: slack link- <https://app.slack.com/client/T048ZRG58MB/D04T0TT0AL8>

: TS4U manual test interview Questions : https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/11\_sXHsag95BxCZ3sB\_XOIBLMzAfA8Y0ChsnDaMSqHh4/edit#gid=0

About your self

Hi Good morning! this is Jawad Karim here.

First of all, I would like to thank you so much for giving me this opportunity and then I am a QA tester! And I have around 8+ years of experience in the IT industry and it’s totally into QA. And for the last 4 years majorly I am involved in automation activities and equally, I am doing manual testing as well, I would say that 60/70 % automation and 30/40 % manual testing. I am all the way comfortable with manual testing,

As a QA person, I am involved in writing Test plans, Test cases, bug Reports, defect Reports, requirement traceability metrics, etc.

And as per manual testing, the tools & technologies I have used are MS Excel, ALM, Jira

MySQL, oracle, postman etc.

And as per the automation, I am having a very good exploration of different tools and technologies like Selenium-java, TestNG, Maven for building, and dependency purposes, Jenkins for executing my test daily and also for nightly execution, Extent Reports for reporting purpose, Github for storing scripts, Rest Assured for API test, ALM and MySQL for database test, etc...

As per framework I am having a very good exploration on designing frameworks as well as I can work with an existing framework. I am very much comfortable with different kinds of framework approaches like testng framework, data-driven framework, hybrid framework, BDD framework with page object model design pattern with selenium Java, and I am very much comfortable with Java and pretty much comfortable with OOPS concepts like inheritance, encaptulation, abstruction, polymorphism and exception handlings and pretty much comfortable with Java collection framework like List, Set and Map interface.

and ….. that’s pretty much about me !!! if you have any follow-up questions I will be happy to answer.

: I am having very good explorer on ( Test Driven Development ) TDD frame work like Junit and testNG.

: I am very much comfortable with designing the frame work and designing the components of the frame work end to end.

**The company\_\_ I am working for is an e-commerce company. We have this kind of project, we have couple of web applications, we have porters, we have back-end system also.**

: I am working as a automation engineer in this company been around 2/3 years, my major responsibilities into automation, I would say 60/70 % into automation and 30/40 % into manual testing. I always prefer manual testing where ever it is required.

: I am involved with front-end and back-end automation, and for front-end automation I am using selenium webdriver with java language and for back-end automation I am using mySql.

: I am very much comfortable with Java and pretty much comfortable with all the Object Oriented Programming concepts like inheritance, method overloading, method overriding, polymorphism and exception handlings.

: I am very much comfortable with testNG …

: I am very much comfortable with basic selenium and all advance selenium concepts like Action classes, Select classes and all the locators and everything. I am also responsible for designing the frame work.

**NB: after any answer I can say …. if you have any follow up questions I will be happy to answer that.**

**Why do you need manual testing ?**

Manual testing is needed for ensuring the softwares to provide a good user experience & finding issues where automated testing might miss such as - closely mimicking real user interaction, finding complex issues, or testing out new features. Automation testing tool also can not handle some of the features/functionalities like Captcha, and bar code and also can not handle window-based pop-ups that's why we need to test our application manually.

**How to find the broken links manually ?**

First thing I do test is all the Links in manual or Automation test, is there any broken Links or not ?

I can check all the broken links in a second by using adding Check My Links extention in the browsers(chrome, firefox, edge etc).

**Can you explain the importance of test planning in the manual testing process ?**

The importance of test planning for manual testing are..

defining the objective of the tests, scopes and strategies,

identify the risks and mitigation,

estimate the resources, efforts, and schedules,

ensure the test coverages, facilitate the communication ,

ensure the continuous improvements,

follow the standards.

**How to test currency conversion payment ?**

For my example, I will use XPath instead of CSS selector.

Assuming you have already clicked button to select your currency, there will be a popup overlaid over your page. This popup appears NOT to be inside an iframe. If this was the case, you need to switch to the frame in order to locate the components, once done, you will have to switch back to the parent frame. But this is not the case here. The popup is just a simple component that was simply hidden until the currency button is clicked.

**How to automate multi language support application ?**

**To automate multi-language support in an application,**

you need to implement a system where text content is stored separately from the script , allowing for easy translation and switching between languages based on user preference, typically using a combination of localization techniques, translation APIs, and language detection mechanisms, while also considering testing to ensure accurate translations across different languages and platforms; key steps include: identifying text to translate, storing translations in a structured format, dynamically loading the correct translations based on user language settings, and using translation APIs for potential machine translation needs; most programming languages offer built-in localization features or libraries to facilitate this process.

**Translation:**

**Store translations:** Organize translated text in a structured format, associating each original text string with its corresponding translations in different languages.

**Translation tools:** Use translation management systems (TMS) or translation APIs (like Google Translate, Microsoft Translator) to translate the extracted text into target languages.

**Professional translation:** For high-quality results, consider professional human translation services for critical content.

import java.util.HashMap;

import java.util.Map;

public class TranslationExample {

private static final Map<String, Map<String, String>> translations = new HashMap<>();

static {

Map<String, String> en = new HashMap<>();

en.put("welcome", "Welcome to our app!");

en.put("login", "Login");

translations.put("en", en);

Map<String, String> es = new HashMap<>();

es.put("welcome", "¡Bienvenido a nuestra aplicación!");

es.put("login", "Iniciar sesión");

translations.put("es", es);

}

// Function to get translated text based on user language

public static String getTranslation(String languageKey, String wordKey) {

return translations.get(languageKey).get(wordKey);

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

// Example usage:

String userLanguage = "es"; // Get user's language preference

String welcomeText = getTranslation(userLanguage, "welcome");

System.out.println(welcomeText); // Outputs: "¡Bienvenido a nuestra aplicación!"

}

}

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* multi language application test manually \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**How To Do Multilingual Testing?**

Testing the multilingual applications involves the risks and the challenges. Since, as a team, not everyone is proficient in all the languages. You can also learn one or two languages, but that’s more like a personal interest. If you have an application to test in 10 languages within a specific duration, it won’t be easy in time and resources. You can easily overcome this with a better test strategy, test cases, and tools. Before you start testing in other languages, ensure the application is stable and functional in the English language.

**Key Factors you need to know before testing a Multilingual application**

Many factors need to be considered before testing a multilingual application. Among them, we are going to see the critical factors. Here they are:

Get the specific requirements from the clients/stakeholders

Understand the business and type of application

Know the Application Functionality

Be aware of the cultural point of view while testing.

**Multilingual Applications Testing Checklist**

Check if the application detects language based on the geo-location automatically if it is supported.

Check if the page title, browser title, and breadcrumbs are all displayed correctly based on the language.

Check for menus and sub menus.

Check the label texts.

Check if the icons, buttons, etc., is correct in the selected language.

Check if error/warning/success messages are displayed correctly and distinguishable based on the language.

Check the date format.

Check the currency symbols available based on the selected language.

Check the direction of text or flow of the data based on culture.

Check the data is stored in UTF-8 encoded format.

Check the 404 translated page is available for the file not found errors.: test video-

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mbCBsHsSDnw

**What are the different testing techniques ?**

: The technics of deriving test cases directly from a requirement specification or test design technique. The Techniques include:

**1. Boundary Value Analysis (BVA) :** test the functionality with the values within the boundary.

**2. Equivalence Partitioning (EP)** : this concept divide the input values into equal partitions, then test the functionality with the value from each partition.

Example:

Input conditions are valid between value range- 1 to 30

Hence, there are three equivalence ranges

1 to 10 (valid)

11 to 20 (valid)

21 to 30 (valid)

You select values from each range, i.e.,

-2, 3, 15, 25, 45

**3. Decision Table Testing:** it is a technique where the test cases are designed based on a decision table with different inputs and outputs.

Example:

**Case 1** – Username and password both were wrong. The user is shown an error message.

**Case 2** – Username was correct, but the password was wrong. The user is shown an error message.

**Case 3** – Username was wrong, but the password was correct. The user is shown an error message.

**Case 4** – Username and password both were correct, and the user navigated to the homepage

**Can you tell me about your Current project ? \*\*\***

Ans: My current project is a healthcare project and it is a web-based application developed in the Java platform and it is in Agile environment. And in our project, the tools and technologies we are using are Selenium with Java, MySQL, Postman, Rest Assured, Extent Report, Jira and Github. And in our team we have 6 developers and 4 QA and as a QA person my co-responsibilities are all the testing activities for the project. And the different type tests I’m doing are Functional testing, smoke testing, regression testing, sanity testing, and API test as well, and the framework we are using is testNG/BDD(with cucumber) framework with Page Object Model design pattern, and we have two weeks sprint and in each sprint we are enhancing our framework thru release, and the ceremonies we do are Sprint planning meeting, daily stand up meeting, sprint review, and sprint retrospective meeting. And that’s how is my project. And then if you have any follow-up questions I will be happy to answer.

**What are you doing in your current project ? \*\*\***

Ans : My current project is a healthcare project. it is a web-based application developed in Java platform in Agile environment. And as a QA person, my job and co-responsibilities are all the testing activities for the provider sub-system module of the project. So my job is to list out all the scenarios as per the requirement and write the test cases as per the standard template also I do automation, so my job is to convert the manual test cases into automation and the different types of tests I’m doing are functional testing, regression testing, smoke testing, sanity testing, database, and API testing as well and whenever I find any failure, I analyze the result and share with the team, and I am also involved in developing the framework and in every sprint we are enhancing our framework, and finally I do maintain our test resources, and I am also participating in scrum ceremonies, we have sprint planning, daily stand-up, sprint review, and sprint retrospective meetings. This is the process I am following everyday. If you have any follow-up questions I will be happy to answer them.

**what is your roles and responsibility in your current project? (Automation) by Mukesh.**

Hi, my name is Jawad. currently, I am working for Otsuka pharmaceuticals as a QA Automation Engineer and my co-responsibility is all the testing activities for the project.

and I am also involved in Automation activities. I am involved in the development of the test script, the development of the framework, the execution of the test scripts, and finally the maintenance.

when we have our new build we run our automation test cases, and we run our regression test cases.

whenever we get any failure we analyze the result and fix it and re-run it and in each sprint we are enhancing our framework,

and also I am participating in scrum ceremonies where we have sprint planning, daily stand-up, sprint review, sprint retrospective meetings.

this is how the process we are following.

**What you did in your last project ?**

Ans : My last project was a telecom project. it was an web based application developed in Java platform in Agile environment. And as a tester my co-resposibilities were all the testing activities for the pre-sales Module of the application. So my job was learn the application first and then I listed out all the scenarios as per the requirement. Then I started to write the test cases for those scenarios as per the standard template and also I did automation, so my job was convert the manual test cases to automation and obviously executed the test cases and whenever I got any failure, I analyzed the result, then I did report it and follow-up with that and finally the maintenance. And then I did participate in the scrum meetings like… daily stand up, sprint review, sprint planning, sprint retrospective etc. And I did perform functional testing, regression testing, smoke testing, sanity testing, and some time based on the requirement End to End testing as well.

**what will be your approaches here for testing?**

Ans: I am gonna learn the application, I am gonna go thru the logic, I am gonna see what kind of documents are available for the project, I am gonna see what are the design templates available, I am gonna see if there any test cases are available, I am gonna connect developer to prepare for future regression staff, I am gonna have meetings with every single person from the QA team so that I can learn the product from the QA perspective, what was built lately\_ what is built right now and how do they do the process, so learn the application that’s number one\_ second thing I will list the scenarios and I will create a checklist for what I need to test, then later on I will list the test cases that have to be automated and design the framework and enhance it in every single sprint thru the release process, after that discuss with the team for the improvement like.. what’s need to be improved and how can be improved.

**why should I hire you?**

Ans. Because.. the first thing- my skills are perfectly matched to the job requirements.

And second thing\_ I know how to break down problems into pieces and prioritize them to solve. I know how to debug the test scripts. And then I know how to design a test framework and enhance the framework to meet the latest requirements. For example when I joined in my current company the framework was not that great like in testNG framework with POM we have Utitlity methods/Helper methods right ? but it was not enough, now I have added so many utility methods and also I have modified the old style complex & lengthy code to shorter & sweet code which is so much easier to maintain & easier to understand for the Juniors.

And obviously, I love to challenge myself and work on a new interesting project as a competetor to solve the problems !…

And So that’s why you should hire me.

To prepare for this question need to add below things…

i. Study the Job description and research the company.

ii. make a list of your key skill for the role.

iii. make your answer specific not generalized.

iv. show enthusiasm (interest, inspiration, eagerness for something)

v. practice your answer.

**what are the challenges you face when you do selenium operation in your project.**

Ans: first of all we need to identify the user stories that can be automated, some time requirement get changed and we need to re-do everything again. and when we get a new build every time we don't get stable ids or names then I have to use xpath or CSS Selectors to get a stable attribute, also some time we face syncronized loading time issue then we have to use xplicit wait.

**Q how do you automate your test cases ?**

**:** I go thru the manual test cases and select the test cases that should be automated then I build a Automation test-suite using selenium-java, maven, testNG and then I convert the manual test cases into autmation scripts, then I excute the tests and analyse the result and share with the team members. I do automate data driven, regression, sanity and smoke test cases. That’s how I do automate my test cases.

: Define the scope. First, consider what the testing process aims to achieve, and run a feasibility analysis. . . .

Automation feasibility analysis is the process of determining what test cases should be automated based on factors such as the required tools or frameworks, and so on.

: Choose an automation tool. . . .

: Design a strategy. . . .

: Set the environment. ... such as installing software and hardware, and developing test bed scripts.

: Write a test script. . . .

: Execute the tests. . . . using Jenkins on daily basis and nightly execution.

: Analyze the result/ root cause of the failure (if any)

**Q. what is cross functional team ?**

a cross-functional team is a group of people with different functional expertise. cross-functional teams are made up of different people who has different skill sets. In different teams, there might be a specific person who codes, analyzes, and even writes documentation. Scrum teams are cross-functional and self-organized. That does not mean that every team member has the entire set of skills that the team uses.

**Q. how do you divide your time with different activities ?**

A. 60% of time goes in testing activities, 20% goes into test case review, 20% goes into communication and upgrading my self.

**Q. Does Automated Execution Actually Find Defects ?**

**A.** I have found defects using Automated Execution.

We find some Exceptions, logging, observation, and assertion failures during automated execution runs have alerted me to defects.

**Q: how many members/people are on your team?**

A: in my project 6 developers and 4 QA.

**Q: How many test cases do your applications have and how much has been automated and also the reason for cannot automated test cases?**

A: 200 – 500 test cases. As we know, we can not automate all the functionalities, so I can execute about 60/70/ % of test cases using automated tools and 30/40 % manually.

**Q: Explain Feature vs User Story**

: "feature" is a high-level description of a functionality, like "online shopping cart,"

: "user story" is a description of user actions on a feature, like "As a customer, I want to add items to my shopping cart."

🡸🡸🡸🡸🡸🡸🡸🡸🡸 **Recruiters Questions** 🡺🡺🡺🡺🡺🡺🡺🡺🡺

**1. tel me about yourself…**

Ans. Tell me who you are, your experience, and where/what you are going to do. (ur present, past, future). Or (past, present future).

: I am a QA tester, I do test web applications to verify and validate the quality of the software and I do the test manually and using selenium webdriver automation tool as well. And for the testing process I review and analyze the requirements to make sure the requirements are clear, precise, unique and testable. Then based on the requirements I write test plan, test cases, bug report, defect report and RTM.

Then I execute the test cases and if I find any bug/defect during execution I report it to my lead and follow up with it. When bug is fixed I do re-test it, if fixed then I close the issue, if not then I re-open the defect again.

And then I convert the manual test cases into automation scripts. And for automation test I am using selenium webdriver with Java. I am very much comfortable with Java and pretty much comfortable with Java oops concepts like inheritence, method over loadin, method overriding, polymorphism, exception handling etc.

And as per the automation, I am having very good explorer on different tools and technologies, and very much comfortable for open source tools & technologies like Selenium, Jira, mySql etc.

And then I am having very good explorer on designing frame work as well as I can work upon the existing frame work. I am very much comfortable with different kind of frame work approaches like data driven frame work, key word driven frame work, highbrid frame work, BDD framework and page object model design pattern.

And currently I am using page object model framework.

And my framework structure is like that.. then continue with explaining framework.

**Common Challenges in Automated Testing.**

Test Case Prioritization.

Taking Real User Conditions into test.

Communication and Collaboration.

Finding the right Testing Framework or Tools.

Finding the right skills.

**2. what are the tough challenges you faced? means how u prioritized things.**

Ans. I faced lot of challenges simple to tough, but when I breakdown the problems and prioritize them from the complexity and importance then it becomes much more easiar to handle it, Either it is technical or non technical.

For Example- the challenges could be like

The **techinical challenges** could be like- handling dynamic web elements, dynamic web tables, handling frames ets. But always found the solution.

And for the **non-technical challenges**- I am a very open and friendly person, I can get along with almost any one. So I don’t feel any challenges with that.

**3. Tell me a time you had to deliver disappointing news?**

Ans. tell bad news then tell how you fixed it.. example: I never had disappointing news! always good news.

**4. tell me a time you had a conflict in a team.**

Ans. I am a very friendly person, I can get along with anyone. every one has a different opinion/view for different thing, but if we discuss about anything I believe any conflict will not be a conflict anymore.

**5. tell me a time you had to explain something complex?**

Ans. I had to train someone about the framework. It was harder for me because he could not understand the logic of the framework but finally, I was able to make him understand.

**6. why do you want this Job?**

Ans. because I love technology and science and here I have a chance to play with software technology every day and especially I love to discover the defects in the software.

**7. why do you want to change?**

**: I want to challenge myself and work on a new interesting project and interested in exploring new products.**

: because I have no more growth here.

: my contract is going to be end very soon. (when? next month).

: next month my contract is going to end that’s why I am back in the market.

: for a better Salary. (say a good amount of difference).

: I want a job close to my home.

**8. do you have references?**

Ans. I can give you some references who used to work with me.

**9. do you have any questions?**

Ans.

Questions:

: Please tell me about the team, are there any other QAs? \*\*\*

: Can you please share the tools and technologies that the team is using?

: Is the team working in Agile environment?

: Are there any test automation frameworks set up already?

: What are the expectations for an ideal candidate to achieve in 2-3 months? \*\*\*

: what is the process to be followed in your company/project from a QA perspective ?

: what are the exciting things for you while working in this company ?

: what will be the next step ? \*\*\*

: No thank you. For now, No thank you.

: I think I am good for now, thanks.

: when do you think the interview gonna be set up?

: what tools you are using for your testing team?

: how big is your team?

: in your company are there different testers for manual and automation testing or same tester do manual and automation?

: can I have the Job?

: when can I expect to hear back from you?

: if in case I don’t hear from you next week or so! would you mind if I give you a call to follow up? because I am interested in this position.

: Can I have your contact information?

: has a salary range been determined for this position?

: what kind of growth do you guys provide in your company?

: what kind of training does your company provide?

: what are the next steps?

: alright, thank you so much. I do appreciate your kindness!

**What is the cycle time of software release?**

In software development, cycle time is the time from first commit to production release.

**What are the phases of release cycle?**

Pre-Alpha Version. The first stage in the Software Release Life Cycle is Pre-Alpha. ...

Alpha Version. ...

Beta Version. ...

Release Candidate. ...

General Availability. ...

Production Release. ...

**How do you manage your documentation and tasks ?**

: manage and sharing documentation using MS SharePoint.

: task management using JIRA.

**What is your contribute to the project/framework ?**

My contribution was like.. first thing I do work with dedication for my project and I always try to improve the QA process to ensure the best quality and save time & costs. like I come with suggestions to improve our QA process Like what tests should we focus more like more data-driven test or database test or API test !, when should we start QA process.. as soon as project begins, early start and more review the documents can reduce the defects. Proper training also helps to save time and costs.

I also contribute to enhance framework like I modified some old fashion code like reading data from Excel, handling dynamic webElements, handling calendar-- the code was lengthy and complex, I made shorter, easy to maintain and easier to understand for anyone or juniors. I also add more utility methods/helper methods that makes the framework more flexible and effective.

**What are the different types and levels of testing..**

**Test Types:**

: API Testing

: Usability Testing

: Functional Testing.

: Automation Testing.

: Smoke Testing.

: Regression Testing

: Performance Testing

: Security Testing

: User Acceptance Testing (UAT)

: Black Box Testing

: White Box Testing

**Test Levels:**

: Unit Testing- Test individual units of code to ensure they function correctly on their own

: Integration Testing- Test how the integrated modules are working togther and sharing information with each other and find the defects.

: System Testing- Test the entire application as a whole.

: Acceptance Testing- The end user tests the application.

**What is the typical release cycle in agile?**

Agile release cycles certainly be shorter than a year, and are often as short as six months or three months.

**What is release cycle in agile?**

The agile development team usually introduce agile release planning. The release planning covers the release cycle which is comprising 3-5 sprints.

**10. how did you start the Job in the IT industry?**

Ans. I used to do some official Jobs back home using MS Word, and Excel and when I migrated to the USA then I build a resume and then my uncle who used to work in the IT industry helped me to find a Job.

**12. 5 magical words to get a job on the spot.**

Ans. at the end of the interview ask with a smile – **can I have the Job?**

**13. How are you working remotely?**

Ans: thru VPN.

**14. How did you switch from manual to Automation?**

Ans: when I used to work at Hyland Software company there was an automation engineer who helped me to learn selenium and then when the company needed people for automation than they also trained me.

**15. when you can Join?**

Ans: I can Join immediately but I prefer 2 weeks' notice to my Employer.

**16. How many test cases do you have in your current project and was the last project? 2/3 yrs project.**

Ans: **1600 Hundred** (total would be 500-3000) and a few hundred for regression(350 TC), smoke( 43 TC), and sanity (38 TC )testing. **Last project 1100 TC**

**: suppose you have hundreds of test cases, which are you will automate first ?**

Ans.

first data driven test cases,

2nd regression test cases.

3rd what ever test cases rest you have to automate.

**What is the mechanism do you use to run only selected tests in your framework ?**

By using testng groups attribute in @Test annotation. For like smoke, regression tests..

**How are you sending global properties to your test ? what are the variables ?**

I send the global variables by using Properties class. Variables are like browsers(Chrome, Firefox, Edge), enviroment(UAT, Production), urls(if I have multiple urls).

**: how many test cases do you automate per day?**

Ans – **automate**: average 2-5 test cases per day. (if it complex scenario then maybe 1).

**Manually**: around 20-50 simple(not complex) test cases.

**Per sprint**: 20/30 user stories per sprint.

**Per sprint**: 200/300 Test Cases per sprint.

**: Is regression testing automated or manual ?**

Ans: Regression Testing **can be manual or automated**. If the number of test cases is small, it can be manually managed in less time. However, if the number of regression test cases is significant, automated regression testing is the ideal solution.

**: Can we perform regression testing manually ?**

Ans: **Regression testing can be manual or automated**. It is a perfect candidate for test automation, since the regression testing suite is repetitive, and test scripts would be reusable.

**: How do you run a regression test case ?**

Ans: Let's start from the top. Regression is test the unchanged parts of the application after any changes happen.

1. Select the test cases for regression. Build a regresson suite.
2. Select the regression test cases that should be automted,
3. then Build an automation regression suite....
4. Decide the frequency of your test runs…

**: Is smoke testing manual or automated?**

Smoke testing is performed everyday morning to see the application is operational and also 1 time before regression testing. **Smoke testing can be performed both manually and through the use of an automation tool**\_ 1 time in a new build, before and after deployment.

**: Sanity Testing is done to check the functionality after minor changes/bugs have been fixed. It is a sub set of regression testing. It is undocumented.**

**Sanity testing is also performed 1 time before production. Can be 40/45 TC.**

**: Can database testing be automated?**

**These tests can either be fully automated, fully manual, or a hybrid approach using a mix of both manual and automated processes**. For example, in a fully manual test, you could go into the database management system and run queries to validate assumptions.

**: how much UI / API test you do ?**

Ans: 50 / 50

or some time they ask me to do API testing

or about 25% of my time I do API testing its actually depends on the requirements,

and I do API test using rest assured.

**What is UAT?**

User Acceptance Testing (UAT) is a type of test that is performed by the end user or the client to verify and accept the software system before the application moving to the production environment. UAT is done at the final phase of testing after functional, integration and system testing is done.

**What is Integration Testing?**

Integration Testing is a type of testing where the different software modules of the application coded by different programmers are integrated logically and tested as a group. The purpose of this testing is to discover the defects in the interaction between those modules.

**What is System Testing?**

System Testing is a type of testing that validates the fully integrated software product, end-to-end system, the entire hardware and software systems.

**What is Unit Testing?**

Unit Testing is a type of testing where every individual units of a software is tested. The purpose is to validate each unit of the code works as expected.

**What is a test summary report ?**

A test summary report is a Test Document that summarizes the results of all testing (prepared by test lead/test manager).

it includes objective of the test, test approach, what are the features been tested/not tested, and how many test cases were written, how many been executed, how many passed, how many failed, and how many defects were found, how many fixed and how many released and the platforms used for testing etc.

**17. how frequently you do smoke testing ?**

Ans: everyday morning I do smoke testing , and also before every regression to see the application is operational. And one time in new build.

I have set up in Jenkins in the morning for smoke testing. 43 TC takes 15/16 mins.

**18. what kind of tools you are using for manual testing ?**

Ans: I am using ALM version 12 for manual testing and Excel for writing test cases.

**19. what tool do you use for reporting defect or bug ?**

Ans: Jira , ALM.

**20. how frequently you do regression testing ?**

Regression means retesting the unchanged parts of the application after any change or bug fix.

Ans: when ever the application has any changes or modification I run the regression test to make sure the new changes/modification did not impact old functionalities. Normally we do once in every 2 weeks because we have 2 weeks sprint. So definitly there is some new changes in every sprint release. 356 TC takes around 2-2.5 hours. It’s not regular thing.

**21. do you have any failures in regression test ?**

Ans: yeah there may be some time like 5%/10/15% of TC failures in regression. Like some Exceptions and Assertion failures.

**22. How much regression testing is enough?**

Ans: like 70/80%  but never 100% of functional test cases.

**23. What are the 3 techniques of regression testing ?**

Ans: Re-test All regression, Regression test Selection, Prioritization of test cases.

**24. what are the reasons of regression test failure ?**

Ans: it’s may be script issue , maybe locator issue, maybe something got changed from the developer side, could be slow internet issue as well. maybe xpath got changed and then we had to change it or maybe some functionality got deleted or added or some features they have added or maybe it could be a sync issue so we will look into it. You can tell some real-time examples- like in the previous i mean most of the time it happens, the scripts are getting failed because of the application bugs so it means my automation is actually finding the Bugs.

**25. what is singletone design pattern ?**

Ans: In Java, Singletone is a design pattern that ensures that a class can only have one instance and one object that provides a global access point which will be used by all other classes.

**26. where do you write your assertions in POM frame work ?**

Ans: I write the assertions in different testNG classes not inside the page classes.

**28. how many week’s sprint in your project ?**

Ans: the sprint basically depends on the structure of the project right ! in that sprint certain functionalities or certain section of the application is deployed, not the whole application being developed. It is usually 2 to 3 weeks. And nothing to

**How long does it take to write a test cases?**

Creating one test case usually takes about 10/20 minutes.

**what test cases do you automate**

Data-driven Tests.

Regression Tests.

Smoke Tests.

//(Sanity tests are more often scripted and automated because they are derived from existing Regression tests.)

Sanity Tests.

Performance Tests.

**how long does it take to automate a test case**

As per my experience, it takes 1 hour to manually write one test case with 8 to 10 steps and 1 day ( 8 hours) to develop the automation code for the same.

**29. What is a user story in agile ?**

A user story is **the smallest unit of work in an agile framework**. A user story is an informal, general explanation of a software feature written from the user’s point of view.

**how many user stories per sprint ?**

Ans: it depends… it can be like \_ **5 to 15 user stories per sprint is about right**. (7)

**how many test case can be in one user story ?**

Ans: Each user story will often have **at least four or five** test cases. It can be more.

**Can a user story have multiple use cases ?**

Ans: One user story can generate multiple use cases.

**What is use case ?**

A use case is **a written description of how users will perform the actions on the application/website**. It outlines, from a user's actions and the system's response as it. (pre-conditon, post-condition)

**: What is a Story point ?**

it’s a measure unit for a estimated amount of task/work to be completed within estimated amount of time.

**: Can you give me an example of 1 story point and 5 story point ?**

Ans:

1 story point = reset my password if I forget.

3 story point = sign up and login using my email and password.

5 story point = search for a specific content using filter & check out.

**30. How many story points in a sprint ?**

Ans: one member can achieve 3 story points per sprint,

**15/30 story points per sprint** for the entire team.

**20 - 30 story points across a two-week sprint for the entire team.**

**2/3 story points per day for entire team.**

**: how many story points per user story ? 8 -12 story points**

Ans:  your team could assign a story point value of **8 to one user story**, and another team can make a point estimate of 13 points to a similar story. The value of your story points is totally dependent on your team and your task.

For example, let’s say that your team finishes 50 story points in 2 sprints.

Then, their sprint velocity will be (50/2) = 25 points per sprint.

1 Story Point could represent a range of 4–12 hours, 2 Story Points **10–20 hours**, and so on.

**How many story points should be in a sprint per person?**

Ans: one member can achieve 3 story points per sprint.

**34. where are you working now ? onsite or remote ?**

Ans: I am working in a Healthcare company located in Maryland. Remotely.

**35. what are you doing now ?**

Ans: I am working as a Software Tester in a HealthCare company. I am performing testing Manually as well as using Automation Tool.

**: Manual Interview Questions/Pavan (Real Time).**

**1) what is the difference between SDLC and STLC ?**

Ans: SDLC means Software Development Life Cycle. complete Development process.

and STLC means Software Testing Life Cycle. complete Testing process.

**2) what is the difference between QA and QC ?**

Ans: QA means Quality assurance. a complete process to ensure Quality of the product/project. Prevent defect (whole team is responsible).

and QC means Quality Control. only testing part to detect the defect/bug. (testers).

**3) what is the difference between project and product ?**

Ans: project is developed based on specific customer demand.

and product is developed based on market demand.

**4) what is V-Model ?**

Ans: V-Model is a development methodology where development and testing go parallaly.

**How will you test a telecom project ?**

**What are the test Scenarios for a Telecom domain project ?**

Ans: I will follow all the test procedures and will verify the Scenarios like …..

i) Verify Add Customer Module

ii) Verify Add Tariff Plan Module

iii) Verify Add Tariff Plan to Customer Module

iv) Verify Bill Payment Module.

**If you have 200 test cases to run within 15 minutes, how will u run it ?**

**Ans:** for example\_ if a test takes 30 seconds then it will take 100 minutes, so to run in 15 minutes I can execute tests in parallel mode in pom.xml file level as well as Jenkins level.

: testNG level

<suite name = "Parallel Testing Suite" parallel = "methods">

<test name = "Parallel Tests1" >

<classes>

<class name = "packageName.TestParallel1" />

<class name = " packageName.TestParallel2" />

</classes>

</test>

<test name = "Parallel Tests2" parallel = "methods">

<classes>

<class name = "TestParallel1" />

<class name = "TestParallel2" />

</classes>

</test>

</suite>

: POM.xml level

<plugin>

<groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>

<artifactId>maven-surefire-plugin</artifactId>

<version>2.7.1</version>

<configuration>

<parallel>classes</parallel>

<threadCount>5</threadCount>

</configuration>

</plugin>

**What is the order of test execution ?**

Smoke > re-test > sanity > regression testing.

**How do you report in your project ?**

Ans: in my project, I use Extent report for reporting purpose and I have set up in Jenkins to send the reports to the team members after execution.

**How to share Extent/testNG reports with team with E-mail through jenkins ?**

A. in jenkin install HTML report plugins > provide source code path(Git repo)

> Post-build Actions > Publish HTML Reports/TestNG Results > provide the extent report path+file name > apply/save. > manage jenkins > configure system

> SystemAdmin e-mail(your name) > Extended E-mail Notification > smtp, your email, password, ssl, port.> email message > set E-mail notification > test configuration if good > apply.

**What is test case tracking ?**

Ans: It helps to keep track of test cases and group them into categories like resolved, deferred, ongoing, etc. It helps manage automated and manual testing more efficiently. It helps manage a range of test executions for various test cases.

**How do you keep track of test cases?**

Ans: I use Excel sheet to write my test cases and I have a field called status like pass, fail, not run etc. so when I execute my test then status will be changed, that’s how I keep tracking my test cases. I can organize test cases in folders and sections, and customize test cases with templates, status, and fields.

**what test cases are only manual you do? give me some example…**

**(1)** **test cases which we run only one time. (setup & installation test)**

**(2)** **Usability test cases** - is a type of test to see how easy to use the application, how user-friendly the application is. It is done by a small set of end-user.

**(3)** **exploratory test cases** - Exploratory testing allows you to think outside the box and come up with new test idea that might not be covered in a test case. For example, you might perform one test and then ask yourself, “What if I tried this? What if I didn't do that?”

**(4) new functionalities test cases.**

**(5) Captcha, bar code.**

(6) I’d give there some example for a new feature test cases that I have to check. Before the feature is signed off, you need to cover all functional and non-functional tests manually.

Or some functionality that is very hard to automate. Not sure how accurate this answer will be though.

**What is the difference between functional & non-functional testing?**

**Functional testing** ensures that the functions and features of the application work properly.

Functional testing comprises test cases that validate the application's core features. Smoke Testing, Unit Testing, and Database Testing are all types of functional testing.

**Non functional testing** is a type of software testing that verifies non functional aspects of the product, such as . . .

**Performance testing:** Evaluating how fast the application responds under different user loads.

**Load testing:** Simulating a large number of concurrent users to see how the system handles high traffic.

**Scalability testing:** Checking if the application can handle increasing data scal/volume or user numbers without performance degradation.

**Security testing:** Identifying potential vulnerabilities in the application to protect user data.

**Usability testing:** Observing how users interact with the application to identify areas for improvement in the user interface.

**Compatibility testing:** Testing the software on different operating systems, browsers, and devices to ensure it functions properly across various environments.

**Do you work on preparing weekly list ?**

Ans: yes I do (individually). It includes \_ what are the Modules are tested in this week, Module Name, status, which tests are done and how many defects were found for a particular Module.

**What is a defect?**

Ans: when Developers test (unit test) the application and find the difference between the expected result and the actual result is called Defect. also can be a mismatch to requirements done by the developer in development.

**What is Bug?**

Ans: when Testers test the application and find the difference between the expected result and the actual result is called Bug. (also the informal name Defect).

**What is Error?**

Ans: Mistakes made by the developer and because of which the programmer can not run/compile the code is called Error.

**What is a failure?**

Ans: when the software already is tested by our testers and then if the end-user face any issue is called failure.

**What kind of Bugs you found in your last project ?**  
Ans: I found lots of bugs Minor to Critical like…..

1) I was testing a **password creation** function. It was supposed to accept 8-15 Characters combination of numbers & Upper case & lower case letters. But it was also accepting numbers & only Upper case OR numbers & only lower case letters. //seviarity = low.

2) I was testing a **forgot password** link. When I clicked on that link it displayed a text box “enter user name”, I entered user name and clicked **NEXT** then another text box is “enter your email”. Then I entered a **random email** which was not in the account. Then it sent a **reset password** link and I was able to reset the password. But it was not supposed to allow a **random email** to reset a password. Then I did report it as a critical defect.

3) I was tesing a **link** called **more information** and when I clicked on that “More Information” link then the application displayed an error message (“Page was not found”). I logged this defect as a critical defect.

4) I was testing a **Customer review function,** so when I wrote a review and clicked on **submit** **button** then the system displayed a message “submitted successfully”. but the **submit** **button** was still active then I clicked the button again then it displayed an error message “ something went wrong, please contact customer support”. And I report it as a critical defect And then when the bug is fixed, I did test the new build and it was fixed, the submit button was inactive after clicking submit.

5) I was testing a **Signup function**, I entered fn, ln, dob, address etc. then submit. But after signup it was displaying fn in ln and ln in fn.

**Tell me a time you missed a bug ? customer profile function.**

I was testing **add phone number to account function** then when I enter the phone number into text box then it is supposed to send a verification code to the phone as a text message for verification. But it just added the phone number to the account without verification.

then I was thinking to report it, but at that moment I had to switch to another task then I totally forgot about it, then it was caught in production. Then I check the defect again and report it as a critical bug, since phone number is important for account verification. and I also promised myself that I will not repeat it again.

**How many members in your team ?**

Ans: We have 4 QA and 6 developers.

**Test Artifacts:**

What are the different documents involved in testing?

Documents

• CRS

• SRS

• FS

• Testing Methodology

• Test Strategy

• Test Plan

• Testing Checklist

• Requirements Traceability Matrix

• Test Cases

• Test Scripts

• Testing Progress Report

• Defect Log

CRS (Customer requirement specification) The documents collected by Business analysts during requirement collection stage is known as CRS (Customer Requirement Specification) or BRS (Business Requirement Specification) or BS (Business Specification). In this document, the client explains how their business works or the requirement of the s/w he needs.

SRS (Software requirement specification) The BA gathers CRS from the client and translates it into SRS (Software Requirement Specification). The SRS contains how the software should be developed and is given by the BA to developers.

FS (Functional Specification) For more detailed explaination of how to go about developing the s/w, the BA/developer builds another document - FS (Functional Specification). FS explains how each and every component should work.

Testing Methodologies. . . .

1.Waterfall model

2. Spiral model

3.V and V model

4. Prototype Model

5. Derived Model

6. Hybrid Model

7. Agile Methodology

Requirements Traceability Matrix (RTM) is a document that maps the requirements to the test cases.

Types of Traceability Matrix

• Forward traceability: It maps the requirements to the test cases.

• Backward traceability: It maps the test cases to the requirements.

• Bi-directional traceability (Forward + Backward): This traceability metrics ensures that all requirements are covered by test cases. It analyzes the impact of a change in requirements affected by the defect in a work product and vice versa.

**Test Cases**: how do you write the test cases ?

First Testers analyze/understand/learn the requirement/system/application then list the high level scenarios. High level scenarios are identified to validate the positive and negative business scenarios as per the requirements.

Once the high-level scenarios are identified, testers will start writing the test cases for these identified scenarios.

Once the Test cases are written as per the standard template, then it is sent for Review. In the review process either lead or other test engineers will review the test cases and provide their comments. Then tester will look into the comments and make the necessary modifications to the test cases as per review comments.

Once the review comments are fixed, it is again sent to Reviewer for Approve. Once the test case is approved, it is stored in repository, then start the execution.

NB. Manual test cases are typically stored in a "test repository" within a dedicated test management tool, like Jira, TestRail, Zephyr, or similar platforms,

these test cases can be written in plain text files and stored within a version control system like GitHub, but would usually be managed through a specialized test management tool for better organization and tracking.

**Test Script:** A Test Script is a set of instructions (written using a scripting/programming language) that is performed on a system under test to verify that the system performs as expected. Test scripts are used in automated testing.

**Testing Progress Report**

You can use this report to check the following

- How much testing has the team completed?

- Is the team likely to finish the testing on time?

- How many tests are left to be run?

- How many tests are passing?

- How many tests are failing?

- How many tests are blocked?

**Defect Log**

Defect logging, a process of finding defects in the application under test or product by testing or recording feedback from customers and making new versions of the product that fix the defects or the clients feedback.

interview questions.

**: What will be your approach ?**

Ans: I am gonna learn the application, I am gonna go thru the logic, I am gonna see what kind of documents are avaiable for the project, I am gonna see if any test cases are available, I am gonna see what are the design templates available, I am gonna connect developer to prepare for future regression staff, I am gonna have meetings with every single person from the QA team so that I can learn the product from the QA perspective, what was the built lately\_ what is the built right now and how do they do the process, and then I will list the scenarios and also I will create a check list for what I need to test, then later on list the test cases that have to be automated and design the framework and enhance the framework thru the release process, after that discuss with the team for the improvement because every one hase a different view, so by discussing we can come to a decision what’s need to be improved. And if you have any follow up questions I will love to answer that.

**QA Interview questions and answers to recruiters:**

1. Why are you leaving your current company?

Ans: I can say full time role or multiple contract (if more than 1.5 years). I am looking for better Growth.

2. Why did you choose our company?

Ans: I like this company because it has an amazing working culture/environment and I am very interested to Grow with it.

3. Describe your next perfect role/position. it means what will be your approach ?

Ans: next perfect role/position would be as the same automation engineer, where I will have more things to learn, more challenges to face, where I can put myself as a competitor to solve the new problems.

4. Who did you report to in your previous companies?

Ans: I usually report the defects to the developers, if developer doesn’t accept the bug then I involve the lead and busyness analyst or product owner who wrote the user stories.

5. Your personal responsibilities in each company you've worked for.

Ans: explain your responsibilities according to your resume.

6. What are your salary expectations?

Ans: always over estimate your self.

7. Do you have any current offers?

Ans:

**\*\* what is the test management and why?**

Test management is a process of planning, organizing, controlling the testing activity.

Ans: Test management is a method of planning, organizing, controlling, and ensure the traceability for the software testing process to deliver high-quality software/applications.

**What is a Flaky Test ?**

A flaky test is a software test that fails to produce the same outcome with each individual test run despite zero changes.

**Best Practices for Identifying and Reducing Flaky Tests**

check the Configuration of the test retries.

Adjusting wait times.

check each test individually.

\*\* what is pipeline / Jenkins pipeline ?

**: what is the product owner in agile?**

**Product Owner**- is a special designation/role in IT industry.

: he is responsible to communicate with customer/end-users, stake-holders, clients.

: he will get input/collect data, user requirements, and write the features / user stories.

: he will prioritize the list of features, user stories and adjust them as needed.

: he can accept or reject a worked product if not satisfied.

**To Pass the interview: ability to explain the skills what, why and how and the procedures?**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

Interview questions I faced for Test Automation role earlier, 2 rounds all questions shared below.

Round 1 - Technical (mainly focused on all Java basic concepts)  
  
1) One Basic Java Program (will share later as detailed post)  
  
2) WebTable code to get the row and count of a given value  
  
3) Multiple tags are present with href values. Get the count href which has empty values.   
Answer: using getAttribute.  
  
4) How to write select sql query the Name of the Employee who get the Salary. Image is given which has Employee table (ID, Name, Salary and some other details). Few Salary is NULL (means no salary)  
Answer: Select Name from Employee where Salary <> NULL;  
  
5) Which keyword we use to write Joins in SQL Query  
  
6) What are the access modifiers in Java  
  
7) What is the scope of protected  
  
8) Differences between abstract class and concrete class

An abstract class is a class declared with an abstract keyword which is a collection of abstract and non-abstract methods, An abstract class cannot be instantiated directly. You must create a concrete subclass that extends it

while a concrete class is a class that allows creating an instance or an object using the new keyword.

Thus, this is the main difference between abstract class and concrete class.

*// Define an abstract class*  
abstract class Animal {  
 public abstract void makeSound();  
 public void eat() {  
 System.out.println("Animal is eating");  
 } }  
*// Extend the abstract class*  
class Dog extends Animal {  
 @Override  
 public void makeSound() {  
 System.out.println("Woof!");  
 } }  
public class Main {  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 Dog myDog = new Dog();  
 myDog.makeSound(); *// Output: Woof!*  
 myDog.eat(); *// Output: Animal is eating*  
 } }  
  
9) What is polymorphism  
  
10) Is it possible to achieve Method Overloading by changing return types of the methods with same name  
Answer: In Java, Method Overloading is not possible by changing the return type of the method only.  
  
11) What is the default package which will be imported in Java, without we add it.  
Answer: Java compiler imports java.lang package internally by default.  
  
12) Execution order of TestNG annotations, we have two @Test annotations  
  
13) Which of the following is not a parameter of Test annotation  
alwaysRun, dependsOnMethods, dependsOnClasses, dependsOnGroups  
Answer: dependsOnClasses  
  
14) What is the parent class of all the Exceptions in Java  
Answer: **Throwable class**. It has two main subclasses : Error and Exception.

**Error** Represents serious problems that a program cannot recover from, like OutOfMemoryError.

**Exception** Represents exceptional conditions that a program might want to handle, like IOException or NullPointerException.  
  
15) Difference between findElement and findElements  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
  
Round 2 - Managerial round (project experience)  
  
1) What are the various frameworks you are worked on  
  
2) Explain your current automation framework  
  
3) What is your experience on Rest API Automation  
  
4) Have you worked on Jenkins pipeline  
  
5) Did you worked on cloud instances like AWS.  
  
6) Have you worked on Test strategy and Test plan in your experience

Yes, using test strategy and test plan I have performed all of my test activities.

Yes, in my experience as a quality assurance professional, I have extensively worked on developing and executing both Test Strategies and Test Plans, defining the overall approach to testing for a project while also outlining detailed steps for test execution, including identifying test cases, assigning responsibilities, and setting timelines.  
  
7) What are the exit criteria you consider for the Testing signoff

I will consider sign-off if all the test cases are have been executed and passed and all the critical & major defects were fixed and closed.

# What is a QA Sign Off? (Sign off means testing is complete.)

: The formal way of declaring the completion of testing by a QA is Sign Off. Once the application is tested thoroughly, QA prepares the Sign Off ...  
  
8) What kind of role are you looking…  
  
9) Are you fine to work on any technology and tool, or specific to set of tools

: I can work with the tools what ever I know ! but I love to learn and work with new tools as well.

**Re-Testing & Regression Testing**

**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.

**Key Difference Between Test Plan and Test Strategy**

Test Plan is a document that describes the objective of the test, scope, features to be tested, features not to be tested, Assumption, risks, test entry criteria, test exit criteria, test environment, resources(testers), and test deliverable(test documents).

Whereas Test Strategy is a outline that describes the testing portion of the SDLC, it describes how we are going test the application. It includes- testing technics, Scope, test environment, tools, risk analysis, review and approval.

Test Plan is used at the project level whereas Test Strategy is used at the organization level.

Test Plan is carried out by the test manager whereas the Test Strategy is carried out by the project manager.

Test Plan can be changed any time whereas Test Strategy can’t change.

Test Plan has the primary goal of how to test, when to test and who will do the test whereas Test Strategy has the primary goal of what techniques to follow and which module to test.

**How to write a Test Plan**

**Test Plan** is the most important task of Test Management Process. Follow the seven steps below to create a test plan as per

: Scope means the areas to be tested.

: Assumption(অনুমান) means Not everything is clear at the start of the project. Some assumptions for unclear requirements are specified in this section.

: Risks means identifying risks related to the functionality that might face the issues such as Performance Issues, Security Issues, Crash Scenarios, etc.

: Environment- A testing environment is a software, hardware and network configuration that allows the testers to run the test cases.

1. Analyze the product
2. Design the Test Strategy
3. Define the Test Objectives
4. Define Test Criteria
5. Resource Planning
6. Plan Test Environment
7. Schedule & Estimation
8. Determine Test Deliverables

**What is a Test Strategy?**

Test strategy means “How you are going to test the application?” it describes the exact process/strategy that you are going to follow when you get the application for testing.

I see many companies that follow the Test Strategy template very strictly. Even without a standard template, you can keep this Test Strategy document simple but still effective.

**It includes- Scope, approach, test environment, tools, risk analysis, review and approval etc.**

Step #1) Scope

It defines parameters like

• Who will review the document?

• Who will approve this document?

• Software Testing activities carried out with timelines

Step #2) Test Approach

It defines

• Process of testing

• Testing levels- There are 4 levels of testing - unit testing, integration testing, system testing and acceptance testing.

• Roles and responsibilities of each team member

• Types of Testing ( Load testing, Security testing, Performance testing etc.)

• Testing approach & automation tool if applicable

• Adding new defects, re-testing, Defect triage, Regression Testing and test sign off

Step #3) Test Environment

• Define the number of requirement and setup required for each environment

• Define backup of test data and restore strategy

Step #4) Testing Tools

• Automation and Test management tools needed for test execution

• Figure out a number of open-source as well as commercial tools required, and determine how many users are supported on it and plan accordingly

Step #5) Release Control

Release management plan with appropriate version history that will make sure test execution for all modification in that release

Step #6) Risk Analysis

List all risks that you can estimate

Give a clear plan to mitigate the risks also a contingency plan

Step #7) Review and Approvals

All these activities are reviewed and signed off by the business team, project management, development team, etc.

Summary of review changes should be traced at the beginning of the document along with an approved date, name, and comment

**: What is Entry and Exit Criteria in STLC ?**

**Entry Criteria:** Entry Criteria is the prerequisite items that must be completed before begin the test. Like…

* All the Requirements are defined and approved. And covered by the test cases.
* All the Test cases are developed and reviewed.
* Sufficient test datas are ready.
* Test environment has been set-up and all other resources such as tools and devices are available.

**Exit Criteria:** Exit Criteria defines the items that must be completed before testing can be concluded. In an Ideal world, you will not enter the next stage until the exit criteria for the previous stage is met. But practically this is not always possible

* All the test requirements and functionalities been covered.
* all test cases been executed and passed.
* All the Bugs are fixed and closed.
* No high priority critical or major bugs are left out.
* Meet the Deadlines or budget is done.

**What is acceptance criteria ?**

Acceptance Criteria are the software must meet some conditions to be accepted by the client. These are written prior to the development stage.

Acceptance Testing determines whether the software meets the acceptance criteria.

**1. As a Customer**

I want to Login to my account using card and PIN code

So that I can perform the transactions.

**Acceptance Criteria –**

• System must validate the card and pin code

• In case Customer enters wrong Pin code three times then the system locks the card.

**What is UAT?**

User Acceptance Testing (UAT) is a type of test that is performed by the end-user or the client to verify and accept the the application before moving to the production environment. UAT is done in the final phase of testing after functional, integration, and system testing is done.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* SDLC | STLC \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

: Software Development Life Cycle is the entire process to design, develop and test a software.

1. Analysis (review and understand the requirement).

2. Design (is a technical blue print of how a software will be developed)

3. Development/coding

4. Testing (developers also do unit and integration test).

5. Deplpoyment- make the software available to the users and other programs.

6. Maintenance- maintenance is changing, modifying, and updating the software to keep up with the client’s needs.

: Software Testing Life Cycle is the entire process of testing a Software.

1. Analysis

2. Test plan

3. Test Case Development

4. Environment Setup

5. Test Execution

6. Test Closure- summarize the entire testing process and results and qa sign off.

7. Software maintenance- is the process of changing, modifying, and updating test resources to keep up with client’s needs.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Defect category \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

: tester will assign the severity. And no one will change it.

**: Priority** - How imortant and How soon the bug should be fixed. I have to give some priority then it can be changed by QA lead/manager, product manager.

P0 (high) - the defects must be resolved immediately because it effects the system severly and can not be used until it is fixed.

P1 (medium) - it can wait until a new version/build is created. (multiple version will be in one release)

P2 (low) - developer can fix it in the next release.

**: Severity** - How badly the bug is impacting the application. I have to give severity and will not be changed by anyone.

Blocker(show stopper)- can not proceed further, application crashed, function not working.

Critical- function not working, bussiness workflow broken.

Major- feature is working but performance is not as expected.

Minor- it won't cause any break down, just look and feel issues, miss-spelling, alignments.

Example:-

1. High severity + High Priority: Login is taking to the blank page.

2. High Severity + Low Priority: about us page going to a blank page.

3. Low Severity + High Priority: after login to the application, spelling mistake in the home page, wrong in logo.

4. Low Severity + Low Priority: on the contact page spelling mistake in the email id.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Defect Resolution \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

after receiving the Defect Report from the QA team, DEV team conduct a review meeting to fix the defect. then they send a resolution type to QA team for further communication.

Resolution type:

- accept

- reject

- enhancement(dev says- its not a bug, its an enhancement)

- need more information

- not re-producible

- fixed

- as designed(dev says- its not a bug, it is designed like that)

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Defect report content \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

1. Defect Id:

2. Description:

3. version: version no of application build.

4. Re-producible Steps:

5. Date raised:

6. reference: requirement reference

7. Detected by:

8. Status: new, open and so on...

9. Fixed by: name/id of developer who fixed it.

10. Severity:

11. Priority:

12. Date closed:

**Q. what is your daily activities as an automation engineer?**

Senior level:

First I check the email if there is anything to do prior to my daily activities. I participate the stand-up meeting where we discuss what we have done yesterday and what is our plan for today and then I work on manual and automation test activities like.. analyzing the requirement, list the scenarios, I ceate a checklist for what I need to test, I write the test cases and review with the test lead/peers, I execute the test cases, when I find any defect I report it to the developer and follow up with that... and this is what my daily activities as a tester.

**Q. how will you make sure your Junior team members doing smoke test correctly ?**

I will create a check list in Excel for all smoke test scenarios including test owner name, scenarios, pass/fail, data/time for the Juniors. So by watching this check list I can make sure….

**Q. how will you test file uploading scenarios ?**

I will check the functionalilty with different file format like PDF, JPEG, PNG, XLS, WORD etc. then single file and multiple files with single and multiple folders…

**Q. how will you test flight reservation API ?**

URI will be given from the developers then copy/paste it to the postman tool then do basic operations like GET, PUT, POST, DELETE request. For GET request I will select headers, content type, set authentication, verify the status code, response time, response body data etc.

For POST request I need to send the payload/request body.

**Q. how bearer token works ?**

I run a POST request method to generate the bearer token, I enter the URI, pass the user name and password in the request body then it will generate a bearer token. It’s a unique and random token, I can not re-call the token.

**Q. how will you identify the smoke test cases ?**

I will classify the test cases from importance and complexity then I will prioritize them as high, medium, low for smoke test.

**Q. you have two member in your QA team, you have to finish your test in one day, but other member is on leave, what will you do ?**

First I need to contact him to know about the scenarios what is he working on. Then I will prioritize the scenarios to test as per the requirement. That’s how I will try to handle the situation.

**\* how to report the defect ?**

: We can ask the Test Lead... what is our bug tracking tool, URL, Credentials(username, password). if everyone join together then client/company will provide these.

: when I execute test cases from excel and find any failure then first mark it as failed in excel.

then write/log the defect in Jira or any other tool assign to developer name, then developer will see and fix the defect. then tester execute the test case from exel and if fixed

then change the status as passed. And for automation I use Extent report.

then we need to perform regression (execute all the existing test cases) for unchanged part of the application.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*QA Process and procedures\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

: project begins

: explore the application

: test plan

: test scenarios

: test cases

: test execution

: at the end of the day we need to send emails about the status what we have done from the morning. like... Hi john we have completed these documents(test plan, test cases, defects etc)

: indepent software testing company- they provide only testing service for the application developed by other company.

: how the project begins- ?

: test manager / PO will collect the (requirements, demo application, flow diagram, mock screen etc) from the client.

: then test manager will provide estimate/proposal like.. type of services, bill, how many resources and type of resources will be assigned, working hours, test approaches etc.

: if client like the proposal then an agreement will be signed.

: then client will give the demo application to testers for Exploring, understanding, (time can be like 7 days).

: then tester will explore the demo application and may find some defects, have some doutbs and note down them, then tester will ask the client for clarification of the doubts.

: exploring the features and functionalities...

**Examples of client and project**

client : facebook

project : whatsApp`

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* QA daily activities By ANA\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

Usually testers daily activities depend on the team work approach. With the Agile approach, there's usually a sprints system.

For example, if the team has 2 weeks sprint, at the beginning of the first week team has a sprint planning meeting, and everyone will be assigned tasks to complete by the end of sprint.

Then during the sprint when some work becomes completed, developers start assigning the tickets to QA for testing. In that case team usually has a ticket in status - Planning - In progress - Resolved or Awaiting QA - In QA - Completed.

After the sprint has ended there's usually another meeting for sprint retrospective, where the team check what has been completed, any blockers, etc.

Besides tickets verification testers usually do a release regression tasks to complete, and there could be also a sanity check. Once it's done testers do a release sign off to confirm it's ready for release.

Similarly, if there's a new feature, testers get the tasks to complete the feature test and then do another round of regression test to make sure nothing is broken with the new feature.

Usually, closing the ticket by tester means the task is completed, so that lead or team management can see that when checking the sprint tasks during the retrospective meeting.

Sometimes, for the release regression result or for the feature sign off testers should send an email to the team and other stakeholders that testing is completed, and mention any P1, P2 bugs in that release if any.

**Why I want to change? By ANA**

**I want to challenge myself and work on a new interesting project and explore new products.**

Also you can mention that you want to bring all your working knowledge and experience to make a difference for the product quality.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* test lead interview questions \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**: Have you ever disagreed with a team member? How did you resolve the disagreement?**

"When I first started at my last company, I had a coworker who routinely approved defective work, then blamed me for the errors if the client noticed. then I presented a new testing strategy to my manager, so both of our work would undergo one more approval step before we delivered it to the client. By implementing the final QA step, we could catch the errors and document their source. This helped me correct the placement of blame and, as an added benefit, it improved our ability to deliver quality work to our clients."

**: What were your roles and responsibilities and how was your time divided between tasks in a project?**

Normally a test lead works on the project just the way the other team members do. Only 10 %( industry standard, might differ from project to project) of the time is spent on coordination activities.

You can further break this down into saying:

50%- Testing activities- depending on the stage the project is in, this might be test planning, design or execution.

20%- review

10%- coordination (leading)/ upgrade myself (tester)

20%- client communication and delivery management.

**What is the Difference Between Static and Dynamic Testing ?**

Static testing is done without executing the program whereas Dynamic testing is done by executing the program.

Static testing checks the code, requirement documents, and design documents to find errors whereas Dynamic testing checks the performance of the functionality, and overall performance of the system.

Static testing is about the prevention of defects whereas Dynamic testing is about finding and fixing the defects.

Static testing does the verification process while Dynamic testing does the validation process.

Static testing is performed before compilation whereas Dynamic testing is performed after compilation.

Static testing techniques are review, walkthrough, inspection while Dynamic testing techniques are unit testing, integration and system testing, Boundary Value Analysis & Equivalence Partitioning.

**Review, Inspection & Walkthrough**

Review is a process to verify documents such as requirements, system designs, code, test plans and test cases to find the defects/errors in early stage to save time and cost. The main review types that come under the static testing are mentioned below:

1. Walkthrough :

Walkthrough is a informal (group/individual) review. In a walkthrough, author describes and explains work product in a informal meeting to the team members/peers or supervisor to get the feedback.

2. Technical review:

A Technical Review is a formal process to examine the software on the changes made. In a Test Review, a person is made to review whether the changes satisfy the goals to be achieved. Generally, an analysis is conducted among people for better results.

3. Inspection :

An inspection is a formal meeting to find the problems and what is missing.

**: What QA process do you use in your project and why?**

Currently, we follow Agile process. The way we go about this is:

1) SRS Review

2) Test Scenario preparation.

3) Test Plan.

4) Test Case writing and review.

5) Application walkthrough and Test Execution.

6) Defect Reporting.

7) Defect Verification, Regression testing process.

8) QA Sign-off

: Customer has reported severe defects in the Daily balance report. The customer is unhappy that the problem is not fixed even after a week. What action you as a PM will take to restore the confidence of customer and ensure that this will not happen in future?

Answer:

To get the detail info I will ask the questions about the defects and listen carefully.

I will admit the error if it is there and negotiate a satisfactory solution, state the solution and get an agreement, take action and follow up with a customer.

Finally, establish a proper daily problem review process to prevent such problems in the future.

: It’s observed that some testers are performing tests on the deliverable even after significant defects have been found. This has resulted in unnecessary testing of little value because re-testing needs to be done after defects have been rectified.

You are the test manager and going to update the test plan with recommendations on when to stop testing. List the recommendations you are going to make.

Answer:

Following steps need to be taken:

a) Acceptance criteria should tighten.

b) Test cases should be re-evaluated (preferably peer review).

c) If possible more test cases should be added. With boundary value and equivalence class partition test cases.

d) More test cases with the invalid condition should be added.

e) Stop criteria needs to be modified.

**: You are working on a project, where the requirements change dynamically. The data in the project comes from various ends (from various Platforms) and are inter-dependent. You see this as a big risk in the project. How would you plan accordingly?**

Answer:

Identify the Risk Areas where are the changes happening dynamically and those areas should be focused more on Data-driven tests etc.

: What are the ways you ensure that the team members receive proper training?

Ans. Get feedback from all the team members on their strengths and weaknesses then make a note for what type of training is necessary for the team. Also, new team members should be trained on time to be inducted as quickly as possible.

: What will be your criteria for hiring team members?

Ans. The criteria for hiring team members are…

1) his/her technical strength is as per project requirements,

2) his/her attitude towards the profile he will be hiring for, and

3) will he/she be a good fit with the rest of the team members?

: Name the different types of Test Plans.

Ans. There are three types of Test Plans:

1) Master Test Plan,

2) Testing Level Specific Test Plan and

3) Testing Type Specific Test Plan.

: There are 4 levels of testing - unit testing, integration testing, system testing and acceptance testing.

: The different types of tests are - · 3. Functional tests · 4. End-to-end tests · 5. Acceptance testing · 6. Performance testing · 7. Smoke testing . 8. ‎Exploratory Testing

: What are the risks that should be avoided for a testing project?

Ans. One should avoid the following risks during a testing project:

1) human resource risk (resource crunch),

2) project schedule risk (missed deadlines),

3) budget/ strategy risk (exceeding allocated budgets) and

4) project definition risk.

: What are the good practices that you follow as a lead?

Ans. Some of the good practices for a successful project are..

proper documentation process,

high standards of reviewing,

make sure there is a continuous scope of learning.

: What is Configuration Management?

Configuration Management is a processes to manage, and track the test artifacts.

: Explain the Configuration Management Process.

Ans. The Configuration Management Process helps establish a product’s baseline. It also helps manage any changes over time. The process consists of 5 disciplines:

Planning and Management

Identification

Control

Status Accounting

Verification/Audit

: What are the informal reviews? Do you document informal reviews?

Ans. An informal review is a process of checking defects without running the code.

informal reviews do not require any documentation.

: What is a three-point estimation?

Ans. This is one of the important scenario-based interview questions for test lead.

Three different values are calculated based on previous experience in a three-point estimation. These are

1) the best-case estimate,

2) the most case estimate and

3) the worst-case estimate.

: What are the key challenges of software testing?

Ans. This is one of the commonly asked Test Lead interview questions. Some of the key challenges of software testing are:

Testing the entire application: It is difficult to test the entire application as there are many test combinations. If you test all combinations, it will lead to a delay in shipping the product.

Communication with developers: Developers or testers may not always agree with each other on some points.

Regression testing: Managing the changes in current functionality and in previous working functionality checks could be difficult.

Time constraint: sometime I might have multiple quality-related tasks that must be completed within a specified time.

Priority: With time constraints, sometime it becomes difficult for a tester to decide which test to execute first.

Some other challenges include deciding on the right process and identifying the non-testable requirements.

: What steps are followed to create a test script?

Ans. Below are the steps to create a test script:

Analyse and Understand the Application under test by reading the requirements.

Identify and list the scenarios,

Test plan preparation

Write test cases

Determine test data and expected result.

: Why is testing necessary?

Ans. Testing is an important step in the software cycle as it helps to identify defects, mistakes, and bugs before the delivery to the client. Testing ensures the quality of the software and produces a more cost-efficient end product.

: What is PDCA Cycle?

Ans. This is one of the frequently asked test lead interview questions. PDCA stands for Plan Do Check Act. The PDCA Cycle is a 4-stage problem-solving technique.

: What do you think is the best approach to start QA in a project?

Ans. The best approach to start QA is from the beginning of the project. This will help the team plan the processes properly, it will help to prevent more defects. It will ensure that the end product meets the customer’s quality expectations. QA also helps in starting communication between different teams.

: What are some of the software quality assurance best practices?

Ans. Below are some of the software quality assurance best practices:

Continuous Improvement

Two-Tier Test Automation Approach

Metrics

Shared responsibilities

Teamwork

Run a regression cycle

: What soft/people skills should a Test Lead/QA Manager have?

Ans. Besides technical expertise, Test Leads and QA managers must work on their ability to create and work with a creative test team where each member is equally valuable for the organization. This would require them to have the following soft skills:

Effective communication skills

Ability to solve problems effectively

Adaptable and influential

Strong negotiation and conflict resolution skills

Ability to motivate team members

Team Player

**: What are the different ways to manage or mitigate the risks in a Test Project?**

Ans. The following are the four ways to manage or mitigate the risk:

Avoidance: avoid the risk factor that is involved

Acceptance & Sharing: Accept the risk and plan a budget for the risks. involved and collaborate with others to share responsibility

Reduction: Develop a mitigation plan to reduce the impact of the risks.

Risk transfer: Transfer the risk to another resource or party.

**: How can you determine the quality of the test execution?**

Ans. You can determine the quality of test execution by:

Defect rejection ratio: (No. of defects rejected/ total no. of defects raised) X 100

Defect leakage ratio: (No. of defect missed/total defects of software) X 100

: What are the best practices for test estimation?

Ans. This is one of the frequently asked Test Lead interview questions.

The following are some of the best practices for test estimation:

Add reasonable buffer time: It can help you to deal with a delay caused due to unexpected reasons.

Account resource planning in estimation: Make a realistic estimation based on important factors, like the absence of a human resource.

Use the experience reference: It will help you to prepare good estimates and avoid all the possible obstacles that are most likely to happen.

Stick to your estimate: Your estimation may go wrong, also. Therefore, you should re-check and make modifications when needed.

**: What is the difference between Beta and Pilot Testing?**

**Beta Testing**

Beta testing is performed by the end-users to check whether the application meets the user’s requirements or not before the final release.

**Pilot Testing**

Pilot testing performed by a group of end-users to check the risk, and performance of the application before the full deployment / final launch.

**: What are the different states in a Defect/Bug Life Cycle?**

Ans. Below are the different states in a defect/bug life cycle:

**New**- when the tester finds a defect then the state is ‘New’.

**Assigned**- When the defect is assigned to the development team then the status is changes to the ‘Assigned’ state.

**Open**- when the developer team works on fixing the bug then status is Open.

**Fixed**- After fixing the identified bug, the developer team marks the state as ‘Fixed’.

**Pending Retest**- After fixing the defect, the developer team passes new code to the testing team for retesting. The new state becomes ‘Pending Retest’.

**Retest**- The tester re-test if the defect is fixed or not.

**Reopen**- After Re-testing, if the defect is identified again, then the status of the bug is changed to Reopened. It will return to the Open state and go through the life cycle again. Once again bug goes to the ‘Open’ state and goes through the life cycle again.

**Verified**- If the tester finds no defect, it is assigned as ‘Verified’ status.

**Closed**- If the bug has been resolved and it does not persist, the state is changed to ‘Closed’.

**: How do you approach test estimation and resource allocation for a project?**

Test estimation involves assessing the effort required for testing activities. I begin by analyzing project requirements, complexity, and scope. I break down the tasks and estimate effort based on historical data, complexity factors, and the expertise of team members. Resource allocation involves identifying the necessary skill sets, considering team availability, and aligning them with project requirements. I believe in involving the team members in estimation and resource allocation discussions to ensure accuracy and buy-in.

**: How do you ensure effective collaboration with cross-functional teams, such as development and business analysts?**

Collaboration with cross-functional teams is essential for successful testing. I participate in meetings, clarify requirements, and seek clarifications when needed. I involve developers and business analysts in test planning, design, and defect triage sessions. Regular communication, sharing of test artifacts, and seeking feedback from these teams ensure alignment, identify potential issues early, and promote a shared responsibility for quality.

**: When should Quality Assurance start?**

QA should begin when the project begins. So problems and errors can be caught in early stages. Delaying in start testing will result in unexpected costs, and missed deadlines.

**: What is the difference between Verification and Validation?**

Verification is Static Testing: it is a proess to verify the documents, design, code, and programs. the Verification techniques are- Review, Inspection, Walkthrough.

Validation is Dynamic Testing: it is a proess to test the actual product, executing the code and uses methods like black box, white box, and gray box testing.

**: What does your day-to-day work involve as a QA Test Lead?**

“As a QA Test Lead, my day-to-day work involves leading a team of testers in ensuring that the software products we develop meet the highest quality standards. I work closely with the Development Team Lead to ensure that all testing activities are properly coordinated and planned. I also review all test plans and test cases to ensure that they are comprehensive and up to date. In addition, I am responsible for monitoring the progress of testing activities and reporting any issues or risks to the project manager.”

**: What is the most important skill for a QA Test Lead?**

“The most important skill for a QA Test Lead is the ability to effectively communicate with both technical and non-technical team members. They must be able to understand the business requirements and translate them into testable scenarios. They also need to have strong problem-solving skills to be able to identify and resolve any issues that may arise during the testing process.”

**: How do you prioritize and manage your work?**

I prioritize and manage my work is by keeping eye on deadlines. I need to make sure that all the tasks are completed in time and that no deadlines are missed. This can be challenging at times, but it is important to maintain a strict schedule in order to meet the needs of the customer or client.

Finally, I always communicate with other members of the team in order to ensure that everyone is on the same page and aware of what needs to be done. This communication is essential in order to avoid any confusion or misunderstandings about the tasks at hand.”

**: How do you stay up-to-date with the latest testing trends and techniques?**

There are a few ways that I stay up-to-date with the latest testing trends and techniques. I read industry-specific publications, attend conferences and webinars, and participate in online forums and discussion groups. Additionally, I make it a point to stay abreast of new developments in the field of software testing by following some of the leading experts and thought leaders on social media.”

**: What are some of the best practices you follow in your work?**

There are many best practices that I follow in my work as a QA Test Lead. Some of these include:

1. Creating detailed test plans and specifications. This helps to ensure that all aspects of the software being tested are covered, and that tests are repeatable and consistent.

2. Creating robust test cases. This helps to ensure that tests are effective in finding defects, and that they can be reused for future testing cycles.

3. Automating repetitive tasks. This helps to save time and resources, and ensures that tests are run consistently.

4. Reviewing test results with stakeholders. This helps to ensure that everyone is on the same page with regard to the quality of the software under test, and that any issues are addressed promptly.

: How do you ensure timely delivery of quality software products?

There are a few key things that I focus on to ensure timely delivery of quality software products:

1. First, I work with the development team to establish realistic deadlines for each software release. We then create a detailed project plan that outlines all of the tasks that need to be completed in order to meet those deadlines.

2. I also place a strong emphasis on communication and collaboration within the team. We hold regular meetings to discuss the status of the project and identify any potential risks or issues that could impact the timeline.

3. Quality is always a top priority for me, so I make sure to thoroughly test each software release before it is made available to customers. We also have an extensive bug-tracking system in place so that any issues that are discovered can be quickly addressed.

4. Finally, I work closely with our customer support team to ensure that they are prepared to handle any questions or problems that might arise after a software release.”

**: What is usability testing?**

Usability test is a testing method to measure how easy and user-friendly the application is. A small set of end-users, use software application to expose usability defects.

: What are the basic defect report format components?

They may include- Project name, module name, defect detected on and by, Unique Defect ID and Name, defect snapshot, Priority and Severity status, Defect resolved on and by.

: What is QA Manager or Test Lead?

A (QA) manager is responsible for checking the quality of products, services, and reliability testing for the company's products and development processes. As a QA manager, you should have expertise in Software Testing, API Testing, Automation Testing, Java, etc.

A Test lead is responsible for monitoring, planning, and controlling a company's testing activities and tasks. As a test lead, you should be proficient in the technical aspects of work.

: What are the responsibilities of a Test lead?

The major roles/responsibilities of a Test lead are:-

Management of product from scratch to the completion of the product.

Test the planning.

Mentoring and coaching the other team members.

Submit the weekly test reports.

Obtain customer acceptance of the deliverables.

: What are bug leakage and bug release?

Bug Leakage: When the bug is detected by the end-user while using the product and not by the testing team.

Bug Release: When the software is released with a set of known bugs is known as a bug release.

: What is test estimation?

Test estimation provides an estimate of how much time, effort, and resources will be necessary to test the product. Most projects will benefit from test estimation in terms of cost, time, and feasibility.

: Explain Bug Triage.

The method of categorizing each bug according to its severity, and risk is known as bug triage.

There are three processes involved in Bug Triage:-

Bug Review

Assessment

Assignment

: How would you choose testing tools for your test project?

Answer: When I need to choose tools for a new project, I go through the following steps:

Analyze the requirements for the project.

Evaluate which tools meet the requirements.

Consider the budget, estimate the benefit-cost ratio, and compare the time we will need to train users.

Consult with team members and make the final decision.

: How can we manage different types of risks in testing projects?

Answer: The main ways to manage risks are:

Avoidance- We can implement processes that will help us to eliminate risk factors.

Mitigation- We can develop strategies to decrease the impact of risks that might occur.

Transferring- We can share the risk with another team or outsource potentially risky operations.

Acceptance- We can accept risks and plan a budget to deal with them.

: What actions would you take if you found out that your team is performing a test on the deliverable after a significant defect has been identified?

to prevent such situations in the future, I would take the following steps:

Tighten acceptance criteria

Re-evaluate test cases

Possibly add more test cases

Modify stop criteria

: How can you ensure that all team members get sufficient support in their work?

Answer: Here are a few ways I would ensure that my team gets the necessary support:

I would make sure that all team members understand what is expected from them and how they can access support when needed.

I would also ensure that they have all the necessary resources, including training materials, documentation, tools, etc.

In addition, I would encourage collaboration by pairing team members up on tasks, for example.

Finally, I would establish one-on-one check-ins with each team member to regularly discuss their challenges or concerns.

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Scenario based \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**: How do you ensure effective collaboration with cross-functional teams, such as development and business analysts?**

Collaboration with cross-functional teams is essential for successful testing. I participate in meetings, and seek for clarifications when needed. Regular communication, sharing the test artifacts, and seeking feedback from these teams really important for the quality.

**: What Steps Will You Follow To Overcome The Challenges Due To The Unavailability Of Proper Documentation For Testing?**

Firstly, I will gather all the available documents and try to assess it. I will have a discussion with the business analyst to understand the functionality of the product. Thereafter, I’ll ensure proper documentation to make things better in the future.

**: How many test cases you can write per requirement/user story ?**

it depends on complexity and length, can be 2 - 5 test cases.

**: As a tester you found a major bug but no developer are present and need to shift today what will you do?**

as a tester first my job is log the defect, then I will inform the management team and if they say it does not impact the software that much then can be released today and can be fixed in next build.

**: As a tester how you handle when the application that has integration with other multiple applications?**

Strong integration testing is required to ensure all the data exchanges are accurate.

**: as a tester what will you do if no documentation available?**

I will work with BA/PO/Client and also will perform exploratory testing to recreate the scenarios and base on that I will prepare a requirement document then get it approved to proceed further to design the test cases.

**: what if the software is so buggy it cannot be tested at all?**

I will categorise the defects from the priority with severity and then report them to the developer and I will inform the management with proper documentation.

**: client ask you to complete testing in an unrealistic timeline?**

I will eastimate the time for each test activity as per test plan / test strategy then discuss with the client what is the best case, good case or worst case without compromising the quality.

**: what would you do critical bug identified before deploying ?**

I will report the bug and will hold the sign off untill the bug is fixed.

**: what will you do if keep getting unstable build each time ?**

I will identify the functionalities/features which are breaking every time and will document the findings. I will inform test lead/dev manager and propose to increase the unit testing and integration testing before they hand over the build to the testing team.

**: as a tester what do you do when you missed the defect or bug?**

not blame others.

I will admit my mistakes. I will analyze the root cause and report the defect, and I will create a test case/script for that and add to regression.

**: is it possible to find all the defects in the application?**

NO, doesn't matter how we test still there may be some hidden defects which can be caught after one day/month/year/anytime. we can deliver acceptable products not 100% bug-free product.

**: as a tester how will you reduce the overall cost of the project?**

test the requirements properly earlier

avoid wasting time on minor bugs

automate as much as possible to reduce the manual execution.

Proper training also helps to save time and cost.

**: What if no time for testing everything?**

I will prioritize the test cases like…

Important test cases: which are most important as per the users/business

Security/finance test cases: those test cases which has major security/finance impact

Complex test cases: the complex functionality which are prone to error.

Developed in rush/panic mode: the functionalities which are developed in rush or panic mode by developer(i will ask developer to know).

**Basic Terminology of Health Care System**

* **Provider**: A health care professional (doctor), medical group, clinic, lab, hospital, etc. licensed by health care services

**: test scenarios for provider system….**

Verify Access to the providers system

Verify patient registration feature

update patient information

maintain patient diagnosis history feature

Verify scedule appointment feature

Verify that the provider system allows healthcare providers to create a new patient record with all necessary demographic data and contact information.

Verify that the provider system allows healthcare providers to add and manage clinical notes for each patient and that authorized providers can access and update these notes.

Verify that the provider system allows healthcare providers to update patient information such as an address, phone number, and insurance information.

Verify that the provider system can accurately capture and store diagnosis and procedure codes for each patient encounter.

Verify that the provider system allows healthcare providers to prescribe medications and transmit these prescriptions to pharmacies electronically.

Verify that the provider system can generate and print patient encounter summaries, clinical notes, and other medical records as needed.

Verify that the provider system allows healthcare providers to order lab tests and imaging studies and that the results are accurately captured and recorded in the patient record.

Verify that the provider system can send and receive messages to other healthcare providers, including secure messaging for sensitive patient information.

Verify that the provider system can create and manage schedules for patient appointments and that authorized providers can access these schedules.

Verify that the provider system can generate reports on patient visits, diagnoses, and other key metrics for compliance, quality improvement, and other purposes.

=> Healthcare Business Process:

=> Healthcare application > patient registration > sceduling > treatment > billing.

**What are the challenges you faced in your last project ?**

I faced lot of simple to critical challenges like…..

1) pop-up handling : in my last project I got a pop-up, it was generated by google. Alert method wasn’t able to handle it and also I was not able to find the web-element of it, so it was a really good challenge for me. Then I tried to press the cross button (top corner) by using (Alt+F4) with robot class and finally it did work. But the problem was... it used to come some time not always then I had to write a logic with code.

Example :

Robot robot = new Robot();

try {

my code……… get text();

} catch(Exception e) {

robot.keyPress(KeyEvent.VK\_Alt);

robot.keyPress(KeyEvent.VK\_F4);

robot.keyRelease(KeyEvent.VK\_Alt);

robot.keyRelease(KeyEvent.VK\_F4);

: I got another pop-up like that in sign-up page and robot class also was not working. Then after trying lot of ways to handle it, I just tried navigate back then navigate forward then I see pop-up gone way.

int x = 3;

String ExpectedText = “wonder”;

While(x>0){

try {

String actualText = driver.findElement(By.name(‘name’)).get text();

Assert.assertTrue(ExpectedText.contains(“wonder”);

//print the text

X = 0;

} catch(Exception e) {

driver.navigate.back();

driver.navigate.forward();

x - -;

}

}

2) dynamic web-element handling : some time I faced dynamic web-element challenges then I just try to write XPATH different way until I find a stable XPATH. Some time I had to use cssSelector instead of XPATH.

**What is singleton class and why and how you use it?**

**Singleton class is a technical class where the class…**

**:** Restricts the instantiation of a class to ONE single instance.

: A singleton class returns the same instance no matter how many times an application request it.

**Singleton Design Pattern**

: Hide the constructor of the class, to ensure that only one instance of the singleton class ever exists.

: provide global access to that instance, an operation that returns the sole instance of the class.

**How It Helps**

singleton design pattern solves problems like….

: it ensures that a class has only one instance

: the sole instance of a class be accessed easily

**Implementation**

: declare all constructors as private

: create a static method that returns a refference to the instance

**What is Algorithm in Java ? why and how you use it?**

**: algorithm** is a mechanism to search and sort the data in an efficient way.

**Must-have question** (Project related questions)

1. How would you test a toaster/elevator/your favorite website?
2. Can you describe your experience with  testing in your project?
3. What is SDLC at your project and QA testing life cycle looks like?
4. How does your test strategy look?
5. How do you work with developers and other team members to ensure the quality of the software product?
6. Can you provide an example of a situation where you had to make a tough decision regarding the release of a product, and how did you handle it ?
7. How do you handle and prioritize test cases in a project with a tight deadline?
8. How do you ensure that your testing efforts align with the overall software development process?
9. Can you describe how you would conduct regression testing in a large and complex system?
10. Can you walk us through how you would approach testing a complex system with multiple components?
11. How do you ensure that your testing efforts cover all the necessary requirements and scenarios?

Bug related

1. Have you ever encountered a difficult bug, and if so, how did you go about solving it?

i) Ans: Healthcare Project- I had found many Critical bugs while testing applications in the past.  
As far as I remember one of them is… I was working on a module called “Products & Resources” and there was a sub module called “Payment” and there was option “Co-Pay assistance”, in that option patient has to enter his personal info to see Eligibility. So I entered patients all datas into all the fields, for example, First Name, Last Name, Date of Birth etc, and then I clicked the Submit button. Once I clicked Submit button, an error page displayed, “Page cannot be found…”. Since it was a critical, I did report it as Critical defect and followed up with that. Then Once it is fixed, I re-test again and the application worked fine.

ii) I was working on a module called “Bill & Pay” and there was two options “pay with an agent” or “pay online”, and in “pay with an agent” option there is two button 1 is submit and another is cancel. But when I clicked X button on top-right corner of the page to cancel - The result was a disaster-the application crashed (broke). The entire application disappeared from the computer monitor, Since it was a critical defect, I did report as a critical defect and followed up with that. Then Once it is fixed, I re-test again and the application worked fine.

(iii) The most common problem that I have faced in my previous projects are the Java script error(caused by syntact mistakes), data connectivity error(cause- wrong database setting in configuration file or incorrect database credentials) , HTTP 500 error (This error occurs when server is down), HTTP 400 error (when file is not found) and so on.

iv)  I was testing a “review” function in a web application. And when I clicked Save & Continue button the system displayed an error message, “Could not save the answers, please contact technical support”. (When clicked only once, the button works fine.).  
Solution: Once the user clicks the button once, the button was disabled later so that the user cannot click twice.

1. Tell me about a time you missed a bug

Ans:

: in my previous project I missed a critical bug. The functionality was add/change phone number, before it was just add/change the number(no verification). Then developer modified the function that requires verification also, when customer put the number in the number-field then it sends a text his same-number instead a code number. And I was not aware of that and I skipped to test this functionality. After that I promised myself that I will keep eyes every sinle change that may have in each build release. And definitly I will see the application exactly from end-user’s point ot view when I test.

: in my last I found a bug and I promised myself to report it later. But then I switched to another task to another task, and then “later” became “never”. I entirely forgot to report the bug. Then it was found in the production and I got panic. Then immidiately I report it and follow up with that. And then I promise myself to be aware not to repeat it again.

Anyway, then I analyse the Bug root cause

: Another time, I underestimated the importance of a bug (E.g.: this bug is low severity, nobody cares, so just skip it). As a result, I decided not to report it.

**: what do you do when a bug is found in the production ?**

Ans: I won’t mind to admit my mistake. Then I will analyse the root cause.. how it happened ! is it missed from the requirement ? or is it missed in the test scenario/test cases ! some time it also can be possible only happened to the customers side. So I need to analyse deeply the root cause of the bug, then report it and follow up with it. If it is missed from test cases then I will add to my regressrion test cases.

1. When you’ve found a bug, what happens next?

Ans: when I find a Bug, first I will reproduce the bug and analyse it then I will report it and follow up with that, once the bug is fixed then I will re-test it. If fixed, close the defect, not fixed then re-open it.

1. What tools and frameworks have you worked with in your testing experience?

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Behavioral Questions Rahul Shetty \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

1. Suppose you find a bug in production. how would you make sure that the same bug is not introduced again?

Add uncaught functionality to regression test cases If you have Automated Regression Suite, then write a new Script which validates above functionality.

2. What do you do when your developer denies that what you filed IS A BUG?

• Provide Business Documentation reference to support why the existing functionality is not as per design.

• Involve Product Owner / Business Analyst for Discussion.

IF Bug is not reproducible then

• Provide Screenshots of the Bug, Give Timestamp on when you reproduced this so that Developer can check in Application Logs.

• Provide Test Data you have used for replicating issue

3. What has been one of your greatest challenges while doing regression testing?

• Test Data issue

• Improper selection of regression test cases might skip a major regression defect to be found

4. Difference between functional and non-functional testing?

• Functional testing verifies that features/System working as expected according to requirements,

• Nonfunctional requirements: How Well the system does it within design & resource constraints

5. Enlist some of the key challenges that are faced while performing Software Testing

• Data Issues, • Environment Available, • Using right set of tools

6. What are the different levels of testing?

• Unit Testing, Integration Testing, System Testing, Acceptance Testing

7. What are the drawbacks of the Agile implementation/ methodology that you faced?

• Sprints are usually very deadline constrained.

• Documentation is not the priority

• Frequent change in requirements

8. What is your approach when you have a high priority release to be delivered in a very short time?

• Run Automation Suites • . Run Unit tests. • Manual testing on high level Priority Business test cases

9. Give an example for High Priority Low Severity Bug

• Wrong Logo Image in Application

10. What is your understanding regarding a Test plan?

• test plan is a document that consists of scope, approach, resources, and outline of the testing project as well as the activities for tracking the Progress of the project.

11. Explain what will be your reaction if a project you had been working got Sudden change in its deadline?

• .As a QA Engineer, Be open on your thoughts if you can deliver the project with QA Sign off covering all testcases • If Pre release is must, then discuss the oppurtunities of increasing QA Resources or possibility of partial product delivery • You have the power to hold QA Sign off if you are not satisfied with quality of product which eventually stops the release date

12. What is the difference between Smoke testing and Sanity Testing?

• Sanity testing is a kind of Software Testing performed after receiving a software build, with minor changes in code, or functionality, to ascertain that the bugs have been fixed and no further issues are introduced due to these changes.

• Smoke Testing is a special type of testing performed on Software build to check the critical functionalities of the program

13. Differentiate Ad-hoc Testing and Exploratory Testing?

• Adhoc testing Includes learning the application first and then proceeding with the testing process. • Exploratory testing form of testing includes learning the application while testing.

14. What are your daily activities as a member of automation tester in your office?

• Running Smoke Suite on daily Basis and sending the mail to team on health of the application

• Verify Defects Assigned to you and take appropriate Actions

• Working on Manual and Automation testing for the stories in Current Sprint

15. How do you select regression test cases or form the regression test suite?

• Include the test cases that verify core features of the application:

• . Include the teat cases for functionalities that have undergone recent changes:

• Include the test cases that have frequently yielded bugs:

16. Have you ever managed writing the test cases

without having any documents?

In one of my previous project, we had to redevelop our internal tool with new Technology, But There are no testcases/Documentation for the old/existing product. As there is no documentation, Below are the steps I have followed r.

• Understand and exploring the existing Product to come up with Scenarios.

• Spending time with Product owner or Seniors to understand the Business of the tool.

• Going through production Bugs which found previously for product so that edge testcases are not missed in writing the tests for Upgraded product RahulShettyAcademy.com — QA Platform

17. What is the first action you perform as a tester

when application throws any weird Errors?

• Open Developer tools-> Check in Console for any Java Script Errors

• Open Network Tab -> And see if any request Responses are failed

• Verify APplication logs to understand the actual issue

18. How do you solve if there is any conflict with your

peer QA on any technical aspect?

• There should be argument only up to certain extent with your Peer on why you are correct

• If it is still conflict,

• Involve team and discuss the conflict issue with larger Audience. Open to take suggestions from your Team.

• Accept any decision made from Team meeting with Smile.

19. How do we decide if test case Is not ideal candidate

for Automation?

• Tests which are highly dependent on Data with frequent changes every time

• Tests which cannot be automated due to technical challenges

• Tests which are unstable due to complex nature of Application.

20. Difference between retesting and regression

testing?

• Retesting is done to make sure that the tests cases which failed in last execution are passed after the defects are fixed.

• Regression testing is to ensure that changes have not affected unchanged part.

• Regression testing is not carried out for specific defect fixes

21. In Agile Environments, in case you have any doubts

regarding your project, how do you approach?

• As a tester, For Domain related queries, You should reach out to Business Analyst, Product Owner

22. As a tester, how do you differentiate Dummy login

page which is exactly designed like your Working

project login page

• Application Logs

23. How Will You Tell If Enough Test Cases Have Been

Created To Test A Product?

• Each Business requirement is mapped to at least one test Scenario

• Each Test Scenario should have positive and negative test Cases

• Using traceability Metrix to check whether these testcases are covering all the requirement specification.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Framework Questions Rahul Shetty \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

\* What are the main file components of the Automation framework built in Selenium?

Framework Built in TestNG

1.TestNG file ( .xml extension)

2. Tests with proper TestNG Annotations driven by BaseDriver class

3. Page object Package

4. Maven Driven Project template with pom.xml

5. Data driven Mechanism

6. Reporting , Logfiles

7. Custom Utilities/Helper Methods

8. Jenkins file for CI Pipeline

Framework Built in Cucumber

1- Feature file (.feature extension)

2 Step Definition file (.java extension)

3. Test Runner file (.java extension)

4. Hooks File for Pre and Post conditior setup

5. Page object Package

6. Maven Driven Project template with pom.xml

7. Reporting, Logfiles

8. Custom Utilities/Helper Methods

9. Jenkins file for CI Pipeline

.**BEHAVIORAL INTERVIEW QUESTIONS.**

**Problem-Solving**

* Tell me about a time you made a mistake that cost your company time and/or money.
* Tell me about a time you had to make a decision where speed was critical.
* Tell me about a time when you solved a problem innovatively or creatively.
* Tell me about a time when you had a deadline you were not able to meet.
* Tell me about a decision you made based on your instincts, even if it went against the data or popular opinion.

### **Teamwork**

* Tell me about a time you worked well as part of a team.
* Tell me about a time when you had difficulty working with other team members.
* Tell me about a time when you had to delegate tasks to your team for a large project.
* Tell me about a time you had to work with a colleague you did not get along with.
* Tell me about a time when you had to deal with a colleague who was not contributing to a project as much as their teammates.

### **Conflict**

* Tell me about a time when you experienced conflict at work.
* Tell me about a time you had a conflict with someone within the organization.
* Tell me about a time when you had to deal with a very difficult client or partner.
* Tell me about a time when you faced an unexpected conflict at work.
* Tell me about a time when you disagreed with your supervisor on how to accomplish something.

### **Projects**

* Tell me about a time you worked on a challenging team project.
* Tell me about the most complex project you have worked on.
* Tell me about a time when you could not complete a project.
* Tell me about a time when you had a project that had to change drastically while it was in progress.
* Tell me about a time when you had to handle a crisis during a project.

### **Failure**

* Tell me about a time when you were under a lot of stress and it negatively impacted your work.
* Tell me about one thing you have done in your professional history that you wish you had handled differently.
* Tell me about a major setback you have had. How did you deal with it?
* Tell me about a time when you made a mistake that cost your company time and/or money.
* Tell me about a time when you were unable to meet a deadline.

### **Leadership**

* Tell me about a time when you were under a lot of pressure and how you handled it as a leader.
* Tell me about a time when you were asked to perform a task or spearhead an initiative that went against your values.
* Tell me about a time when you had to motivate an employee or team member during a challenging phase of a project.
* Tell me about a time you used your leadership skills to help your team deal with a difficult challenge.
* Tell me about a time when you had to change your leadership style to benefit a particular situation.

**: sanity testing is for specific functionality which have minor changes or bugs fixed**.