**Beginners Level Software Testing Interview Questions**

**1. What are the phases involved in Software Testing Life Cycle?**

The different phases involved in the software testing life cycle are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [Requirement Analysis](https://www.edureka.co/blog/software-testing-life-cycle/#requirementanalysis) | Here, the QA team understands the requirements and identify the testable requirements. |
| [Test Planning](https://www.edureka.co/blog/software-testing-life-cycle/#testplanning) | In this phase, the test strategy is defined. |
| [Test Case Development](https://www.edureka.co/blog/software-testing-life-cycle/#testcasedevelopment) | Here, detailed test cases are defined and developed. |
| [Environment Setup](https://www.edureka.co/blog/software-testing-life-cycle/#environmentsetup) | It is a setup of software and hardware for the testing teams to execute test cases. |
| [Test Execution](https://www.edureka.co/blog/software-testing-life-cycle/#testexecution) | It is the process of executing the code and comparing the expected and actual results. |
| [Test Cycle Closure](https://www.edureka.co/blog/software-testing-life-cycle/#testcycleclosure) | It involves calling out the testing team member meeting & evaluating cycle completion criteria based on test coverage, quality, cost, time, critical business objectives, and software. |

**2. What are the different methods of testing?**

There are three methods of [software testing](https://www.edureka.co/blog/software-testing-tutorial/#SoftwareTestingMethods) and they are as follows:

1. Black-Box Testing
2. White-Box Testing
3. Grey-Box Testing

* **Black-box testing:** It is a testing strategy based solely on requirements and specifications. In this strategy, it requires no knowledge of internal paths, structures, or implementation of the software being tested.
* **White box** **testing:** It is a testing strategy based on internal paths, code structures, and implementation of the software being tested. White box testing generally requires detailed programming skills.
* **Gray box testing:** It is a strategy for software debugging in which the tester has limited knowledge of the internal details of the program.

**3. What are the different levels of testing?**

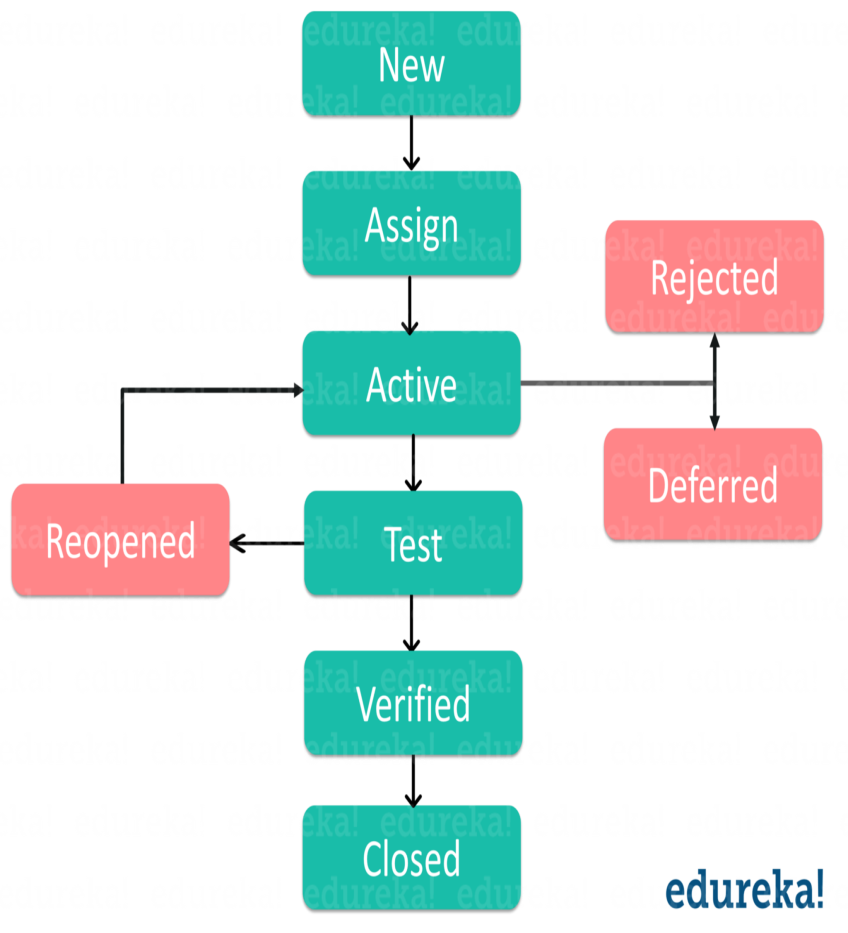
There are mainly four testing levels and they are:

* Unit Testing
* Integration Testing
* System Testing
* Acceptance Testing

Basically, it starts with the [***Unit Testing***](https://www.edureka.co/blog/types-of-software-testing/)***phase*** and ends with ***Acceptance Testing***.

**4. Explain Bug Life Cycle or Defect life cycle.**

A**defect life cycle** is a process in which a defect goes through various phases during its entire lifetime. It starts when a defect is found and ends when a defect is closed, after ensuring it’s not reproduced.

Bug or defect life cycle includes the steps as illustrated in the below figure

It can vary from organization to organization and also from project to project based on several factors like organization policy, software development model used (like Agile, Iterative), project timelines, team structure etc.

**5. What is a test case?**

A test case is nothing but a set of conditions or variables under which a tester will determine whether a system under test satisfies requirements or works correctly.

**6. What is the difference between functional and non-functional testing?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Functional Testing** | **Non Functional Testing** |
| Performed before non-functional testing | Performed after [functional testing](https://www.edureka.co/blog/types-of-software-testing/) |
| Based on customer requirements | Based on customers expectations |
| Describes what the product does | Describes how the product works |

**7. What is Verification and Validation in Software Testing?**

***Verification*:** It is a static analysis technique. Here, testing is done without executing the code. Examples include – Reviews, Inspection, and walkthrough.

***Validation*:** It is a dynamic analysis technique where testing is done by executing the code. Examples include functional and non-functional testing techniques.

In the V model, the development and QA activities are done simultaneously. There is no discrete phase called Testing, rather testing starts right from the requirement phase.  The verification and validation activities go hand in hand.

**8.**What is**usability testing?**

It is a testing methodology where the end customer is asked to use the software to see if the product is easy to use, to see the customer’s perception and task time. An accurate way to finalize the customer point of view for usability is by using prototype or mock-up software during the initial stages.

**9. What are the categories of defects?**

There are three main categories of defects as shown in the below figure:****

* **Wrong:**It implies that requirements have been implemented incorrectly. It is a variance from the given specification.
* **Missing:**This is a variance from the specifications, an indication that a specification was not implemented, or a requirement of the customer was not noted properly.
* **Extra:**It is a requirement incorporated into the product that was not given by the end customer. It is always a variance from the specification but may be an attribute desired by the user of the product.

**10. On what basis the acceptance plan is prepared?**

Basically, the acceptance document is prepared using the following inputs.

* **Requirement document:** It specifies what exactly is needed in the project from the customers perspective.
* **Input from the customer:** This can be discussions, informal talks, emails, etc.
* **Project plan:** The project plan prepared by the project manager also serves as good input to finalize your acceptance test.

**11.** **What is coverage and what are the different types of coverage techniques?**

The parameter used in software testing to describe the extent to which the source code is tested is known as coverage. There are three basic types of coverage techniques and they are:

1. **Statement coverage:** It ensures that each line of source code has been executed and tested.
2. **Decision coverage:** It assures that every decision (true/false) in the source code has been executed and tested.
3. **Path coverage:** Here we ensure that every possible route through a given part of the code is executed and tested.

**12. What are the benefits of Automation testing?**

Benefits of Automation testing are:

1. Supports execution of repeated test cases
2. Aids in testing a large test matrix
3. Enables parallel execution
4. Encourages unattended execution
5. Improves accuracy thereby reducing human-generated errors
6. Saves time and money

**13. Why Selenium is a preferred tool for Automation testing?**

Selenium is an open source tool which is used for automating the tests carried out on web browsers. Since Selenium is open-source, there is no licensing cost involved, which is a major advantage over other testing tools. Other reasons behind Selenium’s ever-growing popularity are:

* Test scripts can be written in any of these programming languages:**Java**, **Python**, **C#**, **PHP**, **Ruby**, **Perl** &.**Net**
* Tests can be carried out in any of these OS**:** **Windows**, **Mac** or **Linux**
* Tests can be carried out using any browser: **Mozilla Firefox**, **Internet Explorer**, **Google Chrome**, **Safari** or **Opera**
* It can be integrated with tools such as **TestNG** & **JUnit** for managing test cases and generating reports
* It can be integrated with **Maven**, **Jenkins** & **Docker** to achieve Continuous Testing

**14. What are the various components of Selenium?**

Different components of [Selenium](https://www.edureka.co/blog/videos/selenium-tutorial/) are:

* Selenium Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
* Selenium Remote Control (RC)
* [Selenium WebDriver](https://www.edureka.co/blog/selenium-webdriver-tutorial)
* [Selenium Grid](https://www.edureka.co/blog/selenium-grid-tutorial)

**15. What are the different types of locators in Selenium?**

The locator is nothing but an address that identifies a web element uniquely within the webpage. Thus, to identify web elements accurately and precisely we have different types of locators in Selenium as follows:

* ID
* ClassName
* Name
* TagName
* linkText
* PartialLinkText
* Xpath
* CSS Selector
* DOM

**16. What is XPath?**

[XPath](https://www.edureka.co/blog/xpath-in-selenium/) also called as XML Path is a language to query XML documents. It is an important strategy to locate elements in selenium. It consists of a path expression along with some conditions. Here, you can easily write XPath script/query to locate any element in the webpage. It is designed to allow the navigation of XML documents, with the purpose of selecting individual elements, attributes, or some other part of an XML document for specific processing. It also produces reliable locators.

**17. What is the difference between Absolute and Relative Path?**

* **Absolute XPath**

It is the direct way to find the element, but the disadvantage of the [**absolute XPath**](https://www.edureka.co/blog/xpath-in-selenium/)is that, if there are any changes made in the path of the element then that **XPath** gets failed.*For example*: */*html*/body/div[1]/section/div[1]/div*

* **Relative XPath**

For **Relative XPath,** the path starts from the middle of the HTML DOM structure. It begins with the double forward slash (//), which means it can search the element anywhere at the webpage**.***For example*: **//input[@id=‘ap\_email’]**

**18. What are the different exceptions in Selenium WebDriver?**

Exceptions in Selenium are similar to exceptions in other programming languages. The most common exceptions in Selenium are:

* TimeoutException
* NoSuchElementException
* ElementNotVisibleException
* StaleElementException

**19. When should I use Selenium Grid?**

Selenium Grid can be used to execute same or different test scripts on multiple platforms and browsers concurrently so as to achieve distributed test execution, testing under different environments and saving execution time remarkably.

**20. How do I launch the browser using WebDriver?**

The following syntax can be used to launch the Browser:  
*WebDriver driver =****new****FirefoxDriver();*  
*WebDriver driver =****new****ChromeDriver();*  
*WebDriver driver =****new****InternetExplorerDriver();*

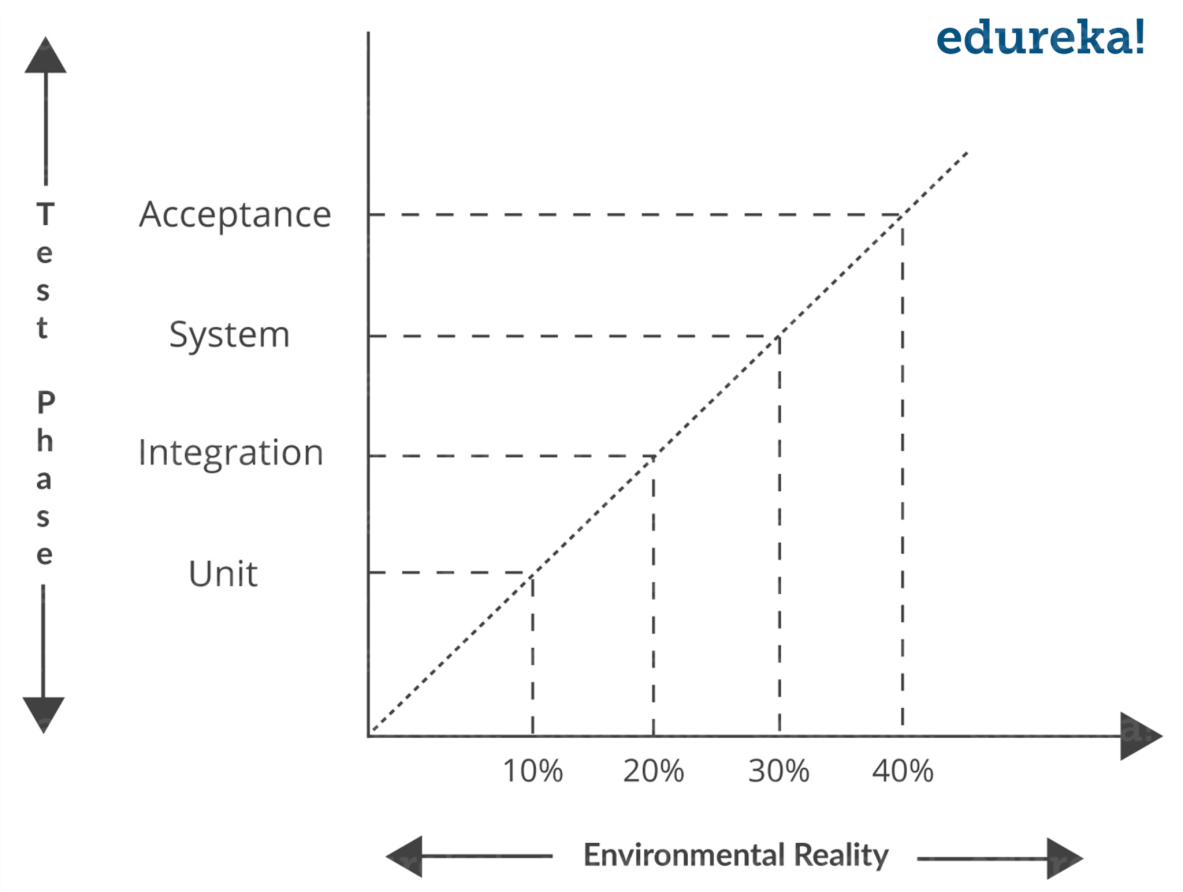
**Intermediate Level Software Testing Interview Questions**

**21. Should testing be done only after the build and execution phases are complete?**

Testing is always done after the build and execution phases Earlier we catch a defect, the more cost effective it is. For example, fixing a defect in maintenance is ten times more costly than fixing it during execution.

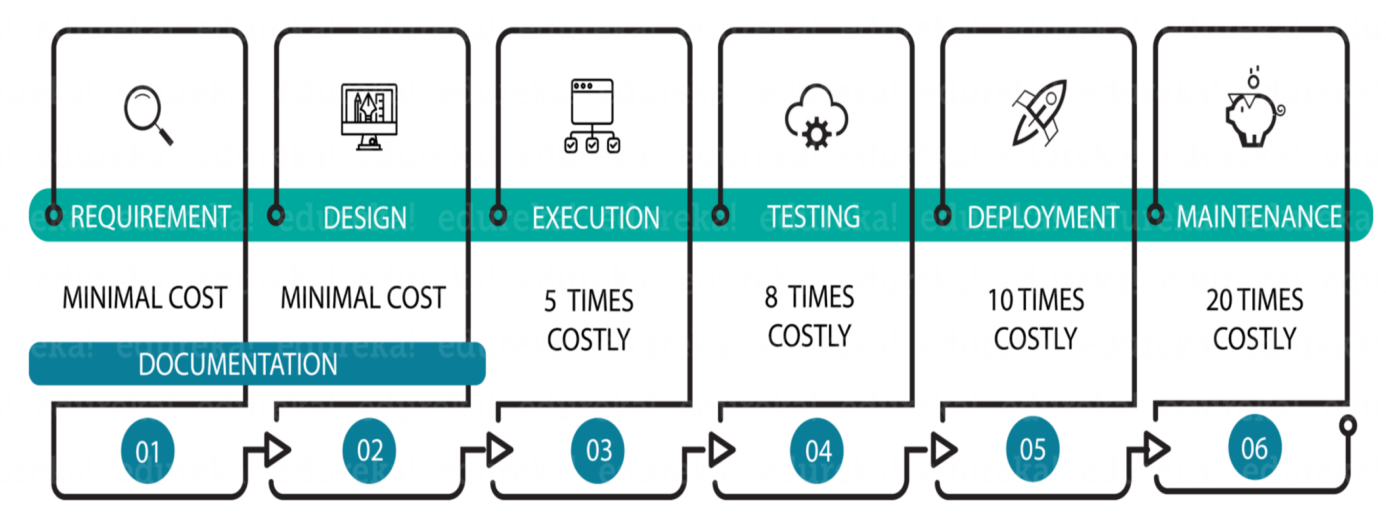
**22. What’s the relationship between environment reality and test phases?**

As test phases start moving ahead environment reality becomes more important. For example, while unit testing, you need the environment to be partly real, but at the acceptance phase you should have a 100% real environment, or we can say it should be the actual real environment.

The above graph shows during acceptance testing it should be 100% real.

**23. A defect which could have been removed during the initial stage is removed in a later stage. How does this affect the cost?**

If at the initial stage a defect is identified, then it should be removed during that stage/phase itself rather than at some later stage. It’s a fact that if a defect is delayed for later phases it becomes more costly. The following figure shows how a defect is costly as the phases move forward.



If a defect is identified and removed during the design phase, it is the most cost effective but when removed during maintenance it becomes twenty times costlier.

**24. What do you mean by regression and confirmation testing?**

**Regression Testing:** It is defined as a type of software testing to confirm that a recent code change has not adversely affected existing features.

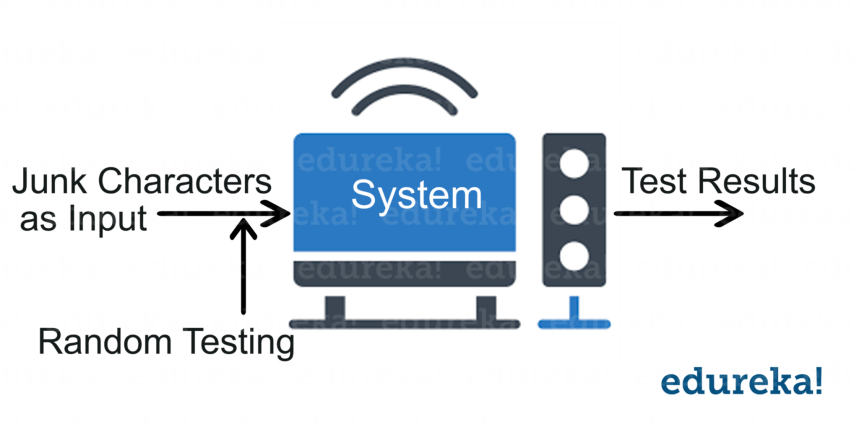
**Confirmation Testing:** When a test fails because of the defect, the defect is reported. Then a new version of the software is submitted whose defect is fixed. This is called as **confirmation testing** or re-**testing**.

**25. What do you mean by boundary value analysis?**

***Boundary Value Analysis (BVA)*** is a ***black box test***design technique which is applied to see if there are any ***bugs***at the boundary of the input domain.

**26. What is Random testing?**

Usually, in Random testing, data is generated randomly often using a tool. For example, the following figure shows how randomly-generated data is sent to the system.



This data is generated either using a tool or some automated mechanism. With this randomly generated input, the system is then tested and results are observed accordingly.

**27. On what basis you can arrive at an estimation for your project?**

To estimate your project, you have to consider the following points:

* Divide the whole project into the smallest tasks
* Allocate each task to team members
* Estimate the effort required to complete each task
* Validate the estimation

**28. Which test cases are written first: white boxes or black boxes?**

Usually, black box [test cases](https://www.edureka.co/blog/software-testing-tutorial/#SoftwareTestingDocumentationArtifacts) are written first and white box test cases later. To write black box test cases we need the requirement document and, design or project plan. These documents are easily available at the initial start of the project. White box test cases cannot be started in the initial phase of the project because they need more architecture clarity which is not available at the start of the project. So normally white box test cases are written after black box test cases are written.

**29. Mention the basic components of defect report format.**

The basic components of defect report format include:

* Project Name
* Module Name
* Defect detected on
* Defect detected by
* Defect ID and Name
* Snapshot of the defect
* Priority and Severity status
* Defect resolved by
* Defect resolved on

**30.** **Is Automation testing in agile methodology useful?**

Automation testing is very useful in agile methodology and helps in achieving maximum test coverage in a lesser time of the sprint.

**31. Which test cases can be automated?**

* Smoke test cases
* Regression test cases
* Complex calculation test cases
* Data-driven test cases
* Non-functional test cases

**32.** **On what basis you can map the success of Automation testing?**

By following criteria, the success of Automation testing can be mapped:

* Defect Detection Ratio
* Automation execution time and time savings to release the product
* Reduction in Labour & other costs

**33. Explain Load Testing on websites?**

To access a website, a user sends a “request” to that website’s server, and the server sends back a response in the form of the website you want to access. To load test a website, quality assurance engineers and automation engineers just need to multiply the number of responses sent to simulate different traffic loads. The web server’s response to the influx of virtual users can then be measured. This is used to determine performance issues and server capacity.

**34. What is the difference between Selenium and Sikuli?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Selenium** | **Sikuli** |
| It cannot automate flash objects like video player, audio player etc. | It provides extensive support to automate flash objects |
| It has got complicated API | It has a simple API |
| It can automate only web applications | It can automate the web as well as a windows application. |

**35. How to click on a hyperlink using linkText()?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | driver.findElement(By.linkText(“Google”)).click(); |

This command finds the element using link text and then click on that element. Thus, the user would be re-directed to the corresponding page.

**36. What is TestNG?**

It is an advanced framework which is designed in a way to leverage the benefits by both the developers and testers. It also has an inbuilt exception handling mechanism which lets the program to run without terminating unexpectedly.

**37. What is the difference between Selenium and QTP?**

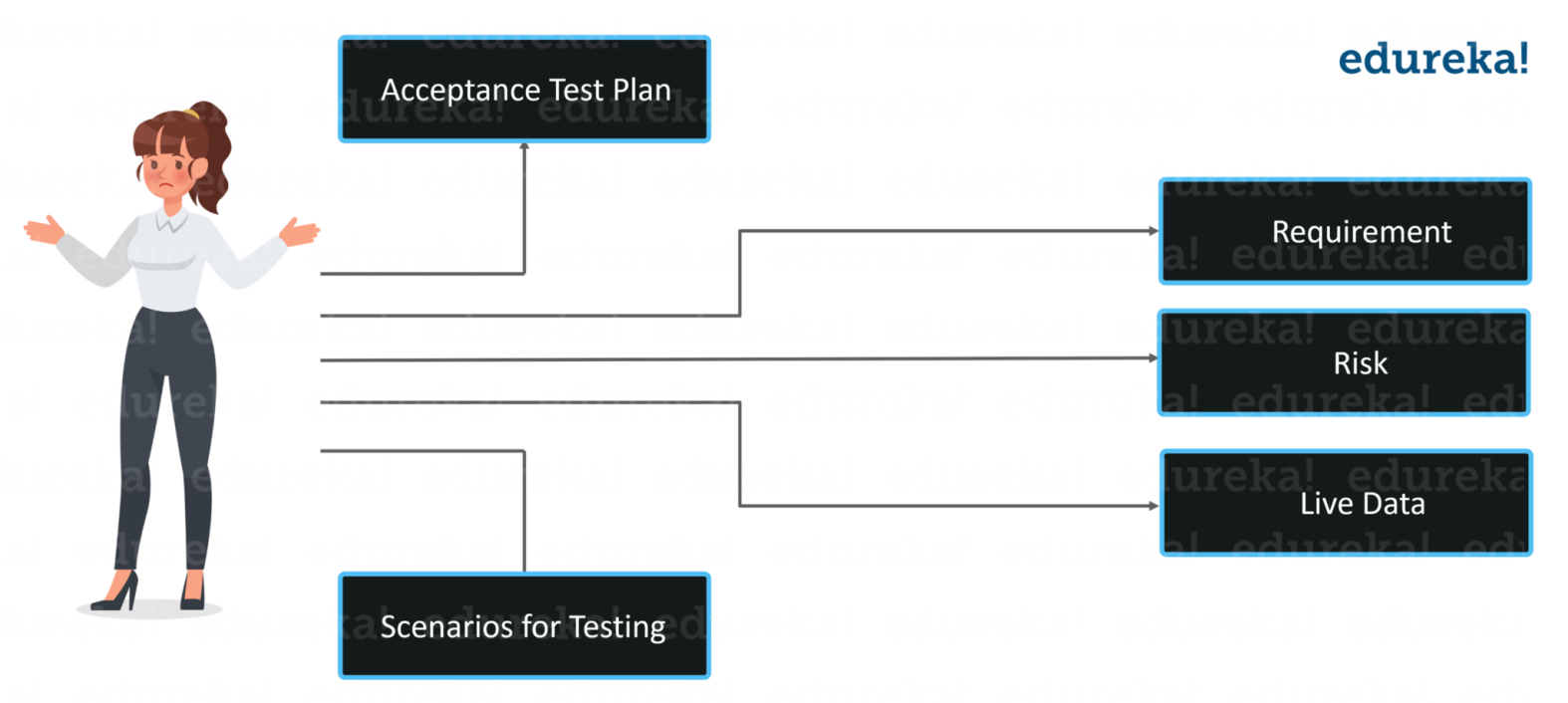
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Selenium** | **Quick Test Professional** |
| Selenium supports almost all the popular browsers like Firefox, Chrome, Safari, Internet Explorer, Opera etc | QTP supports Internet Explorer, Firefox and Chrome. QTP only supports Windows Operating System |
| Selenium is distributed as an open source tool and is freely available | QTP is distributed as a licensed tool and is commercialized |
| Selenium supports testing of only web-based applications | QTP supports testing of both the web-based application and windows based application |

**38. What is Object Repository?**

Object Repository refers to the collection of web elements belonging to Application Under Test (AUT) along with their locator values. **40. How to input text in the text box using Selenium WebDriver?**

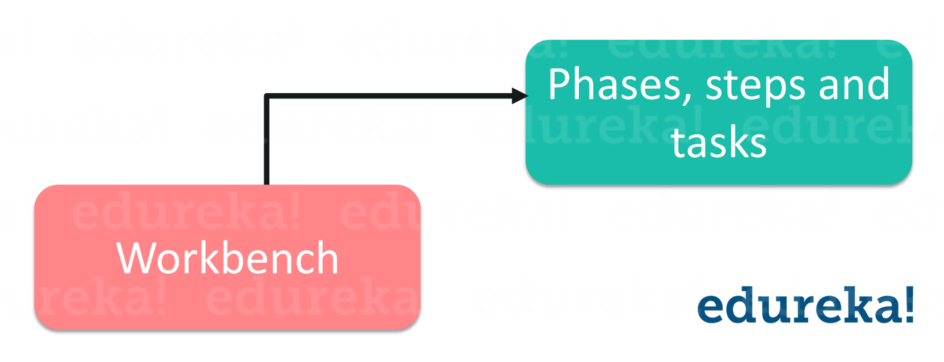
**39. What kind of input do we need from the end user to begin proper testing?**

An end user is the most important person because he is the one who has to use the product and has a keen interest that anyone else in the project.

Above figure illustrates the input that is essential from the user end.

**40. What is meant by workbench concept?**

A workbench at its core is a way of documenting how a specific activity has to be performed. It is often referred to as phases, steps, and tasks as shown in the following figure.

There are five tasks for every workbench and they are as follows:

1. Input
2. Execute
3. Check
4. Production output
5. Rework

**41. What is meant by Defect Cascading?**

Defect cascading is a defect which is caused by another defect. One defect triggers the other defect. When a defect is present in any stage but is not identified, hide to other phases without getting noticed. This will result in an increase in the number of defects.

Let us understand this by an example.

You are designing the Login Module of a WebPage:

*In phase 1* – You are designing Register User Module for Login and mobile number is mandatory but you can leave it blank due to a bug that gets unnoticed.

*In Phase 2* – You will design the login form having username and password. The password is OTP which will be sent to User’s registered mobile number.

Now as Register module has a bug that mobile number can be left blank so this may lead to Login failure or maybe some system error or crash if a null mobile number is not handled. This is known as defect cascading.