Manual Testing
Interview Questions

With Answers

Made by:

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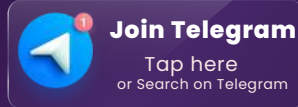or Search on Telegram

1. What is manual testing?

> Manual testing is the process of manually executing test cases without the use of automation tools. Testers perform the testing manually to identify bugs, issues, or defects in a software application.

2. What is a test case?

> A test case is a set of conditions or variables under which a tester determines whether a software application is working correctly or not.

3. What is a test plan?

> A test plan is a document outlining the strategy, objectives, resources, schedule, and scope of a testing effort.

4. What is the difference between a test plan and a test strategy?

> A test plan is a detailed document specific to a particular project, whereas a test strategy is a high-level document that outlines the general approach and principles for testing within an organization.

5. What is a bug or defect?

> A bug or defect is an error, flaw, or fault in a software application that causes it to produce incorrect or unexpected results.

6. What is the difference between a bug, a defect, and an error?

▶ An error is a mistake made by a programmer. A defect or bug is a manifestation of the error in the software. When a bug is found during testing, it is referred to as a defect.

7. What is a test case execution?

▶ Test case execution is the process of running the test cases and comparing the expected and actual results to determine if the software behaves as intended.

8. What is a test suite?

▶ A test suite is a collection of test cases that are intended to be executed together.

9. What is a test scenario?

▶ A test scenario is a high-level description of what to test. It is a logical grouping of test cases to ensure the functionality of a particular feature of the application.

10. What is the difference between verification and validation?

▶ Verification ensures the product is built correctly according to specifications (Are we building the product right?). Validation ensures the product fulfills its intended use (Are we building the right product?).

11. What is regression testing?

▶ Regression testing is the process of retesting a software application after changes (such as bug fixes or enhancements) to ensure that existing functionality has not been adversely affected.

12. What is smoke testing?

▶ Smoke testing, also known as build verification testing, is a preliminary test to check the basic functionality of an application before conducting more thorough testing.

13. What is sanity testing?

▶ Sanity testing is a subset of regression testing, performed to verify that a specific functionality or bug fix works correctly without testing the entire application.

14. What is black box testing?

▶ Black box testing is a testing technique where the tester evaluates the functionality of the application without knowing its internal code structure.

15. What is white box testing?

▶ White box testing, also known as clear box or glass box testing, involves testing the internal structures or workings of an application.

16. What is the difference between functional and non-functional testing?

▶ Functional testing focuses on verifying that the software functions correctly according to the requirements. Non-functional testing evaluates aspects such as performance, usability, reliability, and security

17. What is user acceptance testing (UAT)?

▶ UAT is the final phase of testing performed by the end-users to ensure the software meets their requirements and is ready for production.

18. What is exploratory testing?

▶ Exploratory testing is an approach where testers actively explore the application, using their creativity and intuition to identify defects without predefined test cases

19. What is ad hoc testing?

▶ Ad hoc testing is an informal testing method where the tester seeks to find defects without a specific plan or documentation, relying on their understanding of the application.

20. What is integration testing?

▶ Integration testing verifies that different modules or components of an application work together as expected.

21. What is system testing?

▶ System testing evaluates the complete and integrated software application to ensure it meets the specified requirements.

22. What is acceptance testing?

▶ Acceptance testing is a formal testing phase conducted to determine if the software meets the business requirements and is ready for deployment.

23. What is alpha testing?

▶ Alpha testing is an internal testing phase conducted by the development team or a specific testing team within the organization before releasing the software to external users.

24. What is beta testing?

▶ Beta testing is an external testing phase where a select group of end-users tests the software in a real-world environment before the final release.

25. What is performance testing?

▶ Performance testing evaluates the speed, responsiveness, and stability of an application under a specific workload.

26. What is load testing?

▶ Load testing determines how the application behaves under an expected load of users and transactions.

27. What is stress testing?

▶ Stress testing evaluates the application's performance under extreme or peak load conditions to determine its breaking point.

28. What is usability testing?

▶ Usability testing assesses how user-friendly and intuitive the application is, focusing on the user's experience.

29. What is security testing?

▶ Security testing identifies vulnerabilities, threats, and risks in the application to ensure data protection and secure functionality.

30. What is compatibility testing?

➤ Compatibility testing ensures that the application works as expected across different devices, browsers, operating systems, and network environments.

31. What is cross-browser testing?

➤ Cross-browser testing verifies that a web application functions correctly across different web browsers.

32. What is test coverage?

➤ Test coverage measures the extent to which the testing efforts have covered the application's code and functionality.

33. What is a test harness?

➤ A test harness is a collection of software and test data configured to test a program by running it under varying conditions and monitoring its outputs.

34. What is a test oracle?

➤ A test oracle is a mechanism used to determine whether the outputs of a test are correct.

35. What is test-driven development (TDD)?

➤ TDD is a software development approach where test cases are written before writing the actual code. The code is then developed to pass the test cases.

36. What is a bug life cycle?

➤ The bug life cycle is the process a defect goes through from discovery to resolution, including statuses like new, assigned, fixed, retested, and closed.

37. What is a defect density?

➤ Defect density is a metric used to measure the number of defects per unit size of software, such as lines of code or function points.

38. What is severity and priority in bug tracking?

> Severity refers to the impact of a defect on the application's functionality, while priority indicates the urgency of fixing the defect.

39. What is the difference between verification and validation in software testing?

> Verification ensures the product is built according to requirements and design specifications. Validation ensures the product meets the user's needs and requirements.

40. What is boundary value analysis (BVA)?

> BVA is a testing technique where test cases are designed to include values at the boundary of input domains to identify defects.

41. What is equivalence partitioning?

> Equivalence partitioning is a testing technique that divides input data into equivalent partitions to reduce the number of test cases while maintaining coverage.

42. What is a traceability matrix?

> A traceability matrix is a document that maps and traces user requirements to test cases, ensuring that all requirements are covered by test cases.

43. What is defect leakage?

> Defect leakage refers to defects that were not identified during testing but are found in the production environment.

44. What is root cause analysis (RCA)?

> RCA is a method used to identify the underlying causes of defects to prevent their recurrence.

45. What is the difference between a static and a dynamic testing technique?

> Static testing involves reviewing the code, documentation, and design without executing the code. Dynamic testing involves executing the software to validate its behavior.

46. What is a walk-through in software testing?

➤ A walk-through is an informal review process where the author of a document or code leads team members through it to gather feedback and identify defects.

47. What is the difference between validation and verification in software testing?

➤ Validation ensures the software meets the user's needs and requirements (Are we building the right product?). Verification ensures the software is built correctly according to specifications (Are we building the product right?).

48. What is a test script?

➤ A test script is a set of instructions executed by a tester to verify that a software application functions as expected.

49. What is data-driven testing?

➤ Data-driven testing is a testing methodology where test data is stored in external files (e.g., Excel, CSV) and used to drive the test execution.

50. What is the role of a test manager?

➤ A test manager is responsible for planning, coordinating, and managing the testing activities within a project, ensuring the quality and reliability of the software.

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