1. Difference between retesting and regression testing?
Ans. Re-Testing: After a defect is detected and fixed, the software should be retested to confirm that the original defect has been successfully removed. This is called Confirmation Testing or Re-Testing
Regression testing: Testing your software application when it undergoes a code change to ensure that the new code has not affected other parts of the software is called Regression Testing.

2. Which of the one are part of functional testing -
a. UAT, Integration, Regression
b. Maintenance, Volume, Performance
c. Sanity, Localization, unit
Ans. Sanity, Localization, unit

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

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

5. Difference between static and dynamic testing.
- Static testing is more cost-effective than dynamic testing.
- Static testing tools provide greater marginal benefits as compare to dynamic testing.
- Dynamic testing finds fewer bugs as compare to static testing.
- Dynamic testing usually takes longer time as compare to static testing as it test each case separately.
- Static testing covers more areas than dynamic testing in shorter time.
- Static testing is done before the code deployment whereas dynamic testing is after the code deployment.
- Static testing is done in verification stage whereas dynamic testing is done in validation stage.
- In static testing code is being examined without being executed whereas In dynamic testing, code is being executed and tested without necessarily being examined.

6. Difference between SDLC & STLC.
Ans. SDLC is **Software Development LifeCycle**, it is a systematic approach to develop a software. The process of testing a software in a well planned and systematic way is known as **Software Testing Life Cycle(STLC).**

7. List 3 advantage/disadvantage of Waterfall model
Ans. ADVANTAGES-
1. Simple and easy to understand and use

2. Easy to manage due to the rigidity of the model. Each phase has specific deliverables and a review process.
3. Phases are processed and completed one at a time.

DISADVANTAGES-

1. No working software is produced until late during the life cycle.
2. High amounts of risk and uncertainty.
3. Not a good model for complex and object-oriented projects.

8. What do you understand by the term Functional testing?
Ans. Functional Testing is a testing technique that is used to test the features/functionality of the system or Software, should cover all the scenarios including failure paths and boundary cases. Functional Testing techniques include:
- Unit Testing
- Integration Testing
- Smoke Testing
- User Acceptance Testing
- Localization Testing
- Usability Testing
- System Testing
- Globalization Testing

9. Is it true that we can do system testing at any stage?
Ans. No.

10. List down difference between validation and verification processes
Ans. Validation: The process of evaluating software during the development process or at the end of the development process to determine whether it satisfies specified business requirements.
Validation Testing ensures that the product actually meets the client's needs. It can also be defined as to demonstrate that the product fulfills its intended use when deployed on appropriate environment.
It answers to the question, Are we building the right product?

Verification: Verification is the process of evaluating work-products of a development phase to determine whether they meet the specified requirements.
verification ensures that the product is built according to the requirements and design specifications. It also answers to the question, Are we building the product right?

11. What are stubs and drivers
Ans. 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.

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.

12. Final product or the software cannot be released without passing through the STLC process - True/False
Ans. 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
d. Testing is context independent
Ans. 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
Ans. 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
Ans. True

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

17. In V model testing activities are carried out in parallel with development activities - True/False
Ans. True

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

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

True/False

Ans. True

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

Ans. True.