Module - 2

1) What is Exploratory Testing?
   - Exploratory Testing is a type of software of software testing where test cases are not created in advance but testers check system on the fly.

2) What is traceability matrix?
   - A traceability matrix is a document the technical requirements for a given test scenario and its current state. It helps the testing understand the level of testing that is done for a given product.

3) What is Boundary value testing?
   - Boundary value analysis is a type of black box or specification based

testing technique in which tests are performed using the boundary values.

4) What is Equivalence partitioning testing?
   - It is a software testing technique that divides the input the input test data of the application under test into each partition at least once of equivalent data from which test cases can be derived.

5) What is Integration testing?
   - Testing performed to expose defects in the interfaces and in the interactions between integrated components or systems.

6) What determines the level of risk?

- The likelihood on an adverse event and the impact of the event.

7) What is Alpha testing?

- Alpha testing is the first end to end testing of a product to ensure it meets the business requirements and functions correctly.

8) What is beta testing?

- Beta testing is an opportunity for real use a product in a production to uncover any bug or issues before a general release.

9) What is component testing?

- The testing of individual software components.

10) What is functional system testing?

- Functional testing is a type of testing that seeks to establish whether each application feature works as per the software requirements.

11) What is Non-Functional Testing?

- Non-Functional Testing is defined performance,usability,reliability of a software requirements.

12) What is GUI Testing?

- GUI testing refers to the validating UI functions or features of an application that are visible to the users and they should comply with business requirements.

13) What is Adhoc testing?

- Adhoc testing is an informal or unstructured testing type that aims to break the testing.

14) What is load testing?

- load testing is the process of putting demand on a structure or system and measuring its response.

15) What is stress Testing?

- Stress testing is a form of deliberately intense or thorough testing used to determine the stability of a given system critical infrastructure or entity.

16) What is white box testing and list the types of white box testing?

- Testing based on an analysis of the internal structure of the component or system.
  a)Regression Testing
  b)Unit Testing
  c)Integration Testing

17)What is black box testing? What are the different black box testing techniques?

- black box testing is a software testing method used to test a system without having any prior knowledge of the internal structure of the internal structure of the software testing.

18)Mention what are the categories of defects?

- Errors of commissions,Errors of omissions,Errors of clarity and speed and capacity.

19)Mention what bigbang testing is?

- Bigbang testing is a type of integration testing.

20)What is the purpose of exit criteria?

- exit criteria to determine if a test plan or project can exit to the next stage or be considered complete.

21)When should "Regression Testing" be performed?

- Whenever a new feature or enhancement is added to the product.

22) What is 7 key principles? Explain in detail?

- Testing shows presence of Defects
- Exhaustive Testing is Impossible!
- Early Testing
- Defect Clustering
- The Pesticide Paradox
- Testing is Context Dependent
- Absence of Errors Fallacy

23)Difference between QA v/s QC v/s Tester?

- QA, QC, and Testing are like a chain that works together to ensure a high-quality product. QA sets the standards for how it should be done,

QC ensures those standards are followed, and Testing checks that everything is up to the quality standards.

24)Difference between Smoke and Sanity?

- Smoke testing is executed at the initial stage of SDLC, to check the core functionalities of an application. Whereas Sanity & Regression testing are done at the final stage of SDLC, to check the main functionalities of an application.

25) Difference between verification and Validation?

- Verification is a process of determining if the software is designed and developed as per the specified requirements. Validation is the process

of checking if the software has met the client's true needs and expectations.

26)Explain types of Performance testing?

- Load testing , Stress testing ,Endurance testing , Spike testing ,Volume testing , Scalability testing

27) What is Error, Defect, Bug and failure?

- A mistake in coding is called an Error, an error found by a tester is called a Defect, a defect accepted by the development team then is called Bug, the build does not meet the requirements, then it Is Failure.

28)Difference between Priority and Severity.

- Priority is a term that defines how fast we need to fix a defect. Severity is

basically a parameter that denotes the total impact of a given defect on any software.

29) What is Bug Life Cycle?

- The bug life cycle in testing refers to a cycle of defects in which it goes through different states throughout its life.

30)Explain the difference between Functional testing and NonFunctional testing.

- Functional testing checks the application's processes against a set of requirements or specifications. Non-functional testing assesses application properties that aren't critical to functionality but contribute to the end-user experience, like performance and reliability under load.

31)What is the difference between the STLC and SDLC ?

No.	STLC	SDLC
1	SDLC is mainly related to software development.	STLC is mainly related to software testing.
2	SDLC involves total six phases or steps.	STLC involves only five phases or steps.
3	SDLC phases are completed before the STLC phases.	STLC phases are performed after SDLC phases.
4	In SDLC, development team makes the plans and designs based on the requirements.	In STLC, testing team makes the plans and designs.
5	It helps in developing good quality software.	It helps in making the software defects free.
6	Besides development other phases like testing is also included.	It focuses only on testing the software.

32) What is the difference between test scenarios, test cases, and test script?

- (a)Test scenario - A high-level document that describes the functionality to be tested. Test scenarios are used as an outline for writing test cases.
  (b)Test case - A document that lists the steps a QA engineer needs to execute. Test cases contain definite test steps, data, and expected results for testing all the features of an application.
  (c) Test script - A short program written in a programming language. Test scripts are used to test part of the functionality of the software system. They are an automatic approach to software testing.

33)Explain what Test Plan is? What is the information that should be covered.?

- A test plan is a document that outlines the testing process for a software or hardware product. It includes information such as Test strategy, Objectives, Schedule, Estimation, Deliverables, Resources, Risks, Mitigation plan.

34)What is priority?

- priority is the order in which defects should be resolved. The testing team sets the priority status based on the end user's requirements. The priority status defines if a defect should be fixed or waited on.

35)What is severity?

- severity is a parameter that measures the impact of a defect on the software's functionality. It defines how severe the issue is and how critical it is to fix it.

36)Bug categories are…

- (a) Functional bugs
  (b) Security bugs
  (c) Performance bugs
  (d) Unit-level bugs
  (e) Critical defects

37) Advantage of Bugzila .

- (a) Flexibility: Bugzilla can be modified to fit your unique process and requirements.
- (b) Communication: Bugzilla enhances communication between the developing team and the testing team.

- (c) Ease of use: Bugzilla is easy to use and its user interface is understandable for people without technical knowledge.
- (d) Scheduled reporting: Bugzilla has a scheduled reporting feature.
- Deadlines: Bugzilla allows you to select a deadline date and status of the bug.

38)Difference between priority and severity

- Severity - Severity is a parameter that denotes the total impact of a defect on the software. It relates to the standards of quality. Severity is categorized into five types: critical, major, moderate, minor, and cosmetic.
- Priority Priority is a parameter that decides the order in which defects should be fixed. It relates to the

scheduling of defects to resolve them in software. Priority is categorized into three types: low, medium, and high.

39)What are the different Methodologies in Agile Development Model?

- Scrum -Uses short work iterations called sprints and daily meetings called scrums.
- Extreme Programming - Focuses on continuous development and customer delivery.
- Kanban - Uses a visual workflow management technique to enable teams to supervise product creation.
- Lean software development - Uses a

conceptual framework that follows values, principles, and good development practices.

- Feature-driven development - Uses techniques like creating feature lists, conducting model evaluations, and implementing a design-by-feature method.

40) Explain the difference between Authorization and Authentication in Web testing.What are the common problems faced in Web testing?

- Authentication - The process of identifying a user to provide access to a system. For example, a user logs in with

their username and password, and the server uses the password to authenticate the user.

- Authorization - The process of giving permission to access the resources. For example, a user has permission to get a resource but not create a resource.
- Common problems faced in web testing - (a) Identifying and validating vulnerabilities that could be exploited to access the web app, compromise its functionality, and steal the data processed on the app.(b)A direct object reference, which means that an internal object is exposed to

the user, leaving us vulnerable to attack.