- What are the functional testing types?

  Common types of functional testing include:

  - Unit testing
  - Integration testing
  - System testing
  - Acceptance testing

- What is risk identification?
  Risk identification is the process of identifying potential risks or uncertainties that could impact the success of a project or the quality of a product. In software testing, risk identification involves identifying potential risks related to the software's functionality, performance, security, and other aspects. Once risks are identified, they can be prioritized, analyzed, and managed to minimize their impact.

- What is the difference between automated testing and manual testing?
  - Automated testing involves using software tools to execute test cases and verify the behavior of the software automatically. This approach is typically faster, more reliable, and more efficient for repetitive or complex test scenarios.
  - Manual testing involves testers manually executing test cases and verifying the software's behavior based on their observations and judgment. It can be time-consuming and prone to human error.

- What is the difference between functional and nonfunctional testing?
  - Functional testing focuses on verifying that the software functions correctly and meets the specified functional requirements. It involves testing the behavior of the software against expected inputs, outputs, and operations. To ensure that the software does what it's supposed to do,
  - Nonfunctional testing, on the other hand, focuses on performance, usability, reliability, and security. To ensure that the software does it well.

- Do you think performance testing is important? Why?
  Exactly, performance testing is important because it helps ensure that a software application performs adequately under various conditions. Organizations can identify and address performance bottlenecks, scalability issues, and potential failures before they impact end users. They improve user satisfaction, maintain business continuity, and protect the reputation of the organization.