# **Manual Testing Interview Questions & Answers**

### 1. What are verification and validation?

Verification is a process of evaluating software at the development phase. It helps you to decide whether the product of a given application satisfies the specified requirements. Validation is the process of evaluating software after the development process and to check whether it meets the customer requirements.

### 2. What is the difference between the STLC (Software Testing Life Cycle) and SDLC (Software Development Life Cycle)?

SDLC deals with development/coding of the software while STLC deals with validation and verification of the software

### 3. What is traceability matrix?

The relationship between test cases and requirements is shown with the help of a document. This document is known as a traceability matrix.

### 4. What is Equivalence partitioning testing?

Equivalence partitioning testing is a software testing technique which divides the application input test data into each partition at least once of equivalent data from which test cases can be derived. By this testing method, it reduces the time required for software testing.

**5. What are the different test levels?**

There are four test levels

1. Unit/component/program/module testing
2. Integration testing
3. System testing
4. Acceptance testing

### 6. What is Integration testing?

[**Integration testing**](https://www.guru99.com/integration-testing.html)isa level of software testing process, where individual units of an application are combined and tested. It is usually performed after unit and functional testing.

### 7. What is the difference between UAT (User Acceptance Testing) and System testing?

System Testing: System testing is finding defects when the system undergoes testing as a whole; it is also known as end-to-end testing. In such a type of testing, the application suffers from beginning till the end.

UAT: User Acceptance Testing (UAT) involves running a product through a series of specific tests which determines whether the product will meet the needs of its users.

### 8. Mention what the difference between a “defect” and a “failure” in software testing is?

In simple terms when a defect reaches the end customer, it is called a failure while the defect is identified internally and resolved; then it is referred to as a defect.

### 9. What is quality control, and how does it differ from quality assurance?

### [Quality control](https://www.simplilearn.com/what-is-quality-control-article) is the process of running a program to determine if it has any defects, as well as making sure that the software meets all of the requirements put forth by the stakeholders. Quality assurance is a process-oriented approach that focuses on making sure that the methods, techniques, and processes used to create quality deliverables are applied correctly.

### 10. What are unit testing and integration testing?

### Unit testing has many names such as module testing or component testing.

### Many times, it is the developers who test individual units or modules to check if they are working correctly.

### Whereas, integration testing validates how well two or more units of software interact with each other.

**11. Can we do system testing at any stage?**

No. System testing should start only if all modules are in place and they work correctly. However, it should be performed before UAT (user acceptance testing).

**12. Mention the different types of software testing.**

**Various**[**types of Software Testing**](https://intellipaat.com/blog/types-of-software-testing/)**used by manual testers are as follows:**

* Unit testing
* Integration testing
* Regression testing
* Shakeout testing
* Smoke testing
* Functional testing
* [**Performance Testing**](https://intellipaat.com/blog/what-is-performance-testing/)
  + Load testing
  + Stress testing
  + Endurance testing
* White-box and Black-box testing
* Alpha and Beta testing
* System testing.

**13. The probability that a server-class application hosted on the cloud is up and running for six long months without crashing is 99.99 percentage. To analyze this type of a scenario, what test you will perform?**

Reliability testing

**14. Is there any difference between retesting and regression testing?**

Possible differences between retesting and regression testing are as follows:

* We perform **retesting** to verify the defect fixes. But, the regression testing assures that the bug fix does not break other parts of the application.
* **Regression**test cases verify the functionality of some or all modules.
* **Regression** testing ensures the re-execution of passed test cases. Whereas, **retesting** involves the execution of test cases that are in a failed state.
* **Retesting** has a higher priority over **regression**. But in some cases, both get executed in parallel.

**15. What are the different types of functional testing?**

Functional testing covers the following types of validation techniques:

* Unit testing
* Smoke testing
* UAT
* Sanity testing
* Interface testing
* Integration testing
* System testing
* Regression testing

**16. Tell the key elements to consider while writing a bug report.**

**An ideal bug report should consist of the following key points:**

* A unique ID
* Defect description: A short description of the bug
* Steps to reproduce: They include the detailed test steps to emulate the issue. They also provide the test data and the time when the error has occurred
* Environment: Add any system settings that could help in reproducing the issue
* Module/section of the application in which the error has occurred
* Severity
* Screenshots
* Responsible QA: This person is a point of contact in case you want to follow-up regarding this issue

### 17. What is a test case?

### Test case is used to check whether an application complies with its requirements. It is a documented set of circumstances including prerequisites, input values, and expected outcomes.