition do S. Suvethaashuni

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not break that is already working

and continue to work.

The types of regression testing are two:

They are,

- \* Regular regression testing
- \* Final regression testing

Regular regression testing is done between

the test cycles to make sure that the

defects fixes are done and the functionality

that were working with the earlier test

cycles continues to work.

\* Final regression is done to

validate the final build before is release.