02. What you can deliver which others can't?

   First of all I like what i do as QA, I am quick learner, adapt quickly,passionate,team player,my friends/colleagues says i always add value(means something different than other in a good way),I'm good at improvising,i like to take responsibility….... ----my team member says I'm really fun to work with...

- I manage time properly (coming in to office, prepare for mtg, release, prioritize daily task etc)
- Stay active (read books, watch movie, go to gym etc)
- Goal oriented
- Take work seriously
- Good communication skill
- Work alone or with Team

03 . Whats your ideal company/position?

It is always good to work for a bigger company but i would like to work in a place where i can learn and grow also there are good environment.

04. How do you handle difficult situation?

We often face difficult situation at the work. If it is code related then i try to solve it and take breaks in between. If i can't then i take help from my seniors. If it is project (planning, execution, release etc) related then i try to come up with a plan that how i am going to resolve it, if i need help then i speak to my supervisor/manager.

05. Your difficult/Frustrating situation/decision?

- Sometimes release fails because of major bug or code integration problem or environment related problem or Git problem.

- During the release QA has to make sure the quality with in short period of time, which is stressful.
- Sprint planning (understand requirements in details by listening what DEV, Designer, BA are talking about and set story points)
- Team collaboration
- Automation / Coding

06. Biggest challenge?

Agile Testing Challenges:

Because of these differences, Agile introduces additional challenges for testing teams. Below are 5 common challenges that Agile testing teams face and a quick description of how you can mitigate them. In the coming weeks, I will be writing blogs that dive deeper into each challenge with more specific examples of how to solve them.

1. Inadequate Test Coverage – With continuous integration and changing requirements, it can be easy to miss critical tests for any requirement. This

can be mitigated by linking tests to user stories for better insight into test coverage and analyzing specific metrics to identify traceability and missing test coverage. Another cause of missing test coverage is due to code being changed that was not anticipated. To mitigate that, source code analysis is needed to identify modules that were changed to ensure that all changed code is properly tested.

2. Code Broken Accidentally due to Frequent Builds – Since code is changed and compiled daily, the likelihood of code breaking existing features is much higher. To attack this issue you must have a way of running a series of tests against each build. Since most of us are resource constrained, it is not practical to have testers do this daily so we must rely on automated testing to do this for us.

3. Early Detection of Defects – Defects are substantially more expensive to fix later in the development cycle. In other words, if you find a defect during requirements definition, it is much cheaper to fix and has less impact on future coding than those found late in the testing cycle or even worse, in production. To resolve this issue, your team can do frequent code review to spot issues early. Another option is to run static analysis tools on your source code — these are great

at finding missing error routines, coding standard derivations, and data type mismatch errors that can crop up in production.

4. Inadequate API Testing - Most software is now designed with a service orientated architecture that exposes their APIs publicly so that other developers can extend the solution. For those of us developing APIs, it can be easy to overlook API testing because of the complexity of doing it. Many testers do not have the skills to test APIs because it normally requires strong coding skills to do so. To prevent missing API tests, there are tools that allow testers to test the API without strong coding skills, so this is a great way to ensure that these services are fully tested.

5. Performance Bottlenecks – As software becomes more mature, complexity normally increases. This complexity adds more lines of code which introduces performance issues if the developer is not focused on how their changes are impacting end-user performance. To solve this issue, you must first know what areas of your code are causing performance issues and how performance is being impacted over time. Load Testing tool can help identify slow areas and can track performance over time to more objectively document performance from release to release. In summary, Agile is an excellent way to deliver software faster and with higher quality if testing teams understand the unique challenges they are faced with.

Agile development is a faster, more efficient and cost-effective method of delivering high-quality software. However, Agile presents testing challenges beyond those of waterfall development. That's because Agile requirements are more lightweight, and Agile builds happen more frequently to sustain rapid sprints. Agile testing requires a flexible and streamlined approach that complements the speed of Agile.

07. How u explain technical stuff to a nontechnical guy?

 i would prefer avoiding tech/geek words as much as possible and describe the functionality as a user point of view.

08. As a QA how good are you with the developers ?

The main job of QA is to find problems/Errors in the application. As human nature we don't want others to point our problems. I follow the system(escalade the issue to my supervisor) which helps me to keep good relationship with all my team members.

09. What are the dynamics with your teammate?

First of all, ask the questioner what do they exactly mean by dynamics. If it is team size related then you can talk about your team mates and if it is test environment related then talk about different server (QA, UAT, Staging, Production)

In my current project we are 13 people in the team:

5 Back end developer

2 Front end developer

1 designer

2 QA

1 Scrum master

1 Manager

1 BA

PO is not part of the team, he is the representative of Stake holder.

10. Describe your last OR current work environment?

Ask the questioner what do they exactly mean by environment ? it can be agile or server related.

For Agile talk about all 4 meeting in details and for server talk about all the environment that you have worked on. EX: Dev, QA, Staging, Uat, Production etc.

11. How do you handle unexpected workload?

In agile every work gets done by planning and with the supervision of the responsible individuals. But sometimes unexpected situations do appears. As a QA whenever i face a situation like this, i try to come up with a game plan. If i have to work overtime or take help from my fellow team members, i always take suggestions from my supervisor.

EX: Developer may take more time to build than expected, wrong estimation of time, client add more functionality in the sprint, someone call out sick or quit etc.

12. How you plan to improve day by day?

In my current work we have quarterly goal that we have to set with the HR for our personal development. I usually read books, attend different tech meetings EX: meetUp group, take online courses in code-academy, learn new tools EX: mobile testing etc.

13. Tell us something about your last project?

Basically it was a social networking site where people can update/post news/alerts community wise..... Ecommerce Based last project

14. What was the release mechanism in your last company?

Managers usually send an email with details information stating which are the tickets will be release and what is the

InstallScript: When we push new module to the existing framework, then we will have to take town the server and during the code merge no one can't access the web including team members. If there are no install scrip then user can still be in the site and team can do the release.

15. Tell me something about you that is not in your resume ?

16. Let's say you raised a bug but developer don't agree that then what you will do?

17. Before you raise a bug what process you followed?

Bug can be Requirement related, OS related, version related, device related, Browser related.

Based on the BRD and Wireframe I verify the application that has been made by the developer. If I find anything that doesn't match with the requirements, that will be considered as a bug.

18. What is bug life cycle?

Verify it's a bug > report in JIRA with enough details > assign to my supervisor/lead for verification > supervisor will assign to developer > developer will assign back to qa after fix > if it is fixed then push it to next release

19. If because of your coworker Sprint becomes unsuccessful then what will you do ?

If i have some extra time then I will speak with my coworker and if they need any help to make the Sprint successful, i will help him with the consultation of my supervisor.

20. If you find any bug in production server what step you will take?

First of all I will create a hotfix for production environment. If it's a major bug then i will bring to the team ....

21. How many environments (server) you have in your company?

22. Who was your facilitator in your company?

Scrum Master

23. Who lead the scrum or daily stand up meeting?

Scrum Master

24. As a QA what kind of ticket you create?

Mainly Bug, if instructed then task.

_____

_____

28. Have you written a Test Case? What is a Test Case? What does it include?

Yes, A Test Case is a document that describes step by step process how to test the application. A Test Case includes Test Case ID, Steps Description, Expected Output, Actual Output, Pass/Fail, Remarks.

29. Have you written Test Plan? What is a Test Plan? What does it include? What is a Test Plan?

Yes, A Test Plan is a document describing the scope, approach, resources, and schedule of intended testing activities. It identifies test items, the features to be tested, the testing tasks and who will do each task (roles and responsibilities) and any risks and its solutions.

What does it include? A Test Plan includes Heading, Revision History, Table of Contents, Introduction, Scope, Approach, Overview, different types of testing that will be carried out, what software and hardware will be required, issues, risks, assumptions and sign off section.

30. How many Test Cases did you write in your last project?

I wrote about 1100 Test Cases in my last project. (The reasonable number of Test Cases varies from 500 to thousands. The number 1100 test cases can be completed in a 6 month project duration). For automation we write 2-3 test cases in a day, which also depends on the test scenario.

31. What is Build?

When each of the different modules of software is prepared, they are put in a single folder by the Configuration Management Team (CMT) and it is called the 'Build'. In other word, the developers put their code in the shared location (folder) and all those code (modules) are combined together so that it is a complete application that works.

32. in average how many bug did you find everyday?

During the build process manual tester finds lots of bugs EX: 4-8. It also depends what type of test we do and when EX: regressionTest, smokeTest etc. Automation tester usually finds 2-3 bugs which varies day to day. Some times 1-2 bug and some days lots of bug.

33. Have you worked with the Uses Cases before? Can you tell me what a Use Case is?

I have written Test Cases using Use Cases. A use case is a document that describes the user action and system response for a particular functionalit

34. What document did you refer to write the Test Cases?

Requirement document. (NOTE: It can also be Use Cases, or Design Document). It depends company to company. In some companies, they use Use Cases. In some companies, they use Requirement Documents and in some companies, they use Design Document. However, in practical scenario, most of the companies have requirement document at least.

35. Did you have a situation where you did not have any documents (no requirement document, no Use Cases, or no Design Document) and you had to write the Test Cases? How did you write the Test Cases? OR can you start working from Dark?

Yes. I have been to that kind of scenarios several times. There were companies where they had no documents at all. In that case, I had to discuss the application scenario and functionalities with the Business Analysts or developer. I kind of prepared a document in consultation with Business Analysts and Developers and then started writing Test Cases.

36. What is Software Development Life Cycle?

The systems (or software) development life cycle (SDLC) is a conceptual model used in project management that describes the stages involved in an information system development project, from an initial feasibility study through maintenance of the completed application.

It includes the following different stages:

1. **Requirement phase (BA-BRD)**
2. **Design phase (Designer-Wireframe)**
3. **Coding (programming)**
4. **Testing**
5. **Release (Production/Live environment)**
6. **Maintenance (Support)**

37 a. What is Business Requirement Document (BRD)?

It is a document that describes the details of the application functionalities which is required by the user. This document is written by the Business Analysts.

37 b. What is Software Testing Life Cycle (STLC)?

The testing of software has its own life cycle. It starts with study and analyzing the requirements. Here is the software testing life cycle:

1. Requirement Study
2. Test Planning
3. Writing Test Cases
4. Review the Test Cases
5. Executing the Test Cases
6. Bug logging and tracking
7. Close or Reopen bugs

38. What is a Module?

A 'Module' is a software component that has a specific task. It can be a 'link' which can go inside to its component detail. EX: LogIn, SignUp, Email Subscription, Advertisement, Social media etc.

39. What are different types of software testing?

Following types of testing are done in most of the cases:

1) Unit testing
2) Smoke testing (Ad-hoc testing)
3) Functional testing
4) Integration testing
5) Regression testing
6) Load testing
7) Stress testing
8) Performance testing
9) User acceptance testing
10) Black box testing
11) White box testing
12) Beta testing

1) **Unit testing**: It is a test to check the code whether it is properly working or not as per the requirement. It is done by the developers (Not testers).

2) **<u>Smoke testing</u>:** It is an initial set of test to check whether the major functionalities are working or not and also to check the major breakdowns in the application. It is the preliminary test carried out by the SQA tester.

3) **<u>Functional testing</u>**: <u>al</u> It is a test to check whether each and every functionality of that application is working as per the requirement. It is major test where 80% of the tests are done. In this test, the Test Cases are 'executed'.

4) **<u>Integration testing</u>:** It is a test to check whether all the modules are combined together or not and working successfully as specified in the requirement document.

6) **<u>Regression testing</u>:** When a functionality is added to an application, we need to make sure that the newly added functionality does not break the application. In order to make it sure, we perform a repeated testing which is called Regression Testing. We also do regression testing after the developers fix the bugs. Basically anytime we have to test the complete site from A-Z, we do regression testing.

8) **<u>Load testing</u>:** This type of test is done to see how long does the site, page or specific function takes to load and complete the action.

9) **<u>Stress testing</u>:** In this type of testing the application is tested against heavy load such as complex numerical values, large number of inputs, large number of queries etc. which checks for the stress/load the applications can withstand.

10) **<u>Performance testing</u>:** It is to test that each page, functions, buttons, links Etc can handle any given number of users at the same time.

11) **<u>User acceptance testing</u>:** In this type of testing, the software is handed over to the user in order to find out if the software meets the user expectations and works as it is expected to.

12) **<u>Black box testing</u>:** It is test where a tester performs testing without looking into the code. OR A testing method where the application under test is viewed as a black box and the internal behavior of the program is completely ignored. Testing occurs based upon the external specifications. Also known as behavioral testing, since only the external behavior of the program is evaluated and analyzed. Also known as GUI(graphical User Interface), UI(User Interface) testing.

13) **<u>White box testing</u>:** It is a test where a tester looks into the code and performs the testing.

15) **Beta testing:** In this type of testing, the software is distributed as a beta version to the users and users test the application at their sites. As the users explore the software, in case if any exception/defect occurs that is reported to the developers.

16) **Backend Testing**: It is a test to check whether the data displayed in the GUI front end report format matches with the particular data in the original database.

There are many types of testing interviewer may ask, for initial level you can learn the steps above:
Black box testing,
White box testing,
Unit testing,
Incremental testing,
Integration testing,
Functional testing,
System testing,
End-to-end testing,
Sanity testing,
Regression testing,
Acceptance testing,
Load testing,
Performance testing,
Usability testing,
Install/uninstall testing,
Recovery testing,
Security testing,
Compatibility testing,
Exploratory testing, ad-hoc testing,
User acceptance testing,
Comparison testing,
Alpha testing,
Beta testing, and
Mutation testing

40. What is end-to-end testing?

Testing a complete application in a situation that mimics real world use is known as End to End testing.

EX: when user come to the site and purchase any product

- Navigate to any category
- select any product
- add size and color
- add to cart
- add payment method and shipping address
- complete the purchase process with success message.

41. What was the process of QA testing in your company where you worked for the last time? (or As far as the QA process is involved, what was the testing process in your company?)

The QA testing process that was followed in my last company where I worked was like this: First of all the Business Requirement Document was prepared as per the client's requirement (with the muck-up screen shots). Then on the basis of the requirement document, Test Strategy, Test Plans and Test Cases were written in sequential order. Once the Build is made and deployed to the different testing environments where different types of testing were performed to check whether there are any defects.

42. What do you do on your first day of the work?

(Note: The person who is asking this question probably wants to know how the real scenario of a working person at work. It is a hard question for those who has never worked in a work place as a Software Tester.)

Answer: On the first day, normally, we will be given a computer and support people will set up the User Name and Password for the computer. If that is done already, then the QA Lead or QA Manager will give me a brief walk through of the documents (which documents are where), introduce to different team members (normally to the ones you will be working with). Then your boss will ask you to

step into work what needs to be done. However, the first thing normally is, they will ask you to read the documents available for that project.

43. What do you do if you have any questions to ask? Who do you ask?

I ask my questions to the corresponded person.

- When i attend any meetings, i ask my QA related questions and get my answer right away.
- Requirements related questions - BA, Managaer
- Office environment(room, desk, chair, table, weather), machine, blocker related - Scrum master
- System/Network related questions - DevOOP (Development operation) team. Also i have to inform my supervisor/ScrumMaster
- Legal issue(do & don't), Payment, bonuses, vacation, sick day(inform supervisor) related questions - HR (Human Resources)
- Automation/test related questions - QA lead

44. When you log a defect using JIRA what fields do you see?

When we log a defect, we see Defect ID (it shows later in TestDirector), Summary (where we write short description of the defect), Description (long description of the defect), Detected by (Person who found the defect, (it's you), Severity (meaning-is the defect critical? High? Medium? Or Low?), Date, Detected in Version, Priority, Project, Status, Assigned to and so on.

45. Are you better working in a team or working alone?

I am a team player. I get along with team members very well. As far as the working is concerned, I can be equally productive in team or working alone.
(Caution: Never say, I like working alone. This could lead you to not getting a job as they are always looking for people who can get along with other people.)

46. Do you have any situations in the past where you have some arguments with your team members? What u like/dislike the behavior of your teammates?

No. I never had that type of situation wherever I have worked. I try to avoid any situation or topic that might create an argument. I respect everyone's culture, background, how they look or wear. (Even if you had one, it's a good idea to say "No". This could be a red flag, which might stop you from getting the job)

47. What do you like about a Manager? And what don't you like?

The best thing I like about a Manager is that the Manager should be able to coordinate with the other teams so that we can get the updated documents, for example, updated requirements documents right away. A Manager who can efficiently in distributes the work to the team, without being biased and easily accessible and protective to his team for the right cause. As far as "what I don't like" is concerned, I don't like a manager who keeps coming to desk 10 times a day to check my work even if it is just a regular work. Once the responsibility is given, the team member should be trusted and let his work done.

47 a. How is your relationship with your manager/leader?
To be honest if i talk about my last project, apart from the meeting i never find him as a manager or boss. Rather he was always a team member

48. Where do you see yourself in another 5 years?

I see myself a QA Lead in another 5 years. *(You can also say "QA Manager", but since the QA Manager is taking your interview most of the time, they some times feel challenged. Therefore, it might be a good idea to limit you to QA Lead)*

49. Why are you in QA? Why do you like this job?

When i started my career in IT, i took a look in all different sector and i found QA is more process oriented, challenging, works with a team and QA is involved in all process until the end. That's why I like my job and choose to be a QA.

50. How do you determine what to test in an application? and what type of testing you will have to perform ?

First of all we have the test cases (or test scripts) that are written based on the requirement document. I allocate which application needs function testing and which application needs manual testing. Then i prioritize each application with the help of my my supervisor/manage.

51. As a QA Tester, can you tell me the situation when you felt the most proud of it ? Tell me when u were praised as fantastic ?

- When I find the defect that normally others don't find, then I feel very proud. For example, there were situations where I found bugs that crashed the whole system at the end of testing phase. I tried the scenarios where the scenarios were NOT mentioned in the test cases. For example, we can close the windows by clicking X on the page, with "Close" button and so on. But there is another way that you can close the window, by pressing Alt+F4 on the keyboard. Not many testers test this scenario. I have done this in my last two projects. Both the time, the application crashed which became a big issue. I felt proud.
- I have created shared QA documents in Confluence which helped the testing process for everyone in the team. I received employee of the month award which made me proud.
- I helped my fellow QA tester in order to reach the release goal with my managers permission and i had to stay late. When the release was successful i was proud of my self.

52. Let us say you have a web application to test. How do you go about testing it? What is the process?

First of all, I will look at the requirement documents (or design document in some companies). The requirement document will tell us what the functionalities in the application (software) are. Once I analyze the requirement documents (one module=one requirement document). After that, I will write test plans for each module (one module =one test plan). Then after the test plan is complete, I will write test cases (One module can have hundreds, even thousands test cases). Once the test cases are ready and the application is ready (or once the build is ready), then I will start testing. Before I start testing, however, I will make sure the test environments, test data and defect logging tools are in place. This is how I will go about testing an application.

53. What is a "bug?"

- A bug is a bug is an error, flaw, mistake, failure, or fault in a computer code (program) that prevents it from behaving as intended (e.g., producing an incorrect result). (You can also add this: When the expected results (accordingly to the requirement documents) don't match with the actual results (while testing), then it is considered a bug)
- When developer code and if it doesn't meet the same requirements as specified in the BRD, it will be considered as bug.

54. What is the difference between verification and validation?

Verification: Verification is a process to ensure that the software that is made, matches the original design. In other words, it checks whether the software is made according to the criteria and specification described in the requirement document. It is to check whether you built the product right as per design. It is a low level checking. (It is done in walk-through meetings generally). It checked whether it is made accordingly to the design..

Validation: Validation is a process to check whether the product design fits the client's need. It checks whether you built the right thing. It checks whether it is designed properly.

55. Explain Bug Life Cycle.

I would describe this as below:

- *A Tester finds a defect and logs it. (But before you log it, you must try to recreate it for 3 or 4 times so that you are 100% sure that it is a bug)*
- *The defect is now approved or disapproved by the Test Lead. (If it is disapproved, then the test lead will come to you ask for more details and you have explain to him why it is a bug)*
- *After the Test Lead approves the bug, it is now assigned to a development Team Lead (or Development Manager). He/she now assigns that bug to the concerned developer. The developer now looks into the bug and fixes it. Once the fix is ready, there will be another build ready to test.*
- *The tester now tests the defect. It the defect is fixed, then the tester closes the defect, if not then the test will reopen it and same cycle starts.*

56. What will you do if developer does not accept the bug?

I always log bug with enough details and proof describing why this is a bug. If the developer does not accept the defect he will reject the issue with a description. I usually elevate the issue to my supervisor as i don't want to create any argument.

57. What are the different tests that can be done for Client Server Application and Web-based Application. Give details.

Web based application tested in webBrowser and client server application is Intranet base, it is also in the web but not open for public users. Ex: Dunkin Donuts, McDonald applications. In both cases we test UI / GUI testing and usual test process.

58. The following are the some of the things that a tester has to know (but may not be asked in the interview)What is a cookie? (You must know how to clean cookies)

A small text file of information that certain Web sites attach to a user's hard drive while the user is browsing the Web site. A Cookie can contain information such as user ID, user preferences, archive shopping cart information, etc. Cookies can contain Personally Identifiable Information.

Does a tester have to know about cookie?

Yes. A tester has to know HOW TO CLEAN cookies (Does not have to know the difinition)

How to clean cookies?
Cookies are cleaned in the browsers like IE (Internet Explorer), Firefox, Safari (for MAC and windows both), Netscape and so on.

Here is how you can clean cookies in Fire Fox:

1. *Open Firefox Brower.*

2. *Click Tools.*

3. *Click Error Console.*

4. *Click Clear.*

59. What is CACHE ?

In computing, a **cache** is a component that stores **data** in the **browser** so future requests for that **data** can be served faster.

Every time we go to any site for the **first time**, browser send request to the server and get the home page html file and related dependency EX: cookies. Then browser will save the home page HTML file of that site in the browser memory. Next time we try to go to the same site, browser will check in the browser memory first and if the html file is stored then it will just reload that website. If it is not found in the browser memory then browser will get everything from the server.

Getting the informations from server takes more time and if it is cached in the browser that will load the website faster.

60. What is a 'Show Stopper'?

A show stopper is a defect or bug that stops the user for further action (testing). It has no work around. In other words, it stops every thing and the user cannot go any futher. This is called show stopper in software industry language. (This is not an interview questions, but you have to know this terminology)

61. What are you expecting from our company?

My expectation from you company would be I will have more challenges and new things to learn and whatever the skills I have to contribute, hopefully, I will be able to contribute if they are in any way helpful to enhance productivity of the company.

62. Why do you want to work for this company? Why should we hire you? What new things can you bring to the team if we hire you?

As i learned about your company I did some research and i found out that:

- your company is growing
- you have good environment that means i can learn new technology
- good benefit package
- mostly the tools that you use matches from my experience.
  What new things can you bring to the team if we hire you
- As far as testing is concern, i will learn about the existing tools in the company. Then suggest any tools, software that i know from my previous experience which may benefit the QA process.

63. What are your strengths?

Talk about the examples from real life, don't just say you are honest and hard working etc.

- I am a very detailed oriented person.
- I am good at planning (EX: prepare for meeting, create documentations and take lots of notes)
- I am good at time management
- I am good at communication (EX: with team and clients)
- I can prioritize my job according to the deadline.
- I am very much dedicated and honest towards my job.
- I have the skills and expertise in QA process.
  These are some of my strengths.

64. What is your weakness?

I think my weakness is that whenever I am given some responsibilities and there is a deadline for it, I work day and night, 7 days a week. This is probably bad for my family life, but I can't sleep unless I am done with my assignments.
(Note: You should think of your weakness where because of your weakness (like the one above), still the employer benefits. DON'T SAY anything negative thing, like "I cannot work long hours, it is hard for me pick up things, it is difficult for me to understand requirement documents etc)

65. *What is RTM (Requirement Traceability Matrix)?*

Tractability matrix is used to cross check the test cases as per the requirement of the test cases. In other words, it checks whether the each functionality is covered in the Test Cases as per requirement document. (We create RTM using Quality Center tool)

66. What is Backend Testing?

It is a test to check whether the data displayed in the GUI front end report format matches with the particular data in the original database.

67. Have you done any Back End Testing and/or if you did, how did you do it in your last project?

Yes I did. I was working on Reports. When I was working in my last project, this was my scenario:

It was the case of testing one part of application used in the bank, where a customer comes to a bank's front desk associate and ask for opening an account. The associate then asks for the personal information about the customer which, are the primary data, such as: First Name, Last Name, Date of Birth, Address and Social Security Number. The associate then put these primary data of that particular customer into the computer, which then afterwards batch-processed into the DATABASE in XML Format. Then the batch-processed data is sent to ETL (Extract-Transform-Load, which is software made by 'AbInitio' or 'Informatica') which processes the job to create a file to produce the report. The file is displayed to a GUI Front End report format with the help of Crystal Report/Business Object. In the GUI Front End report, let us say, if for January, the income of that person was displayed as $ 900.00, then my job was to validate this data by writing SQL queries whether this displayed data matches with the original input data in the database, being called as the Back End Testing.

69. Senior QA role expectation ?

Planning, Time management, Team collaboration, Reporting etc.

70. Toughest day as a QA?

Ans:

71.Automation Challege?

Ans: Handling the video = so in my last company we didn't have that many videos to test, and frankly speaking I never had to test a video before I started working at my last company, so when I get to that point where I had to test the video if it's working or not, that's when I learned how to do it. As we all know that Selenium can't handle Video testing, since it doesn't have any locator (i,e; Xpath/ CSS Selector/ ID/ Name) so I had to handle that using Sikuli, since I have never done that before, I knew that my Boss didn't have time to "hold my hand" and go through the process, so I had to teach myself, so what I did was, watched some videos on YouTube, did some research on internet and was able to do it. desktop base (AutoIt only for Windows)

Handling window based pop up = (AutoIt tool) (robot class) Pop-Up is a nothing but a small box that appears on the display screen to give you some kind of information or to warn you about a potentially damaging operation or it may even ask you for the permissions for the operation.

Let us consider a real life example for a better understanding; so in my last company, whenever someone wants to open an account for buying any product, there was an option where you could upload a picture of yourself for your profile, just like we do it in the Facebook or Instagram. Later on, if I wish to delete the uploaded picture, all i had to do is click the DELETE button. As soon as I click on the delete button, the system warns me against my action, prompting – Do you really want to delete the file? So now we have an option to either accept this alert or reject it.

AutoIt doesn't work with ma

Handling dynamic elements: Sometimes it's very hard to handle the dynamic elements. By dynamic element, what I meant was the element is keep changing. For example I had to work in website where they had a slide show in the webpage, (GUI) so every 5 minutes a new picture use to appear. New picture means new elements, and it was hard to test that. For that what I did was that I kept all the element in Excel sheet and attached that to my test case. So whenever new element

appears, it would retrieve the xpath of the element from the excel sheet and work properly.

Understanding the existing framework = When I was hired in my …. Company they had their own framework and they didn't have enough documents with details about the framework. They had total 4 applications (Domains) added to that framework, and I was hired to add another but without the documents it was very hard to understand the whole framework. So, when they asked me to add another application to that, I had analyze the framework by myself and work many extra hours. But it was worth it because I learned a lot.

Regression testing = when project goes on expanding the regression testing work simply becomes uncontrolled. Pressure to handle the current functionality changes, previously working functionality checks and bug tracking.

New tools and new technologies= New tools and new technologies is one of the biggest challenge that QA testers have to face very often. You know the technologies updating day by day and newly tools are replacing older tools. So whenever a company want to implement new tools we all got to study the tools and becoming expert on that is not easy. It takes times and a lot of efforts. For example, in my last project we basically implemented BDD and Cucumber framework for the first time. I never worked on cucumber framework before that. So I had to work hard for example study a lot, watching videos and practice.

Validate status code from dev tool (we need to implement selenium RC)= In one of my previous company, I worked on a project where I had to validate the http status code. It was a big challenge for me, cause we cannot do it with selenium webdriver.

Multiple window handle = so in my last company it was my responsibility to check when I go to my website and click on the product it takes me to the different page or URL, and then when I try to go to the same website using the same browser again, if it takes me to same page I have opened or not. It was not in my test script but I still decided to do and I found it didn't.

72.Describe the work environment in which you are most productive and happy?

Ans: -

-multi- culture(I can learn culture) -challenging environment. -growing companies(so that I can implement my knowledge) -family type environment

73: What factors are crucial within an organization and must be present for you to work effectively?

Ans: -team

-(If I have questions, and I need clarity on something, I should have access to talk to developer. -help desk must be effective(if I need permission for database set-up. then help

desk must be present) (if I need to install a browser and i don't have the permission, then I need helpDesk because they need to install the browser,

so if they are not as quick to respond then it will be wasting time, companies time.).

(My friend joined a company, the developer who build the framework left that company, now my friend had to wait almost 15 days to talk to that developer and understand the framework

because no one in the team knew about it. They didn't have good communication.)

74: Describe the role that you are most likely to play on the team?

Ans: -when there is any stressful situation. Like say we are little stressed out about the sprint towards the end, and everyone is stressed. I want to play the main role to overcome that situation.

I may be done with my task, so I will try to lend a helping hand if possible. So that we could have a I like seeing all my team members happy. I sometimes bring snacks, etc.

If any challenges comes as per as automation I want to take that challenge upon myself. That way, I can also learn and …..

75: you attend weekly meeting with yr manager and peers how can you make sure the information you received is correct?

Ans: Depends on what was the meeting about…if the meeting was about automation..as a QA, I will check if there is any documentation..or test cases

or brd or wireframe. Based on that I will judge on what is being communicated and if there is mismatched info then I will ask to clarify it.

76: How important acknowledgement/ appreciation and feedback is to you as a employee?

Ans: -Who was I involved with…if my company's policy was to just contact with my QA lead and didn't have any chance to communicate with investor or owner.

My manageer's appreciation is very important. If I understand that he might not be happy with my work, maybe I am not going the way they expect

77: Describe three things about the communication within an organization that must be present for you to work most effectively?

-We maintain a certain protocol that we should follow in order to work effectively. Training and coaching. Clear communication from manager to employee.

78. In your experience, how does an organization encourage your use of your energy and effort, to get a job done in the most efficient way?

-we have to have freedom.

-Some companies provide stock, if I work in that company for one year, I will get certain amount of stock. If I work for two years I will get that amount of stock.

-Like say we have a project and my manager says that if we finish the project on time we will get (party, or some percentage of the project)

78. Describe three components of your leadership skills that demonstrate what you value and add, as an individual, to an organization's culture and work

environment.

-I can some how feel the vibes in my environment. The ability to effectively get the job done from my team.

79. Difference between Test Plan and Test Strategy

To find out the "**Difference between Test Strategy and Test Plan**", first we need to see their individual definition. Here they are:

<u>Test strategy</u> is a high level document which defines the approach for software testing [BASE-23](#) - Getting issue details... **STATUS** . It is basically derived from the Business Requirement document. Test strategy is developed by project manager or business analyst. It is kind of static document which sets the standards for testing so not updated often.

<u>Test plan</u> is derived from SRS (*Software Requirement Specification*) which is prepared by test lead or manager. The main goal of test plan is to include all the details related to testing such as what to test, when to test, how to test and who will be the tester. Test plan is often not updated but if there is some new feature or change is introduced then it has to be updated accordingly.

Now, let's make a list of points which are included in both respectively.

Test strategy contains:
1. **Scope and objective:** The objective of the business and how much testing scope is there is defined under test strategy.
2. **Business Issues:** How much is the budget of the project, how much time is required for testing, how much resources are needed etc. are the part of business issues which needs to be considered before the actual testing starts.
3. **Testing approach:** What type of testing is needed (performance, load, stress, functional etc.) and whether the testing is only manual or automation or both are some of the crucial points which defines the testing approach.
4. **Test deliverables:** What are the documents required from the testing team, how they would keep the record of the testing cycles etc. will be included here.
5. **Defect tracking approach**: Which tool will be used for tracking the defects and how will the testing team communicate with the development team and how the flow would go for defects are decided at this point in test strategy.

6. **Training**: If there is some complex or new tool is introduced in the business then it is helpful if the team members are given proper training. What type of training and the responsible person to conduct such training is defined here.
7. **Automation**: If the project or business needs automation testing then the script language, tool used, reporting and code maintained is planned in test strategy.
8. **Risks**: Nobody can anticipate all the risks beforehand but obvious risks can be avoided and also solution (if risk occur) can be included in the document for future help.

Test plan contains:

9. **Test plan ID:** This is a unique ID which defines the test plan. It can be a number or name or mix of both, as per the convenience.
10. **Test environment:** This section defines what kind of environment is needed for the testing to carry out. For e.g. in device testing, usually a virtual set up is made to test emergency calling.
11. **Features to be tested/Not tested:** This will have all the details about the features which tester needs to test and what are the feature which are not tested (may be because it is not yet implemented or not tested for that particular release).
12. **Entry/Exit criteria:** These are the terms which define when to start or stop the testing. Standards will be defined under test strategy and followed by testers in test plan.
13. **Status:** Whether a test case is passed or failed or not tested, all these test results are included in test plan with a proper reason.
14. **Types of testing:** The types of testing required such as regression, functional, non-functional, stress etc. are defined and then executed by the respective tester.

15.Brief Intro: Brief introduction is also included sometimes so that if any new member joins the team, he should get an idea how things work.

80: Give me 2 example of the defects which you reported?