Testing Concepts 1

Q1. Difference between retesting and regression testing?

Answer:

Retesting:

Re-testing is that type of testing in which we test only the bug-fixes(i.e the bugs which are corrected or removed by the developer team).

Regression Test:

Regression testing comes in action when we have new features added to the build and in Regression Testing we need to test the whole build included with the previous test cases to make sure that the new features didn't affect the previous build.

Q2. Which of the one are part of functional testing -

a. UAT, Integration, Regression

(UAT) User Acceptance Testing and the Integration Testing

b. Maintenance, Volume, Performance

None of them

c. Sanity, Localization, unit

All 3 are part of functional testing

Q3. System testing is done before integration testing – True/False

Answer:

False

If Integration Testing is not performed then we can't perform the system testing because in System testing we test end-to-end which is not possible if some bugs exist in different modules of the system.So, to correctly identify the errors we first go for integration Testing.

Q4. Confirmation testing is same as regression testing – True/False

Answer:

False
Confirmation Testing is also know as the Retesting and these both testing are different. Also after performing the ReTesting we still need a regression testing.

Q5. Difference between static and dynamic testing.

Answer:
Static Testing: Static testing is a system of White Box testing where developers verify or check code to find fault. This type of testing is completed without executing the applications that are currently developed.

Verification is know as the Static Testing.

Dynamic Testing: Dynamic Testing is completed by walking the real developed software code with valid entries to verify the expected results.

Validation is known as the Dynamic Testing.

Q6. Difference between SDLC & STLC
Answer:

SDLC stands for Software Development Life Cycle , SDLC denies the phases in which any software project undergoes whereas;
STLC stands for Software Testing Life Cycle , this life cycle defines the phases under which the software testing goes which is an important part of the SDLC.

Q7. List 3 advantage/disadvantage of Waterfall model.
Answer:

Advantages:
1.Before the next phase of development, each phase must be completed.
2.Project is completely dependent on project team with minimum client intervention.
3.Suited for smaller projects where requirements are well defined.

Disadvantages:
1.Error can be fixed only during the Testing phase only.
2.It is not suitable for complex projects where requirement changes frequently.

3.Small changes or errors that arise in the completed software may cause a lot of problems.

Q8. What do you understand by the term Functional testing?
Answer:
Functional Testing is a type of software testing whereby the system is tested against the functional requirements/specifications. Functions (or features) are tested by feeding them input and examining the output.

Functional testing ensures that the requirements are properly satisfied by the build.

Q9. Is it true that we can do system testing at any stage?
Answer:
No,
System testing can never be done at any stage because we need to complete the Unit Testing and the Integration Testing before moving towards the System Testing.

Q10. List down difference between validation and verification processes
Answer:

1. Verification is a static practice of verifying documents, design, code and program where as Validation is a dynamic mechanism of validating and testing the actual product.

2. Verification does not involve executing the code whereas Validation does involve executing the code.

3. Verification uses methods like inspections, reviews, walkthroughs whereas Validation uses methods like black box (functional) testing, gray box testing, and white box .

4. Verification is to check whether the software conforms to specifications whereas Validation is to check whether software meets the customer expectations and requirements.

Q11. What are stubs and drivers?
Answer:

Stubs: A stub is a small program that substitutes for a longer program, possibly to be loaded later. For example, a program that uses Remote Procedure Calls (RPC) is compiled with stubs that substitute for the program that provides a requested procedure. The stubs are mostly used in the Top-Down approach of Integration Testing.

Driver: Test Drivers are the modules that act as temporary replacement for a calling module and give the same output as that of the actual product.
The Drivers are used in Bottom-Up approach of Integration testing.

Q12.Final product or the software cannot be released without passing through the STLC process - True/False
Answer:

True ,because STLC ensures the security ,bug-fixes and contains performance testing, user acceptance testing smoke testing etc which are very important for any type of the project.

Q13. Choose the correct one
a. Testing should start after development
b. Testing should start as early as possible in software cycle
c. Exhaustive testing is proof of delivering correct product
d. Testing is context independent
Answer:
Testing should start as early as possible in software cycle.

Q14. Maintenance testing deals with retesting to show that the rest of the system has not been affected by the maintenance work – True/False
Answer:

False, because retesting doesn't test the whole application.

Q15.Maintenance testing deals with regression testing to show that the rest of the system has not been affected by the maintenance work – True/False
Answer:
True

Q16. Unit testing is performed by developers - True/False

Answer:

Yes ,the Unit Testing has been performed by the developers by testing with unit-test cases.

Q17. In V model , testing activities are carried out in parallel with development activities- True/False
Answer:
True, the testing activities are carried out in parallel with development activities.

Q18. Static testing include –
a. Inspection, regression, unit testing
b. Retesting, system, End user
c. Review, inspection, Walkthrough
d. Review, inspection, acceptance
Answer:

Review , walkthrough and inspection are included in the Static Testing.

Q19. Acceptance testing is most often focused on a validation type of testing - True/False
Answer:

True, the Acceptance testing is most often focused on a validation type of testing

Q20. Integration testing focuses on testing different modules all together - True/False
Answer:

True, the Integration testing focuses on testing different modules all together