MODULE 2 & 4 (MANUAL TESTING)

Q.1) What is exploratory testing?

- Exploratory testing is a concurrent process where test design, execution and logging happen simultaneously.

Q.2) What is traceability matrix?

- To protect against changes you should be able to track from every system component to original requirement that causes its present.

Q.3) What is boundary value testing?

- Boundary value testing is methodology for designing test cases that concentrates software testing efforts on cases near the limit of valid ranges.

Q.4) What is equivalence partition testing?

- If value is between 1 to 100 (inclusive) (value>=1 and value <=100. Then we could put a range as shown in the below figure.

Q.5) What is integration testing?

- Testing is performed to expose defect in the interfaces and in the interactions between integrated component or system.

Q.6) What is determines the level of risk?

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Q.7) What is alpha testing?

- Alpha testing is always performed by the developers at the software development site.

Q.8) What is beta testing?

- Beta testing is always performed by the customers at their own site.

Q.9) What is component testing?

- Testing of individual software component.

Q.10) What is functional system testing?

- Testing based on analysis of specification of functionality component or its system.

Q.11) what is non-functional testing?

- Testing the attributes of a components system that do not relate to functionality.

Q.12) What is GUI testing?

- Graphics user interface (GUI) testing is the process of testing the system’s GUI of the system under test.

Q.13) What is Adhoc testing?

- Adhoc testing is an informational testing type with an aim to break the system.

Q.14) What is load testing?

- Load testing is performance testing to check system behavior under load.

- load testing is kind of performance testing which determines system’s performance under real-life load condition.

Q.15) What is stress testing?

- System is stressed beyond specification to check how and when its fails. Performed under heavy load like putting larger number beyond storage capacity, complex database queries, continuous input to system or database load.

Q.16) what is white box testing and list the types of white box testing?

- White box testing is based on an analysis of the internal structure of component or system.

- unit testing

- dynamic analysis

- security testing

- mutation testing

- integration testing

Q.17) Mention what is the categories of defect?

- security

- database

- functionality

- UI

Q.18) Mention what big bang testing is?

- Big bang testing has the advantages that everything is finished before integration testing starts.

Q.19) What is purpose of exit criteria?

- Purpose of exit criteria is to define when we STOP testing either

At the: end of all testing – i e product Go Live

End of phase of testing (e.g. hand from over system test to UAT)

Q.20) What is “regression testing” be performed?

- Testing of a previous tested program following modification to ensure that have not been introduced or uncovered in unchanged made. It is performed when the softwareor its environment in changed.

Q.21) What is 7 key principles? Explain in detail?

- Testing shows the present of defect: testing shows the probability of undiscovered defect. It is not proof of correctness.

- exhaustive testing is impossible: Testing everything including all combination of input stand preconditions is not possible

- early testing: Testing activity should start as early as possible in software or system development life cycle.

- defect clustering: defects are not evenly spread in system they are clustered

- pesticides paradox: the same test of test cases no longer finds any new defects

- testing is context depend: different types of site tested differently

- absence of error fallacy: if the built does not full fill the user’s expectations then finding and fixing defects does not help.

Q.22) difference between QA v/s QC v/s tester?

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| No. | Quality assurance | Quality control | testing |
| 1 | Focuses on process and producer rather than conducting actual testing on the system | Focused in actual testing by executing software with intend to identify bug/defect through implementation of procedures and process | Focuses on actual testing |
| 2 | Process oriented activity | Product oriented activities | Product oriented activities |
| 3 | Preventive activities | It is a corrective process | It is a preventive process |
| 4 | It is a subset of software test life cycle | QC can be considered as the subset quality assurance | Testing is subset of Quality control |

Q.23) Difference between smoke and sanity?

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| Smoke testing | Sanity testing |
| Smoke testing is performed after software built to ascertain that critical functionality is working fine | Sanity testing is done to check new functionality/bugs have been fixed |
| Smoke is performed by developers | Sanity is performed by tester |
| Smoke is usually documented or scripted | Sanity is usually not documented and is unscripted |
| Smoke testing is subset of regression testing | Sanity testing is subset of acceptance testing |
| The objective of smoke is to verify “stability” of the system | The objective of sanity is to verify “rationality” of the system in order process |

Q.24) difference between validation and verification?

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| Criteria | verification | validation |
| Definition | The process of evaluating work products of development phase to determine whether they meet the specified requirements for that phase | The process of evaluating software during or at the end of development process to determine whether it specifies specified business requirement |
| Question | Are we built the product right | Are we built the product right |
| Evaluation item | Plans, requirement spaces, design, spaces, code, test cases | The actual product/software |
| Activities | Review, walkthroughs, inspection | testing |

Q.25) explain the types of performance testing?

- load testing: it is performance testing to check the load under load

- stress testing: stress testing is beyond its specifications to check how and when its fail

- endurance testing: endurance testing is to check system performance under specific load conditions over an extended or longer amount of time

- spike testing: Spike testing is a type of performance testing in which an application receives a sudden and extreme increase or decrease in load.

- Volume testing: Volume Testing is a type of Software Testing, where the software is subjected to a huge volume of data

Scalability testing:  scalability test is a type of load testing that measures the application's ability to scale up or down as a reaction to an increase in the number of users

Q.25) What is error, bug, defect and failure?

- A mistake in code is called error, error found by tester is called defect, defect is accepted by developer is called bug, built does not meet the requirement then it is a failure.

Q.26) Difference between the priority and severity?

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| severity | priority |
| Severity is an absolute and customers focused | Priority is a relative and business focused |
| Types: critical, major, moderate, minor, cosmetic | Type: low, medium, high, critical |
| Severity is high but priority is low | Priority is highland and severity is low to fixed it |

Q.27) What is bug lifecycle?

- A computer bug is an error, flaw, mistake, failure, or fault, in a computer program that prevents its from working correctly or produces an incorrect result. Bugs arise from mistakes and errors made by people, in either a program ‘source code or its design.

Q.28) Explain the difference between functional testing and non-functional testing?

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| Function testing | Non-functional |
| Functional testing is based on analysis of the specification of the functionality of component or system | Testing is the attributes of a component system that do not relate to functionality |
| Functional testing is executed first | Non-functional is performed after functional testing |
| Easy to do manual testing | Tough to do manual testing |
| Functional testing describing what product does | Functional testing describe how good the product works |
| Types of functional testing:  Unit testing  Smoke testing  Sanity testing  Integration testing  White box testing  Black box testing  Regression testing | Types of non-functional testing  Performance testing  Load testing  Volume testing  Stress testing  Security testing  Installation testing  Penetration testing  Migration testing |

Q.29) difference between SDLC and STLC

|  | **STLC** |
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| SDLC is mainly related to software development. | STLC is mainly related to software testing. |
| Besides development other phases like testing is also included. | It focuses only on testing the software. |
| SDLC involves total six phases or steps.  - requirement gathering  - analysis  - design  - implementation  - testing  - maintenance | STLC involves only five phases or steps.  - requirement analysis  - test planning  - test case development  - test environment setup  - test execution  - test cycle closure |
| In SDLC more number of members (developers) are required for the whole process. | In STLC less number of members (testers) are needed. |

Q.30) What is the difference between test scenarios, test cases, and test script?

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| Test scenario | Test cases | Test script |
| A scenario is functionality that can be tested. | Test case involve steps, condition and inputs which can be used while performing testing task | Test script is a sequential instruction that detail how to execute a core business function |

Q.31) Explain what Test Plan is? What is the information that should be covered

- test planning is document describing scope approach and resource and schedule

* Information covered in test plan

- test plan template

- test planning strategy

- test planning factor

- test planning activity

- test planning criteria

Q.32) what is priority?

- test priority is relative and business focused.

Priority defines the order in which we should resolve defect.

Q.33) what is severity?

- severity is absolute and customers focused.

It is to extent which defect can affect the software

Q.34) bug categories are…

- security

- database

- functionality

- UI

Q.35) advantage of Bugzilla

- it improves the quality of the product.

- It enhances the communication between the developing team and the testing team

- It has the capability to adapt to multiple situations.

Q.36) What is different methodology in agile development method?

- Agile methodology is way to manage a project by breaking it up into several phases. It involves constant collaboration with stakeholders and continuous improvement at every stages.

Q.37) Explain the difference between Authorization and Authentication in Web testing. What are the common problems faced in Web testing?

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| **Authentication** | **Authorization** |
| --- | --- |
| In the Authentication process, the identity of users are checked for providing the access to the system. | While is authorization process, a the person’s or user’s authorities are checked for accessing the resources. |
| In the authentication process, users or persons are verified. | While in this process, users or persons are validated. |
| It is done before the authorization process. | While this process is done after the authentication process. |
| It needs usually the user’s login details. | While it needs the user’s privilege or security levels. |
| Authentication determines whether the person is user or not. | While it determines what permission does the user have? |
| Generally, transmit information through an ID Token. | Generally, transmit information through an Access Token. |
| The user authentication is visible at user end. | The user authorization is not visible at the user end. |

Q.38) TO create HLR & Test cases of (login page)

1. Instagram, only first page

2. facebook login page

- IN EXCEL Sheet 1 ( Assignment 2 instagram & facebook login HLR)

- IN EXCEL sheet 2 (Assignment 2 instagram login test cases)

- IN EXCEL sheet 3 (FACEBOOK LOGIN TEST CASES)

Q.39) TO create HLR & Test cases of web based

1. What’s app web

2. Instagram web

- IN EXCEL sheet 4 (instagram web HLR)

IN EXCEL sheet 5 (Instagram web test cases)

IN EXCEL sheet 6 (whats app web HLR)

IN EXCEL sheet 7 (whats app web test cases)

Q.39) to create HLR and Test cases of Art of testing

- IN EXCEL sheet 8 (art of testing)

Q.40) write scenario of only what’s app chat message

- IN EXCEL sheet 9 (whats app test scenario)

Q.41) write a scenario of pen

- IN EXCEL sheet 10 (pen test scenario)

Q.42) write a test scenario of pen stand

- IN EXCEL sheet 11 (pen stand)

Q.43) write a test scenario of door

- IN EXCEL sheet 12 (door test scenario)

Q.44) write a test scenario of ATM

- IN EXCEL sheet 13 (ATM test scenario)

Q.45) write a scenario of microwave

- IN EXCEL sheet 14 (microwave test scenario)

Q.46) write a scenario of coffee vending machine)

- IN EXCEL sheet 15 (coffee vending machine)

Q.47) write a scenario of chair

- IN EXCEL sheet 16 ( chair)

Q.48) To create test scenario (positive & negative)

1. Facebook chat on mobile

- IN EXCEL sheet 19 (Facebook chat on mobile)

2. Gmail (receive mail)

- IN EXCEL sheet 20 (Gmail)

3.online shopping to buy product (flipkart)

- IN EXCEL sheet 21 (flipkart)

Q.49) write scenario of wrist watch

-- IN EXCEL sheet 18 (wrist watch)

Q.50 write a scenario of elevator

- IN EXCEL sheet 17 (elevator)

Q.51write a scenario of whats app group

- IN EXCEL sheet 9 (whats app group chat)

Q.52) write a scenario of Instagram v call Chat

- IN EXCEL sheet 22 (Instagram v call)