**Anita Yadav\_Asssignment Feb19**

1. **Difference between retesting and regression testing?**

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| --- | --- |
| * Regression Testing is carried out to confirm whether a recent program or code change has not adversely affected existing features | * Re-testing is carried out to confirm the test cases that failed in the final execution are passing after the defects are fixed |

**2**.**Which of the one are part of functional testing -**

a. UAT, Integration, Regression

b. Maintenance, Volume, Performance

c. Sanity, Localization, unit

Ans: c.Sanity,Localization and Unit. are the functional testing

**3.System testing is done before integration testing – True/False**

False

**4. Confirmation testing is same as regression testing – True/False**

False

**5.Difference between static and dynamic testing.**

Test activities that are associated with **analyzing the products** of software development are called **static testing**. Static testing includes **code inspections, walkthroughs, and desk checks**. On the other hand, test activities that involve operating the software are called dynamic testing. This testing is just to to **test, not debug.**

**Dynamic Testing is completed by walking the real application with valid entries to verify the expected results**. Dynamic Testing is a kind of software testing technique using which the dynamic behaviour of the code is analysed.When the code being executed is input with a value, the result or the output of the code is checked and compared with the expected output. With this we can observe the functional behaviour of the software, monitor the system memory, CPU response time, performance of the system

**Dynamic testing is the Validation out of Verification and Validation process.**

**6. Difference between SDLC and STLC**

SDLC (Software Development Life Cycle) defines all the standard phases which are involved during the software development process. SDLC life cycle is a process of developing software through a phased manner in the following order

1. Requirements Gathering
2. Design the software
3. Build the Software
4. Test
5. Deployment
6. Maintenance**.**

Software Testing Life Cycle (STLC) is the testing process that is executed in a well-planned manner. In the STLC process, various activities are carried out to improve the quality of the product. However, STLC phases only deal with testing and detecting errors but not development itself**.**Testing execution,bug reporting ,manual testing is done under this phase.

**7.List 3 advantage/disadvantage of Waterfall model**

**Advantages:**

* Phases are processed and completed one at a time.
* Works well for smaller projects where requirements are very well understood.
* Clearly defined stages.

**Disadvantages:**

* High amounts of risk and uncertainty.
* Not a good model for complex and object-oriented projects.
* Poor model for long and ongoing projects.

**8.What do you understand by the term Functional testing?**

Functional Testing is defined as a type of testing which verifies that each function of the software application operates in conformance with the requirement specification. This testing mainly involves black box testing and it is not concerned about the source code of the application.

Each and every functionality of the system is tested by providing appropriate input, verifying the output and comparing the actual results with the expected results.

**9.Is it true that we can do system testing at any stage?**

No.

**10.List down difference between validation and verification processes**

Verification: The process of evaluating software to determine whether the products of a given development phase satisfy the conditions imposed at the start of that phase.

*Are we building the product right??*

Validation: The process of evaluating software during or at the end of the development process to determine whether it satisfies specified requirements.

*Are we building the right product?*

**11.What are stubs and drivers**

**Stubs**

Stubs are used in top down integration testing. It can simulate the behavior of lower-level module that are not integrated. They are act as a temporary replacement of module and provide same output as actual product.When needs to intact with external system then also stubs are used.These are the dummy code that are used in the place of modules that are not yet developed.These are used in top to down approach

**Drivers**

Drivers are used in bottom-up integration testing approach. It can simulate the behavior of upper-level module that is not integrated yet. Drivers modules act as the temporary replacement of module and act as the actual products.These are the dummy code that are used in the place of modules that are not yet developed.This is in bottom to up approach.

**12.Final product or the software cannot be released without passing through the**

**STLC process - True/False**

True

**13. 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**

b.:Testing should start as early as possible in software cycle.

**14.Maintenance testing deals with retesting to show that the rest of the system has**

**not been affected by the maintenance work – True/False**

False

**15.Maintenance testing deals with regression testing to show that the rest of the**

**system has not been affected by the maintenance work – True/False**

True

**16. Unit testing is performed by developers - True/False**

True

**17. In V model testing activities are carried out in parallel with development activities**

**- True/False**

True

**18. Static testing include –**

**a. Inspection, regression, unit testing**

**b. Retesting, system, End user**

**c. Review, inspection, Walkthrough**

**d. Review, inspection, acceptance**

c.Review ,inspection,Walkthroughs

**19.Acceptance testing is most often focused on a validation type of testing -**

**True/False**

True

**20. Integration testing focuses on testing different modules all together - True/False**

True